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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,
For the YEAR 1807.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR W. OTTRIDGE AND SON; LONGMAN, HURST, REES, AND
ORME; B. CROSBY; J. BELL; CUTHEL AND MARTIN; LACKINGTON,
ALLEN, AND CO.; E. JEFFERY; VERNOR, HOOD, AND SHARPE;
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Printed by { HARDING & WRIGHT,
and
W. WILSON, } St. John's Square, London.

P R E F A C E.

IT is an observation of Mr. Hume's, that History, being a collection of facts which are multiplying without end, is obliged to adopt, like most other Sciences, Arts of Abridgment; to retain the more material events, and to drop all the minute circumstances which are interesting only during the time, or to the persons engaged in the transactions. It is not pretended that our Annual Sketches of the succeeding years, which aim only at aiding the memory, by tracing such connections and relations as may be perceived in so short a time, after the events described, attain to the solidity, importance, and dignity, of just and legitimate history: for which they are only intended to supply materials, and, in the mean time, in some measure to supply their place. But a tolerable execution of even our design, requires the aid of abridgment in proportion to the variety of scenes to be described, and events to be recorded. We had not lost sight of this maxim in the composition of the **HISTORY OF EUROPE**, for 1807; which has however extended to a length, for which perhaps we ought, at least to our most accomplished and refined readers, to make an apology.—Certainly if the scale of narration were to be in proportion to the multiplication of facts, History would totter under its own weight, and endless details would prevent attention to those general conclusions or results, that bestow on particular details their principal importance. Never perhaps, since the contest between religious tyranny, and religious liberty, the sister and powerful ally of political freedom, in the reign of the Emperor Charles V, was there so eventful a crisis. France and Russia contended on the banks of the Vistula, for the empire of the political world; and this—we hesitate to say whether it was settled, or only put in a train for

for being settled at the peace of Tilsit : while expeditions from Great-Britain were sent out into every quarter of the world.

The great affairs of nations fall naturally into two classes, according to the physical divisions of the year into Summer and Autumn; and Winter and Spring: the former division, the season of action in the field; the latter, that of deliberation and debate in the councils of states, and sovereign princes. In the year 1807, two campaigns were to be described, and an account given of the business and debates of two sessions of the British parliament.—The first campaign was terminated by the long cessation of arms, at least of field-operations, which succeeded to the horrible battle of Eylau: the second, that which was opened in the beginning of June, and terminated in the armistice that followed the decisive battle of Friedland.—To trace, if possible, among scenes so various, such relations and dependences as might help to weave them into some kind of narrative, more interesting than an assemblage of facts arranged in the mere order of time, was a task neither easy, nor to be performed in haste, or without waiting a little for the developement of time. And the advantages we have derived from this œconomy, which we hope will appear manifest in the History of Europe, will also, we trust, apologize for the late publication of the present volume.

Such an apology for tardy publication, may not probably, according to present appearances, occur soon again. The Continent of Europe, notwithstanding the glorious efforts of Austria and many parts of Spain, appears to be sinking fast into a state of degradation, and the servility, monotony, and barbarism of a military government.—But wherever Liberty, carrying in her train all that gives grace, dignity, and value to life, takes up her abode, it will be our business to attend her: without however being inattentive to the situation, character, and fate, of the unfortunate nations she may leave behind.

London, 18th of October, 1809.

THE

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
For the YEAR 1807.

THE
HISTORY
OF
EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

General Aspect of Europe.—Resources of the opposite Belligerent Powers—and Views.—Fragility of Confederations.—General Maxims and Measures of Buonaparte.—Position and Strength of the French and Russian Armies.—Military Force remaining to the King of Prussia after the Battles of Jena and Pultusk.—The general Plans of the opposite Armies.—Battles of Mohringen—Bergfried—Deppen—Hoff—and Eylau.—Retreat of the French on the Vistula—and of the Russians behind the Pregel.

AT the commencement of 1807, every eye was fixed on the coasts of the Baltic. It was here that the destinies of Europe were to be decided, as they had been in former periods, on those of the Mediterranean. The genius and the resources of the north were brought into conflict with those of the south. A mighty contest was to be decided by arms between Alexander empe-
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ror of Russia, and the king of Prussia on the one part, and, on the other, Buonaparte emperor of France, and king of Italy. The latter derived support from the nations whom he had subdued or intimidated,---Italy, Spain, Holland, and a great part of Germany: the former depended on the aid of Sweden, and the cordial and vigorous co-operation of Great Britain.

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There was anotherally more powerful than either of the two just mentioned, on which the Russians might, and no doubt did reckon, namely, a rigorous climate to which they themselves were inured, but which might prove fatal to soldiers from France, Spain, and Italy. The enemy too, in proportion as he should advance into Poland, or beyond it, would be drawn into difficulties and dangers on the line of his operations, in territories, with the nature or ground of which he could not be well acquainted, and farther and farther removed from supplies and reinforcements. The Russians, on the contrary, would receive reinforcements and stores both by land and sea from Russia, Sweden, and England. The young and heroic king of Sweden, emulating his ancestor the great Gustavus Adolphus, with the aid both of a subsidy, and troops from England, might march an army through the Lower Saxony, from Dantzic and Colberg, as far as Hamburgh. This army, augmented in its progress by insurgents, in* Hesse, Hanover, and the Prussian dominions, might pass the Elbe, and establish a war in the centre of Germany; where if he should be able to maintain himself for any length of time, he might

reasonably expect to be joined by the Austrians.—Such, it may be presumed, were the considerations that encouraged and determined the court of St. Petersburg to undertake and to persevere in the war with France. The battle of Pultusk, though bloody and obstinately contested, was indecisive: and it must be admitted that if the nations, on whose favour and co-operation the Russians depended, had understood and pursued their respective, as well as their common interest, and harmoniously joined in one well-concerted plan of action, their design might not have proved abortive.

It is, however, not physical, but moral force that governs the world: bold conception, a just discrimination between difficulty and impossibility, profound combination, unity of design, promptitude and rapidity of action. It was not physical force, but sublime genius and an ascendancy over the minds of men, that gave energy and success to the measures of Alexander of Macedon, Hannibal, and Julius Cæsar. All great results spring from small, † and, at first, imperceptible origins; one constant impulsion, constantly and uniformly accelerating. In confederations there is generally something that misgives; something false

* In consequence of the exactions of the French, there had broken out in the territory of Hesse, a very considerable insurrection of about 10,000 men consisting principally of disbanded soldiers and peasants. Those among them who had served as non-commissioned officers, were appointed officers. They then armed themselves by seizing all the muskets, swords, and pieces of artillery they could lay their hands on. The insurrection had begun to extend itself to Hanover and Saxony, when this honest effervescence of German indignation was calmed by the prudent and paternal remonstrances of the prince of Hesse.

† *Natura in minimis maxima.*—Pliny. The kingdoms of the earth are in this respect like the kingdom of heaven, i. e. of Jesus Christ: "The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which indeed is the least of all seeds, but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof. Mark xiii. 21-23."

and hollow. It is seldom even possible for the confederating parties to form, as emergencies arise, a concert of wills in time, and seldomer still that they submit without reserve to the will of one dictator. The fragility of confederations had been proved by three coalitions against the ruler of France, and the issue of a fourth was now to be added to the number.

Buonaparte, sensible of the disadvantages of being placed at so great a distance from France, as the countries between the Vistula and the Niemen, was in the first place, and above all things, attentive to the means of conveyance, or what in the French armies is called the *Ambulance*. On the great roads between the Rhine and the Vistula, hundreds and thousands of carriages were every where to be seen, going or returning from Thorn and Warsaw. Travellers unacquainted with the state of public affairs in Germany and Poland, might have supposed that the continued motion on the highways was occasioned by a flourishing internal commerce. From the countries that lay at his mercy, Buonaparte drew provisions, and forage, and even additions to his military force, while, at the same time, one body of troops after another continued to march for his support from the frontier of France.

Buonaparte was also, in a very particular manner, attentive to the commissary department. The different corps and divisions of his army were sure to find bread, at least, in abundance, and, as much as possible, every comfort required by a rigorous climate. Being intimately acquainted with the interests and views of the courts of Europe, and the individual characters of favourites

and ministers, he endeavoured, if he could not at once induce them to acquiesce in his plans, at least to occupy, and distract their minds, and by an appearance of negotiation, to sow the seeds of mutual discord between the powers confederated, or that might be inclined to confederate against him. At the same time that he was busily employed in forming the confederation of the Rhine, that is, in the extension of his own power, and preparing for the extension of his conquests, he amused Russia and England with a negotiation for peace, which he professed to have always uppermost in his mind and heart, but which he really contemplated not as an end, but a means: the means of renewing war with greater advantage. He laboured by all means, to detach the king of Sweden from the cause of his allies, by professions of goodwill, respect, and admiration, and even by dismemberments in his favour, of Prussia and Denmark. He roused the Turks to war against Russia, and entered into a negotiation for an alliance offensive and defensive with the emperor of Persia. Ambassadors were seen in his camp from Ispahan and Constantinople. Whether he really harboured the extravagant design of sending a French army through Persia to Hindostan, or no, may reasonably be doubted: but an embassy from Persia to the emperor of France, had an imposing air of widely extended and formidable influence, and might have an effect in any future negotiation for peace, on the councils of Russia and England.

On every occasion when a happy stage-effect might be produced, he was careful to produce it. Eighty-four pieces of cannon taken from the

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Russian

Russian generals Kamenskoy, Bennigsen, and Buxhoevden, in the battles of Czarnowo, Nasielsk, Pultusk, and Golymin, were ranged before the palace of the republic of Warsaw. And that the effect which the sight of so grand a triumph was fitted to produce might be the greater, it was observed, "That they were the very same that the Russians drew along the streets of that city with so much ostentation, when lately they marched through them to meet the French." In order to heighten the exultation, it was stated, "that 5,000 prisoners had been sent to France, that 2,000 had escaped in the first moments of confusion, and 1,500 entered among the Polish troops. Thus had the battles with the Russians cost them a great part of their artillery, all their baggage, and from 25,000 to 30,000 men, killed, wounded, or prisoners." It is well known that gazettes are strongly inclined to magnify advantages gained on one side, and exaggerate losses sustained on the other. This is deemed good policy: and so, no doubt, it is, when the statements do not altogether exceed the bounds of probability. But this bias, at the period now spoken of, had been carried to a pitch of extravagance, on the side of the Russian as well as the French generals, altogether unprecedented.

That the French accounts were more to be depended on in general than the Russian, was clear from the evidence of facts. But that their successes, obtained not without an obstinate and bloody contest, and thousands on thousands killed on the part of the Russians, were attended in so many instances with such trifling losses on that of the French, as is stated by them, is

altogether incredible, and beyond all doubt intended only for the eyes or ears of the young conscripts. They were called to the field of glory, which was represented as dangerous only to their enemies.

Buonaparte, at the same time, inflamed the military ardour of his troops, and the whole French nation, with whose character he was thoroughly acquainted, through their characteristical vanity and love of distinction. Though naturally of a reserved, saturnine, and sullen humour, he would now and then, in meetings with his principal officers, and others, assume a familiar talkative humour, and make many sarcastic observations on the character and conduct of his enemies. He indulged in many gasconades, magnifying the prowess of Frenchmen, and the power and resources of France, beyond all measure or moderation. The same tone of exultation, braggadocio, and confidence, appeared in all his gazettes or manifestoes which were called bulletins: the object of all which was not only to keep up and exalt the courage of the French, but to strike awe and terror into other nations. Though by birth an Italian, he acted to the life the part of a real and true born Frenchman, and always identified his own personal interests and glory with those of France. To the French he represented his power and influence as established in the entire submission or friendly disposition and attachment, though in truth it was in the weakness and folly of almost all the nations on the continent; and to those nations, again, he represented his throne as firmly established in the confidence, love, and admiration of the French. He played off France against the world,

world, and the world against France. In a word, he set himself to work on all the passions that usually determine the conduct of men and nations,—avarice, ambition, gratitude, resentment, hope, but above all, by terror. This was his chief dependence; and to this alone he could, on the whole safely trust. For he could neither suppose, that the greater, or at least the best, that is, the most formidable part of the French nation could be either doped by his cajoleries, or so blinded and stupified by the splendour of his arms, as to forget all that was due to moral obligation, to themselves, their offspring, and their country; nor be quite certain that his vassal princes and kings would be more sensible of the benefits conferred in new titles and possessions, than mortified at the degrading and precarious tenures by which they held them. It was an astonishing as well as pitiful spectacle, to behold one mind governing so great a portion of mankind against their dearest interests, and indeed, for the most part, against their inclinations.

While Buonaparte advanced against the Russians and Prussians in front, with Sweden assailing, and Great Britain menacing his left wing, there was reason for the apprehension of hostility in various shapes on his right flank and in his rear. Above all, an attack in case of any disaster was to be apprehended from Austria. For this reason he still retained possession of the fortress of Brannau and an army of 40,000 men in Dalmatia, which might be strengthened by reinforcements from Italy, turned the flank of the defence of Austria, and even menaced its capital.

After the battle of Pultusk, the

French retired into winter-quarters on the Vistula. The Russians fell back by Ostrolenka, on the Niemen. The king and queen of Prussia, with the ministry, the treasure, the most valuable property and a guard of 1,500 troops, foot and horse, retreated to Memel. The other troops remaining to the king of Prussia, were as follows:—There were 5,000 under the command of general Lestocq, the greater part of which remained in Königsberg. There was a garrison of 6,000 Prussians in Dantzic, of 2,000 at Colberg, and of 3,000 at Graudenz. And from 15 to 20,000 were dispersed in the different garrisons of Silesia. A military officer from England, encouraged the king in this extremity, when he was literally cooped up in the most remote and smallest corner of his kingdom, with the promise of assistance in both money and troops, and the immediate advance of 80,000*l.* for maintaining the garrisons in Silesia. The Russian army was computed by some at 160,000; by others at not more than 100,000. The imagination is apt to be imposed on by the immense extent of the Russian empire. If we reflect on the extreme difficulty of collecting, with proper equipments, and stores, a vast army from the different regions of so widely extended an empire so thinly inhabited, the lowest estimate will probably appear the nearest to the truth.

The strength of the French army was estimated by some at above 200,000; by none at less than 150,000. Reinforcements of troops advanced from time to time during the whole of the campaign, to both armies.

The grand Russian army, towards the end of January, was
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supported on one side, by a corps of Russians and Prussians under the generals Lestocq, Pahlen, and Gallitzin, flanked on their right by the Frisch-haff* and the Pregel, and covered on its left flank by a corps under general Van Essen, originally destined against Moldavia. The command of the army after the battle of Pultusk, was given to general Bennigsen, who had formed a junction with general Buxhoeveden after his defeat at Golymin.

The plan of the Russian general, was, to turn the left flank of the French army, to extend his force along the river, to Graudenz and Thorn, to reduce the enemy to a necessity of evacuating Poland, to straiten his quarters, and by all means drive him into positions of difficulty and disadvantage.

As the eye of the Russian general was fixed on the Vistula, so that of Buonaparte was directed to the Pregel and the Niemen. Perceiving that it was the design of the Russians to give him no rest in his winter-quarters, he determined, according to his usual system, to take the advantage of an assailant, and to anticipate an attack, by making one. In the distribution

of the French in their winter-quarters, one of the corps into which the army was divided, under the command of Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, took possession of Elbing, where there were immense magazines filled with all manner of stores and provisions, and occupied the country around, on the shores of the Baltic. This corps, which was to be supported by that of marshal Ney, posted on the right banks of the Alla, was ordered to surprize Koningsberg, with its valuable magazines; which was attempted. But the French marshals were discomfited in the very outset of their enterprise, by the rapid advance of the Russians under the counts Pahlen and Gallitzin, who on the 24th of January compelled marshal Ney to abandon his posts on the Alla, and to retire by the way of Allenstein, behind the Dribontz, a river which runs into the Vistula, six miles south-east from Thorn; where he joined the corps under the grand duke of Berg, Murat. The Russian general having for some time made a show of following up his attack on the troops under marshal Ney, bore with all his force on the detachment under the prince of Ponte Corvo, whom he met at Mohringent, where he

* A bay or arm of the sea between Koningsberg and Elbing, separated from the Baltic by a narrow tongue of land, and communicating with that sea by a narrow passage near Pillan.

† This account of the circumstances that led to the affair of Mohringent, is different from that given by the French bulletin; according to which the movement of the prince of Ponte Corvo, was provoked by the boldness of "a Russian column that had gone beyond the little river of the Passage, and had carried off half a company of the voltigeurs of the 8th regiment of the line, who were at the advanced posts of the cantonment." 54th Bulletin of the grand French army, Warsaw, January 27, 1807.—But, in the same bulletin we read, "Some battalions of Ney's corps had advanced twenty leagues from their cantonments. The Russian army took the alarm, and made a movement on its right. The battalions have returned within the line of their cantonments." It will be asked however, by whose orders, and for what other object than that above stated, had they advanced so far beyond the line of their cantonments? The movement of Ney was plainly combined

he had established his head quarters, pushing his out-posts to the distance of a league, that is, about three English miles from the town on the road to Liebstadt.

The Russian general Markow, with a division of the corps under the command of the counts Pahlen and Gallitzin, attacked the French at Mohringen, January 25. After a very sharp action in which the eagle of the 9th regiment of the French infantry was taken, the Russians were repulsed. But being afterwards reinforced by a division of cavalry under general Anrep, the battle was renewed. In these actions at Mohringen, the French, according to the Russian accounts, lost more than 1,000 men, in killed and wounded; the Russians, according to the French accounts, left 12,000, dead on the field of battle, and among these, general Anrep, whose death was greatly deplored by the whole Russian army.

During the action or actions near Mohringen, prince Michael Dolgorowki, with his regiment of dragoons, went round to the rear of the enemy, made his way to head-quarters without being perceived, and carried off the French marshal's equipage, his plate, some ladies, and a large sum of money, part of the pillage of Elbing. A great number of prisoners also fell into the hands of the Russians, among whom were three generals, including general Victor, who was taken by a small party belonging to the Prussian garrison of Colberg, as he was on his way to take the command of the army besieging Dantzic.

The Russian and French details of the battle of Mohringen, though different, were not very inconsistent in any material point, except that both parties claimed the victory. But judging from the immediate result of the action, we must conclude that it was in favour of the Russians. The French do not pretend that the Russians fell back beyond Liebstadt, which was only six or seven miles from the field of action; whereas, Bernadotte, according to their own accounts, retreated to Strasburg, on the Dri-bentz, which is situated at the distance of 60 miles from Mohringen.

The writer of the French bulletins, Maret, Buonaparte's military secretary, in concert with the *état-major*, or generals on the staff, accounts for the retreat of Bernadotte in another manner: "After the battle of Mohringen, in which the Russian advanced guard was defeated, the enemy retreated upon Liebstadt. But the corps of general Van Essen, which was at first destined for Moldavia, and also a number of fresh regiments from different parts of the Russian empire, having joined the Russian army in Poland, the enemy again, so early as the 27th of Jan. advanced in great force, with the design of removing the theatre of the war to the Lower Vistula. The emperor, being informed of these events, ordered the prince of Pontecorvo to retreat, and also to favour the offensive operations of the enemy, in order to draw them towards the Lower Vistula*." As it was altogether unnecessary to make use of any feint to engage the Russians in a design which they had already formed, and were indeed in the act of

joined with that of Bernadotte; but Buonaparte was unwilling to acknowledge that any design of his had been frustrated; and therefore explains matters in his own way, as just stated.

* 56th bulletin of the grand French army. Arensdorf, Feb. 5.

accomplishing,

accomplishing, the bulletin is plainly at variance with itself. The French appear evidently to have received a check from the Russians at Mohringen: and the design of surprizing Königsberg by the combined movements of the marshals Ney and Bernadotte, was frustrated. By the retreat of Ney and Bernadotte, general Bennigsen was enabled to concentrate his forces in the town and environs of Mohringen. The right wing of his army rested on the Vistula between Elbing and Culm*.

The defeat of the plan, intended to have been executed by a detachment of the army under Bernadotte, in concert with Ney, and the consequent advance of the Russians on the Vistula, roused Buonaparte from his temporary repose at Warsaw, and called into exertion all the energies of his character. The corps under general Van Essen, that covered the left flank of the Russian army, was posted at too great a distance from its main body to answer the purpose for which it was intended: and Buonaparte, with his usual decision and promptitude, took advantage of this circumstance. He broke up his cantonments on January 29th and 30th. A corps under the command of general Savary, was ordered to watch the movements of Van Essen, who was posted at Wisochi Masawick on the heights of the Bug; and another under marshal Je Fevre at Thorn, to keep in check the Russians and Prussians at Culm, and Marienwerder: thus to secure for Buonaparte a safe retreat across the Vistula, in the case of a failure in his attempt on the main body of the Russian army.

Buonaparte collected and concentrated upon one point, the flower of his forces, determined to attack the centre of the Russian army. The corps thus concentrated, were those of the marshals Davoust, Ney, Soult, and Augereau, computed to be about 80,000; the imperial guard under marshal Bessieres, 15,000 strong, and the cavalry of reserve, under Murat, or, as the bulletin styled him, the grand duke of Berg; which, at the opening of the campaign, consisted of 240 squadrons, that is, 36,000, but which must have been greatly diminished, perhaps by one third, during its progress. This force of about 120,000 horsemen and foot, exceeded the army to which it was opposed, by a much greater number than what might be supposed to be necessary to so consummate a leader of such gallant and well-disciplined troops. But Buonaparte was not more distinguished by any qualities than prudence and precaution. He was careful to provide rather a redundancy than a bare sufficiency of means for the accomplishment of his ends. He provided against reverses, and though he always boasted of the favour, he never, if he could help it, trusted to the caprice of fortune.

It was a prevailing maxim with Buonaparte, to out-flank, if possible, the army opposed to him, or by any other means get into its rear, and cut it off from its resources. It was to this manœuvre that he owed his success at Marignano†, at Ulm‡, and at Jena§. It would appear that the same manœuvre was attempted against the Russians on the present occasion.

* Relation officielle faite par le général Bennigsen de ce qui l'est passé à l'armée Russe, depuis son arrivée en Prusse, jusqu'au 31 Janvier, 1807.

† See Vol. XLII. (1800.) p. 193.

‡ Vol. XLVII. (1805.) p. 150.

§ Vol. XLVIII. (1806.) p. 191.

The Russian army was on its march to the Vistula, by the way of Wildenberg, a town 60 miles N. E. of Warsaw. At this place, the rendezvous of the French, Murat had assembled all his cavalry on the 29th; in the neighbourhood of which the other corps were also concentrated, and where Buonaparte, in person, arrived from Warsaw, on the 31st. It was his object to penetrate between the centre and the left of the Russians, and to take such positions between them and the Pregel, as should enable him to cut off their retreat.

The French army began its march on the 1st of February, taking its route from Wildenberg to Passenheim, a town which is the key to the great road that passes between the extensive lakes which form the sources of the river Alla, above-mentioned, which falls into the Pregel five leagues above Koningsberg. At Passenheim the French fell in with the Russians, who had hitherto persevered in the system of making, instead of receiving the attack. But the grand duke of Berg fell upon them with several columns of the cavalry, and entered the town sword in hand. On February 3, in the morning, the Russians were on the Lower Vistula, which they had determined to pass, but where they now found that they had been turned on their left flank: their left wing supported itself in the village of Moudtken, and their centre was placed at Jowkowo on the great road to Liebstadt.

Buonaparte having repaired to the village of Getkendorff, formed a part of his forces in order of battle, placing the corps of marshal Augereau in the centre, that of marshal Soult on the right, and the

Imperial guard as a body of reserve. He gave orders to marshal Soult to advance by the way of Gulstadt, and make himself master of the bridge of Bergfried, that he might fall on the rear of the enemy with the whole force of the army.

Marshal Soult dispatched general Guyot with his light cavalry, to take possession of Gulstadt, the centre of the Russian magazines; which he effected, though not without an obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy. Of the Russians 1,600 were made prisoners. The Russian magazines at Liebstadt and Allenstein were also taken. In the mean time marshal Soult, with the other two divisions of his corps, hastened to the bridge of Bergfried. —The Russians who were sensible of the importance of this place, for protecting the retreat of their left wing, defended the bridge with twelve of their best battalions. At three in the afternoon, a cannonade was opened on both sides. The Russians after a severe conflict, and a heavy loss in killed and wounded, were driven from the bridge. But they retreated in good order. They were followed by marshal Ney, and some skirmishing took place. But night overtook the French and Russian detachments facing each other.

On the morning of the 4th of February, Murat, at the head of his cavalry, reconnoitered the position which the Russians had occupied the preceding day, and found that they had employed the night in retreating, and had left behind only the rear-guard, which followed, and which was fiercely pursued, fighting all the way for six hours. The difficulty of the ground, according to the French accounts, prevented their cavalry from doing the enemy much injury.

injury. In fact, the French cavalry were repulsed; though an attempt was made to veil the discomfiture, by ascribing their want of success to the nature of the ground.

In the mean time, general Van Essen harassed the French corps that was opposed to him by frequent detachments; and though the country occupied by that corps, was defended by the natural fortresses of woods and morasses, carried off, at different times, numbers of prisoners. When he received intelligence that Buonaparte had set out from Warsaw, and marched against general Bennigsen, at the head of a force greatly superior to that of the Russians, being desirous of making a diversion in favour of the main army, he attacked the French, February 3, on the whole extent of their line, defeated them at all points, and drove the generals Savary, Suchet, and Bocker, back on the Narew*.

On the night of the 4th of February, Buonaparte slept at Schlett, but his advanced guard pushed on to Deppen. On the 5th, the whole French army was again in motion. While this advanced, the enemy constantly retreated, falling back by the way of Arensdorff and Landsberg, in the direction of the Pregel; except one column, which had not passed the river Alla, and was thus cut off from the main body of the Russian, by the left of the French army. The emperor therefore ordered the grand duke of Berg, with the marshals Soult and Davoust, to follow the main body of the enemy; and marshal Ney, with one division of light cavalry, and another of dragoons, to attack the cut-off column.

The grand duke on the heights of Waterdorf, fell in with seven or eight thousand of Russian cavalry; which, after sustaining and repelling several charges, were at last forced to retreat.

Ney came up at Deppen with the advanced guard of the column just mentioned, which, finding itself to be surrounded, adopted the bold resolution of cutting their way through the French corps, but met death on the points of their bayonets. The other part of the column, learning the fate of the advanced guard, retreated in confusion with the loss of their standards, cannon, and baggage.

On the morning of February 6, the French army marched in pursuit of the enemy; the grand duke of Berg, with marshal Soult's corps, in the direction to Landsberg, that of marshal Davoust towards Heilsberg, and that of marshal Ney, to prevent the escape of the Russian corps that had been cut off from the main army at Deppen.

The grand duke of Berg came up with the rear guard of the Russians, commanded by general Barclay de Tolly, between Glandau and Hoff, and immediately attacked it. For the support of this, several lines of cavalry were drawn up, with the heights of Landsberg in front; and their right and their left were flanked on the one side by a small conical hill, and on the other by a wood. After repeated attacks on these two wings had been repulsed, the French dragoons and cuirassiers of general Hantpoult's division, fiercely charged, overthrew, and destroyed two regiments of Russian

* Relation officielle des operations de l'armée Russe, depuis le 26 Decembre jusqu' au 13 Mars, 1807.

infantry.

infantry. Their cannon and colours were taken, with all their colonels, and the greater part of their officers. The main Russian army made a movement for the support of the rear guard. The French corps under marshal Soult and marshal Augereau, took a position on the left of the enemy, and occupied the village of Hoff. The Russian general perceiving the advantage of this position, sent ten battalions to retake it. But the grand duke of Berg, making a second charge with his cuirassiers, attacked this party in flank, and cut them to pieces. The Russians filed off in the night.

This is the French account of the affair. It is scarcely possible, however, that the advantages gained are not greatly exaggerated, for it is noticed in the same bulletin, as a remarkable circumstance, that part of the two armies passed the night between the 6th and 7th in the presence of each other. It appears pretty evidently, that this engagement of Hoff was a drawn battle, the Russians never quitted the field the day on which they fought. If the main army had filed off in the night, leaving only a post quite close to, and in the very presence of the enemy, as a forlorn hope, that post, separated from the rest of the army, must have fallen into the hands of the enemy, which would have been announced as a matter of great triumph.—From the moment that general Bennigsen ascertained the great numerical force opposed to him, he prudently adopted the plan of retreating on the Pregel, which he did, fighting all the way, though not without very great loss, yet with invincible valour and resolution.

In pursuance of this plan, on the morning of the 7th of February, before break of day, the whole Russian army filed off to take up a new and advantageous position at the little town of Eylau. Between this town and the wood near Hoff, just mentioned, the rear-guard of the Russians was attacked by the French, and a part of it made prisoners. The van-guard of the French, pursuing their advantage, discovered that the Russians had posted themselves behind the town. Both sides prepared for battle. At the distance of a quarter of a league from this place, is a rising ground or flattish hill, which, in the military phraseology of the French, is called a *plateau**, which commands the entrance into the plain or valley in which it is situated. This eminence was defended by three Russian regiments. These three regiments were attacked by an equal number of French. A column of Russian cavalry took the assailants in flank, and threw one of their battalions into great confusion. Some squadrons of dragoons, commanded by general Klein, came up in time for the relief of this disordered column. The Russians however maintained their ground on the eminence.

But in Eylau, where the Russians wished to maintain themselves, but which the French were eager to possess, before the commencement of the general battle, the contest was most bloody. The Russians had placed some regiments in a church and the yard around it. There they made a most obstinate resistance, and the post was not taken till after a dreadful carnage on both sides, at ten o'clock at night. The night was spent by the two armies under the

* A platform.

bare canopy of heaven, facing each other. One division of the French army, under Le Grand, was posted in front of the village; and one under Saint-Hilaire, on its right. The corps of Augereau was placed on its left. That of Davoust had been detached in the evening, to stretch beyond Eylau, and to come round and fall on the left flank of the Russians, if they should not have changed their position. Marshal Ney was likewise in motion to outflank and fall on them on the right.

On the following morning, (February 8) the Russians commenced the attack with a brisk cannonade on the village of Eylau, and by the division under Saint Hilaire. The emperor, with his guards, took post in the church and burying-ground, which the Russians had so well defended the day before.

To the military eye of Buonaparte, the hill commanding the entrance into the plain, which the French had failed to carry the day before, presented itself still as the most important object of attack. Till this should be carried the centre of his army could not act offensively against the enemy: for, in order to do this, it was necessary that it should stretch into the plain. Marshal Augereau was therefore ordered to advance with his corps, and to open a cannonade against this commanding spot, with 40 pieces of artillery belonging to the imperial guard. A terrible cannonade ensued on both sides. The armies being within half a gun-shot of each other, every shot took effect, and the slaughter on both sides was dreadful. At one time it appeared, from the movements of the Russians, that, impatient of suffering so much without any decisive result, they had a mind

to outflank the French on their left wing. But, in the same instant, marshal Davoust, with his sharpshooters, appeared, and fell on their rear. Upon this, Augereau's corps filed off in columns to attack and occupy the centre of the Russian army, which might otherwise have overwhelmed Davoust with superior numbers. At the same time, the division under Saint Hilaire, filed off to the right to support Davoust, and eventually to facilitate a junction between Davoust and Augereau, should his assistance become necessary.

No sooner had these movements commenced, than so thick a fall of snow covered the two armies, that they could not see beyond the distance of two feet. The point of direction was lost, and the French columns, inclining too much to the left, wandered about in uncertainty. This darkness lasted half an hour. When the weather cleared up, 20,000 Russian infantry, supported by cavalry and artillery, by beginning to turn, threatened the division of Saint Hilaire with excision.—At this moment, when destruction hovered over the French army, the greater part of which was straggling in columns, incapable of supporting one another, the cavalry under Murat, supported by the imperial guard under Bessieres, coming round about the division of Saint Hilaire, extricated the French from their critical situation, by making a desperate and successful charge on the formidable mass of the Russian infantry. The Russian cavalry, who endeavoured to oppose this manœuvre, were routed with great slaughter. Two lines of infantry were broken; the third falling back, supported themselves on a wood.

The

The issue of the battle, which had been long doubtful, was decided from the moment that Davoust, whose progress was greatly impeded by the weather, was at last enabled to fall upon the rear of the enemy, according to his orders, and drive them from the hilly ground or platform. The Russians, after repeated attempts to repulse that general, retreated, leaving their wounded and 16 pieces of cannon on the field of battle.

In a contest, maintained for twelve hours, during the whole of which 300 pieces of cannon vomited death from the opposite lines so near each other, the number of killed and wounded on either side could not be otherwise than very great. The loss of the French, according to their own accounts, consisted exactly in 1000 killed, and 5700 wounded, including 1090 so severely, as to be rendered for ever unfit for service; and that of the Russians in 7000 left dead on the field of battle*. Among the wounded on the side of the French, were four colonels and five generals, one of whom was marshal Angereau, and another, general Hauptoult, who died of his wounds. In the number of the killed, were four colonels. The eagle of one of the French battalions, according to their own accounts, was lost; that is, no doubt, it was taken by the enemy. "Thus, (the bulletin proceeds,) the Russian expedition which set out on the 27th of January, and which had for its object to stretch out towards Thorn, and turn our left wing, has proved exceedingly fatal

to them. It has cost the enemy from 12 to 15,000 prisoners, as many in killed and missing, 45 pieces of artillery, and 18 standards."

Very different from this was the account given of the battle of Eylau, by the Russian general, who, in a letter dated on the field of battle, at Prussian Eylau, 8th of February, 1807, assured the emperor, that the enemy had been completely defeated; that a thousand prisoners, and twelve standards, *which he had the honour to send to his imperial majesty*, had fallen into the hands of the conquerors. He had been attacked, he said, that day, on his centre and both his wings, by Buonaparte in person, who, however, had been beaten back at all points, and every where defeated. His guards had attacked the centre of the Russians several times, and as often been repulsed: several columns of French infantry, and regiments of cuirassiers had been destroyed. The loss of the Russians he believed might exceed 6,000 men; but that he might estimate, without exaggeration, the loss of the enemy, at more than 12,000†.—The circumstance of the 12 standards taken, appears incredible; yet what shall be said of the clause in the general's letter, mentioning that they had been sent to the emperor? Was it a kind of patriotic fraud, on the part of the general, or the gazette of St. Petersburg? In either case, it is an instance of the excessive exaggeration in gazettes, now more than ever common with both French and Russians, above noted.

* Fifty-eighth bulletin of the grand French army, compared with the official narrative of general Bennigsen.

† Traduction d'une lettre du général baron de Bennigsen, à S. M. l'empereur de Russie, apportée par le lieutenant-colonel Havitzki, aide-de camp de S. M. I. sur le champ de bataille, &c.—See also, Relation officielle transmise par son excellence le baron de Bennigsen, général en chef. Conningsberg, 25 Mars, 1807.

The character and result of the most bloody battle of Eylau, seem to be exhibited with great candour in a letter written by a Russian officer of the army, three days after the battle*. "Our army has performed prodigies of valour; though our loss has been very great. It is generally agreed, that it was a miracle we did not lose more: which is ascribed to the excellent discipline and order, which prevailed even in the hottest of the action, and in the midst of such a fire, as was never perhaps witnessed before. For these three days we have been enquiring of each other, On which side the victory lay? This question may appear singular: but in truth it is impossible for me to say, which of the two armies fought with the greatest courage and obstinacy, and did the greatest mischief to the other." It is a very remarkable circumstance, in the battle of Eylau, that there was little or no engagement between the infantry of the two armies. The battle was fought by the artillery and cavalry. The day after the battle presented a horrid scene of dead and dying men: to bury all the dead, required immense labour. A great number of Russian slain, were found with the insignia of their orders. Forty-eight hours after the battle, there were still upwards of 5,000 wounded Russians, whom the French had not been able to carry off. Brandy and bread were carried to them, and they were successively carried to the ambulance, or train of carriages. On the space of a square league were seen 9 or 10,000 dead bodies; 4 or 5,000 horses killed;

whole lines of Russian knapsacks; broken pieces of muskets and sabres; the ground covered with cannon-balls, howitzer shells, and ammunition; twenty-four pieces of cannon, near which lay the bodies of their drivers, killed at the moment when they were endeavouring to carry them off. All this was the more conspicuous, as the ground was covered with snow. The 5,000 wounded Russians were all conveyed in sledges to Thorn, and to the French hospitals, on the left bank of the Vistula. The surgeons observed with astonishment, that the fatigue of this conveyance did no harm to the wounded†.

At the same time that marshal Davoust attacked the elevated ground, the possession of which was so warmly disputed, marshal Ney came round by Altorf, driving before him the same column which he had attacked at Deppen, and, in the evening, occupied the village of Schoneditton. The Russian general therefore, harassed on his flanks by Davoust and Ney, who threatened to cut off his rear-guard, ordered several battalions of grenadiers to make an attack on Schoneditton; which was accordingly made at 8 o'clock at night, but without effect. The next day, (February 9) the Russians were pursued as far as the river Frischeling, while they retreated behind the Pregel. The French gazette says in conclusion, "This expedition is ended. The enemy is beaten and driven back eighty leagues from the Vistula. The French army is going to return to its winter quarters."

* Dated, Tilsit, ville du royaume de Prusse, près de Niemen, à 20 lieues nord-est de Königsberg, le 11 Février 1807.

† 64th bulletin of the grand French army.

That the main body of the Russian army—not absolutely the whole as will presently appear, were forced to fall back eighty leagues from the Vistula, is true, but it is also true that Buonaparte did not find himself in a condition, at this time, again to attack them, and hazard another battle. The Russian army, without any material loss, effected its retreat to Koningsberg.

Buonaparte was now only a short distance from Koningsberg, a grand depository of the enemy. The steeples of this place, which had been held out as a rich prey to the French soldiers, were to be seen from the heights of Eylau. Nothing could have been more desirable than to take a place which would at once have been a most advantageous military position, furnished abundance of provisions and stores, and gratified the army by pillage. And that the reduction of Koningsberg was accordingly, in fact, his object, appears from a letter addressed to the empress Josephine, by Berthier prince of Neuf-Chatel, the most confidential minister of Buonaparte, on the evening before the battle, dated at Great Glandau, 7th February. "At the approach of his imperial majesty, the Russian army fell back. On the evening of the 6th he had passed Landsberg with the intention of continuing his retreat during the night. The emperor, who commanded the advanced guard, order-

ed an attack on the rear of the Russians, which had been lately re-inforced. It was unable to resist the vigour of an attack conducted by his majesty in person.---*To-morrow we shall be at Koningsberg.*" And an attempt on Koningsberg would, no doubt, have been made, if, after the battle of Eylau, Buonaparte had conceived that he possessed means for accomplishing his object. But this was, in truth, a drawn battle; and the severest check he had received since the commencement of his career, which was in Italy, in 1796.

It was not, however, without some degree of plausibility that both sides claimed the victory, or at least a discomfiture of the design of their opponents. It was the design of Buonaparte to take Koningsberg. He was forced to fall back on the Vistula. It was the design of the Russians to drive the French back beyond the Vistula, to re-take Elbing and Thorn, and to force them to raise the sieges of Colberg, Graudenz, and Dantzic. By a series of successive actions, they had been driven back by the French as far as Eylau, and on the day after the battle, beyond the Pregel. The French had buried the Russian dead; collected and taken care of the greatest part of their wounded, taken a number of their cannon dismounted in the action; and, finally, remained seven or eight days on the field of battle.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Relative Positions in which the French and Russian Armies were placed after the Battle of Eylau.—Pacific Overtures by Buonaparte—Rejected.—Artifices of Buonaparte.—The Russians persevere in their System of acting on the offensive.—Battle of Ostrolenka.—Skirmishes.—Triumphant Proclamation, or Address of Buonaparte to his Army.—Positions of the French Army in their Winter Quarters.—Bridges and Têtes-du-Pont on the Vistula.—Continued Skirmishes.—The most important of these.—Artillery taken from the Enemy by the French since their Arrival on the Vistula.—Progress of the Allies of the French, under Jerome Buonaparte, in the reduction of Silesia.—Siege of Dantzic.—Disposition of the grand French Army for protecting the besieging Army.—Dantzic defended by Nature and by Art.—Arrival of the Russian Emperor at Memel—Followed by that of the Archduke Constantine with a Reinforcement to the Russian Army.—Grand Council of War concerning the Relief of Dantzic.—Of two Plans, that which was adopted.—Prussian Force sent for the Relief of Dantzic, defeated.—Attacks of the Russians on the whole Line of the French—Intended to prevent them from reinforcing the Army besieging Dantzic.—Dantzic surrendered on Capitulation—Conditions of this.—State of the Garrison at this time.—The Fort of Weischelnunde also surrendered.—Stralsund—The Siege of it, abandoned by the French, who retire towards the Vistula.—Pursued by the Swedes.—These, advancing beyond the Peene, are discomfited by the French under the Command of Marshal Mortier, and reduced to the necessity of demanding an Armistice; which is granted.—Conditions of this Armistice—The King of Sweden arrives at Stralsund—Reviews and encourages his Army.—Himself encouraged by the Arrival of an Envoy from Great Britain with Assurances of Succour in Troops and in Money.

THE relative positions in which the French and Russians were placed after the battle of Eylau, were not misunderstood by Buonaparte; who, according to his usual policy on all great crises, dispatched Bertrand, a general of division, to the Russian commander-in-chief with some overtures of a

peaceful nature. But general Bennigsen, in the true spirit of a gallant soldier, replied, that he had been sent by his master not to negotiate, but to fight. Bertrand was then ordered to proceed, from Königsberg to Memel, with the same overtures to the king of Prussia; with whom he had not greater success than

than with the Russian chief. Buonaparte endeavoured, however, after these repulses, to make it believed in Germany, that both the Prussians and Russians were desirous of peace, and that treaties were on the point of being concluded. It was given out in his newspapers, that Duroc had gone to St. Petersburg, and that the king of Prussia was governed by the counsel of Lombard, Beyme, and Kockyriz, the men who, together with Haugwitz and Lucchesini, had heretofore managed as he wished the court of Berlin. He was desirous to spread a conviction that he possessed the same influence at the court of M^em^el. Thus he hoped to sow the seeds of jealousy among the allies, and to deter any of the German states from insurrection on the reliance of support, from powers with whom he was likely, very soon, to be on terms of peace, amity, and even in alliance.

The Russians were not induced by the battle of Eylau, and the necessity their main army was under, of retreating behind the Pregel, to give up their original plan of acting on the offensive against the French, and harassing them without ceasing by all means and at all seasons. While the main army of the French still lay at Eylau; 3,000 Russian prisoners were rescued by a squadron of Cossacks, a thousand strong at Wiltenbergh, from 15 to 20 leagues on this side of Eylau on the Omulcio, to the south-west of the lakes of P^{re}menheim. General Van Essen, February 15th, at the head of 25,000, advanced to Ostrolenka, along the two banks of the Narew. At the village of Flakis Law-owa he met the advanced guard of general Savary, who commanded the 5th corps of

the French army. On the 16th, at day-break, general Gazan with a part of his division moving towards the advanced guard, met with the enemy on the way to Novogorod, attacked and defeated him. But at the same moment, the Russians by the left bank attacked Ostrolenka, which was defended by general Campana, with a brigade of the division of general Gazan, and general Ruffin, with a brigade of the division of general Oudinot. The Russian infantry advanced in several columns. They were suffered to come fairly within the town, as far as half the length of the streets; when they were charged by the French with fixed bayonets. Thrice did the Russians make an attack on the French, and were as often repulsed, leaving the streets covered with the dead. Their loss was so great that they were forced to abandon the town, and take a position behind the sand-hills which cover it. The divisions of generals Souchet and Oudinot advanced, and at noon the heads of their columns arrived at Ostrolenka. General Savary drew up his army in the following manner. General Oudinot commanded the left in two lines; general Souchet the centre; and the general of division Reille, chief of the staff of the army, commanding a brigade of the division of Gazan, formed the right. He covered himself with all his artillery, and marched against the enemy. General Oudinot putting himself at the head of the cavalry, made a successful charge, and cut in pieces the Cossacks of the Russian rear-guard. A very brisk fire was kept up for a considerable time on both sides. The Russians at last gave way on all sides, and were followed fighting

for three leagues. The loss of the Russians was 1,300 killed, among whom were two generals, above 1,200 taken, seven pieces of cannon and two standards.* The French, according to their accounts, had only 60 men killed, and among these, the general of brigade Campana, an officer of great merit, and it is observed, a native of the department of Marengo.* At Guttensfield, February 12th, 500 French soldiers were made prisoners by Platow, hetman of the Cossacks. On the same day a division of one of the French corps marched to Marienwerder, situated on a small river, called the Leibe, not far from its junction with the Vistula, thirty-four miles' south from Dantzic, and forty-four north-east of Thorn. Seven Prussian squadrons found at this place, were attacked and routed, and 300 men with 250 horses taken. The rest of the Prussians making their escape, took refuge in Dantzic.

On February 16th, the day before Buonaparte began to march from Eylau, for the disposition of his troops in winter quarters, he thought it proper to counteract any notion that might be entertained of this being a retreat, and to keep up the courage of his army, by assuming a very lofty air of triumph, which he did in the following proclamation, dated Prussian Eylau, February 16th. "Soldiers, we had begun to enjoy a little repose in our winter quarters, when the enemy attacked the first corps, and shewed themselves on the Lower Vistula. We broke up and marched against him: we have pursued him sword in hand, 80 leagues; he has fled to his strong holds, and retired beyond the

Pregel. In the battles of Bergfried, Deppen, Hoff, and Eylau, we have taken from him, 65 pieces of cannon, and 16 standards, besides the loss of more than 40,000 men, in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The heroes, who, on our side, remain in the bed of honour, have died a glorious death. It is the death of a true soldier. Their relatives will always have a just claim to our care and beneficence. Having thus defeated all the enterprises of the enemy, we shall return towards the Vistula, and resume our winter quarters. Those who shall dare to disturb these quarters, shall have reason to repent: for whether beyond the Vistula, or on the other side of the Danube, whether in the middle of winter or the beginning of autumn, we will still be found French soldiers, and soldiers of the grand army."

The first and leading consideration in the choice of positions for winter quarters for the French army, was, to cover the line of the Vistula, and to favour the reduction of Colberg, Graudenz, and above all of Dantzic. It was therefore concentrated in cantonments, behind, that is, to the westward of the Passarge, a small river which, passing by the town of Braunsberg, discharges itself, a little below this place, into the Frisch-haaf. The prince of Ponte Corvo, Bernadotte, with his corps, lay at Prussian Holland, and Braunsberg; marshal Soult, with his at Leibstadt and Mohrunen; marshal Ney, at Guttstadt; marshal Davoust, at Allenstein, Hohenstein, and Deppen; a Polonese corps of observation, commanded by general Zayoncheek, at Nidenbourg; marshal Le Febvre

* 62d and 63d Bulletins of the grand French army.

before Dantzic; the 5th corps of the French army, was stationed at Omulew; and the 8th as a corps of observation, in Swedish Pomerania. There was a corps under Jerome, or prince Jerome Buonaparte, employed in the reduction of the fortresses of Silesia. The Bavarian division, commanded by the heir apparent, or as the French style him, the crown-prince of Bavaria, serving under Jerome, lay at this time at Warsaw, and was on its route to join the French army. There was still a strong garrison at Thorn, where general Rapp, Buonaparte's aid-de-camp, was appointed governor, in the room of marshal Le Febvre, now employed in the siege of Dantzic. The head quarters were at Osterode, nearly equidistant between Thorn, which formed as it were a bastion, on the right of the French, supposing their eye still directed to the east, and Marienwerder, and Elbing, with the Isle of Nogat, which supported the left. And, for maintaining a communication between the opposite banks of the Vistula, as well as for securing a retreat, in case of any disaster, in the course of future operations, the *têtes-du-pont*, or fortified bridges at Praga, Modlin, Dirchaw, in the palatinate of Ula and Thorn, were put in a proper state of defence, and new ones constructed at Marienburg, and Marienwerder. From the country around Marienwerder, and Elbing, which, particularly the Isle of Nogat, is exceedingly fertile, the French army was abundantly supplied with provisions.*

It was now the immediate object of Buonaparte, to refresh and recruit his army, and to secure the

possession or command of the countries he had over-run, by reducing the Prussian fortresses that still held out on the Vistula, and the Oder. But the Russians, determined and resolute in their purpose to give him no rest, engaged the French in continued skirmishes, and in some very sharp actions, which were attended with considerable loss to both parties. The most serious of these it may be proper briefly to notice; but we shall hasten to the siege of the more important post and port of Dantzic, to which, after the battle of Eylau, every eye was turned.

A Russian detachment marched, February 26th, against Braunsberg, the head, that is, the most advanced or easterly of the French cantonments. Buonaparte being informed of this, gave orders to the prince of Ponte Corvo, that it should be attacked; the execution of which orders was committed to general Dupont, an officer of great merit, who on the same day, at two o'clock in the afternoon, attacked the Russian detachment, which was 10,000 strong, overthrew it with fixed bayonets, drove it from the town, and across the Passarge, took 16 pieces of cannon, and two stands of colours, and made 2,000 prisoners.

On the side of Gutstadt general Leger Belair, on receiving advice that a Russian column had arrived during the night at Peterswalde, repaired to that village at day-break, on the 25th; overthrew it, took the general baron de Korff, who commanded it with his staff, several lieutenant colonels and other officers, and 400 men.†

After the affairs of Braunsberg,

* 65th, 66th, and 67th, Bulletins of the grand French army.
63d Bulletin, of the grand French army.

and Peterswald, for the encouragement of the French no doubt, particularly the conscripts for the year, whose services were now to be called for, though six months before the time fixed by the constitution, a statement was published of all the pieces of cannon taken from the enemy, by the French, since their arrival on the Vistula. In the engagements of Pultusk and Golymin, they had taken 89 pieces of cannon; at the engagement of Bergfried, 4 pieces; in the retreat of Allenstein, 5 pieces; at the engagement of Deppen, 16 pieces; at the engagement of Hoff, 12 pieces; at the battle of Eylau, 24 pieces; at the engagement of Ostrolenka, 9 pieces; and at that of Braunsberg, 6 pieces: in all, 175 pieces of cannon. It must be owned that an account of the cannon, taken from the enemy, is a more satisfactory proof of success, than of the numbers said to be killed and wounded: for the cannon may be produced, as vouchers of its accuracy. And accordingly we are generally informed by the French gazettes, how the cannon taken were disposed of.

The attempts of the Russians, on the Lower Vistula, being frustrated by the engagements of Bergfried, Deppen, and Hoff, and the great battle of Eylau; Buonaparte was at leisure to form the blockade, and to push the siege of Dantzic. The proper positions being taken, and works necessary for the complete investment of this place constructed, trenches were opened before it, on the night between the 2d and 3d of April. But it was necessary, for carrying on the siege, to bring battering cannon, from the fortres-

ses of Silesia, upwards of one hundred leagues. Part of this artillery arrived on the 12th, and the rest on the 24th.

Buonaparte, that he might be nearer to Graudenz, and Dantzic, had by this time moved his headquarters, from Osterode, to the castle of Finkenstein. The grand French army formed a semicircle around the corps under Le Febvre, employed in besieging those two fortresses; which corps was composed chiefly of Polanders, Hessians, Badenese, and other troops of the confederation of the Rhine.* The left wing extended from Elbing to Braunsberg, along the course of the Passarge, on which were constructed *têtes-du-pont*, as far as Gutstadt. The centre retired a little behind this line to Prussian Holland, Liebstadt, and Mohringen. From Gutstadt, the army extended by a chain of posts, to Allenstein. And the left wing communicated through Ortelsburg, with the left of the corps of Massena, whose right was posted on the river Bug, and stretched from thence to the mouth of the Narew. The left wing of the French, for the whole extent of the line, along the Passarge, was covered with a great number of entrenchments and batteries. In front of the centre and the right wing, were vast forests, and morasses. For security against accidents in the rear, a post was occupied between the Passarge and the Vistula, and here were established some magazines.

The right wing of the allied army, composed of the wrecks of the Prussians, and who had not been engaged in the battle of Jena, ex-

* Thus these Poles and Germans were themselves invested, and held to their work, by the exterior army.

tended from the Frisch-haaf, along the right bank of the Passarge, as far as Wormditt. At this place, the channel of the river was both so shallow and so narrow, that deserters were in the practice of fording it. The Prussians were a fine body of men, loyal, brave, and well disciplined. They were under the immediate command of general Blucher. The Russian army occupied Wormditt, and stretched from thence over Heilsberg, Bartenstein, and Schippenbell. Before the centre, and each of the wings of the Russian army, there was an advanced guard. The left wing was commanded by Platow, hetman or chief of the Cossacks, who pushed detachments as far as Ortelsburg, where several actions took place; while on every other part of the line, there was a tacit armistice. A considerable body of Russians, also a recent reinforcement, was stationed near the Narew. Besides the grand French army, opposed to the line of the Russo-Prussian, there was the corps of Le Febvre, before Dantzic and Colberg, already mentioned. There was an army also noticed above, of Bavarians and Wirtembergers, under Jerome, alias prince Jerome, in Silesia, occupied in completing the reduction of the fortresses. And in addition to the whole, a grand army of observation had begun to assemble from different, and some of those very remote countries under the orders of marshal Brune, in Pomerania,* whose head quarters were established provisionally at Stettin. This army, when completed, was to be 80,000 strong, half French troops, the other half confederates of the Rhine,

Hollanders and Spaniards.† The Germans that formed part of the army of observation, were furnished chiefly by the king of Bavaria, the grand duke of Baden, and the grand duke of Wurtzburg. The king of Wirtemberg sent three new regiments to recruit the army, under Jerome in Silesia. To the grand army was added a new levy of 15,000 Poles, 3,000 of which were cavalry. To the Saxon troops serving in the grand army, three new regiments were added, and 15 men to each company of the old ones. "In a word," says a Leyden gazette of that day, wholly, like all other gazettes on the Rhine, under the direction of Buonaparte, "all the states of Germany, in alliance with France, second with vigour, the vast designs of their new emperor, and spare no trouble or expence, for furthering to that great monarch the means of supporting with honour the contest in which he is engaged, and which has for its object, the restoration of peace to suffering humanity. For this end all the members of the confederation have resolved to double their contingents."

It is not easy to say whether this spectacle of Germans, destroying Germans, as well as Russians, and others at the nod of a foreign usurper, of a foreign throne, is most calculated to excite indignation, commiseration, or contempt. Nothing could possibly have been more humiliating to the Germans, except perhaps the idea entertained by their oppressor, that their miserable vanity might be gratified by his praises of their zeal and vigour, in such a cause, nay, and by the smiles of his youngest brother.

* 75th Bulletin, of the grand French army.

† 73d Bulletin of the grand French army.

“The corps of prince Jerome (says the 47th Bulletin of the grand French army) continues to besiege Breslaw. That beautiful city is in ashes. The siege makes a progress. The Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops have merited the praise of prince Jerome.”

Marshal Le Brune, by an order, May 21st, called the troops that were dispersed in the Hanse towns, Hanover, and the duchies of Magdeburg, and Mecklenburg, to Pomerania: they were replaced by 31,000 Spaniards, the flower of the Spanish army: of these 26,000, including 6,000 cavalry, came directly from Spain, under the command of the marquis of Romana; the other 5,000 from Etruria. These last arrived in different columns, on the Oder, between which river and the Elbe, the grand army of observation was stationed, at the end of May, and in the beginning of June. But the whole, or part of this division, of the Spaniards, appear to have joined the grand French army. The former were distributed in the Hanse towns, Hanover, and Mecklenburg, in the end of June, and beginning of July. The queen of Etruria too, made an extraordinary levy of 20,000 men, “for promoting the general end of the war, as well as for the defence of her own coasts.” The Swiss, who had shewn themselves very backward to raise the 16,000 men, to be furnished according to treaty, to the armies of France when demanded, were called on by a letter from Buonaparte, to the Landammann, to furnish the troops without delay, under the pain of forfeiting the French alliance.

Not satisfied with all this host of auxiliaries, Buonaparte invited his people to send twelve regiments of

the conscripts of 1807, to the theatre of war, six months before the time fixed by the constitution; and ordered the 80,000 conscripts for 1808, to be prepared and hold themselves in readiness, to march when called on.

While the commander of the French armies, and of France, was thus employed in repairing his loss by disease and by a series of hard-fought battles, particularly that of Eylau, the allies on their part laboured, though unfortunately with less success, to repair their loss, to increase their force, and oppose numbers to numbers. The court of St. Petersburg, which had been loudly importuned to take up arms in defence of Prussia, reckoned with confidence on the co-operation of Great Britain, not only in the way of a subsidy, but of an army, that should form a junction with the Swedes, and Prussian insurgents, and occupy a portion of the French force, by a diversion on their rear. It was hoped that a combined army of Swedes and English, would oblige the French to raise the siege of Stralsund, and moving up along the left bank of the Oder, menace the rear of the French army, and lay siege to Stettin, which was but weakly garrisoned, and in a bad state of defence; the possession of which would open a communication with Berlin, the Elbe, and the rest of Germany. If the French should remain in Poland, so considerable a force acting in their rear, might oblige them to evacuate that country, or at least to detach such a considerable portion of their force, as might render them, in point of numbers, inferior to the allies. Even if the French should maintain themselves on the line of the Oder, this diversion would

be

be of the greatest importance, as it would enable the Russians to march with the greater part of their army into Silesia. And it was the apprehension of such an auxiliary force, that determined Buonaparte to assemble so large an army of observation in Pomerania. Repeated and earnest applications for an English army, infantry, and cavalry, were made in vain. A subsidy was granted of £500,000—but no troops were sent from Britain until it was too late. And the force then sent to the Island of Rugen, in July, consisted only of the German legion, about 8,000 strong. But the king of Prussia made some, though small atonement, for the selfish, blind, and infatuated policy that had disgraced his reign, by the resignation, patience, and firmness of his conduct after the disastrous day of Jena; and the heroic, though romantic bravery of the king of Sweden, and his gallant little army, served, no doubt, both to enliven the hopes of the emperor Alexander, and to excite his emulation.

This young monarch, having set out from St Petersburg on the 28th of March to join his army, accompanied only by count Tolstoy, was met at Polanden on the Prussian frontiers, by the king of Prussia, who conducted him to Memel, and accompanied him in his progress from thence to Königsberg.

The archduke Constantine, with a reinforcement of 30,000 men, consisting principally of the Imperial guard, arrived at that place about eight days thereafter, when the trenches were opened before Dantzic.

The force that lay before Dantzic was between 30 and 40,000 men: that before Graudenz 3,000. Dantzic was defended by dou-

ble, and in some places, by triple rows of fortifications, by marshy ground, inundations, the fort of Weischelmunde, and a garrison consisting of 12,000 Prussians and 6,000 Russians: the whole under the command of the Prussian general Kalkreuth.

The siege of Dantzic was pushed on with great vigour and courage by the besiegers, and the defence of the place maintained with equal courage by the besieged. All the artillery required having arrived, the whole of the batteries were mounted, and the bombardment commenced on the 24th of April. The garrison not only returned the enemies' fire with skill and persevering resolution, but made frequent sorties, in which they both suffered very considerably. Among the most important of these, was one which took place at 10 hours afternoon of the 29th. Some battalions issuing from their fortifications, rushed upon the French of the 3d parallel. They were twice repulsed, and returned a third time to the charge. They were driven back at last by the French body of reserve, who came up to the aid of the troops defending the parallel. The French found it necessary to defend this trench against similar sorties, by the erection, on both flanks, of new batteries. A grand council of war was held at Bartenstein, a town on the Alla; at which the king of Prussia and the grand duke Constantine attended. The subject of their deliberations was the dangerous situation of the city of Dantzic. It was agreed that Dantzic could be relieved only in two ways. The first was to force a passage across the Passarge, attack the French line at different points, and hazard a general

ral engagement, the result of which, if successful, would be to compel the French army to raise the siege of Dantzic; the second to throw succours into Dantzic by sea. The first plan was deemed too dangerous, as it might expose the Russian army to complete defeat and dispersion. It was therefore resolved to confine themselves to the plan of relieving Dantzic by water.

In pursuance of this plan, lieutenant-general Kamenskoy, son of the field-marshal, embarked at Pillaw, with two Russian divisions, formed of 12 regiments, and several Prussian regiments. On the 10th of May, the troops were landed from 66 transports, under the convoy of three frigates, in the port of Dantzic, under the protection of the fort of Weischelmunde.

Buonaparte on this immediately ordered marshal Lasnes who commanded the reserve of the grand army, to advance from Marienburg, where he had his head quarters, with the division of Oudinot, to reinforce the army of marshal Le Febvre. The general arrived after an uninterrupted march, at the very moment when the Russians were landing. On the 13th and 14th, the Russians made preparations for attacking the French. The opposite port of Weischelmunde was separated from the town of Dantzic, by a space from two to three miles in extent: this space was occupied by French troops.

The general of brigade, Schramm, who was at the advanced posts of the French by two o'clock in the morning of the 15th, had formed the troops under his command, consisting of the second regiment of light infantry, a battalion of Saxons, and another of Poles, in order of battle, covered by the redoubts opposite

the fort of Weischelmunde. The Russian general Kamenskoy, in the morning of the same day, and a little after the same hour, advanced at the head of his troops disposed in three columns from the fort, with an intention to penetrate to the town along the right banks of the Vistula. An action took place, in which the Russians, who were superior in numbers to the French, and not inferior in bravery, would have overpowered general Schramm, if he had not received opportune assistance.

Marshal Le Febvre repaired to the bridge, which is situated below the fort on the Vistula, and ordered the 12th regiment of light infantry, together with a battalion of Saxons, to cross over that way, to support general Schramm. General Gardanne, who was charged with the defence of the right bank of the Vistula, also pressed that way with the rest of his troops. Marshal Lasnes with the reserve of Oudinot, was placed on the left bank of the Vistula, where it was expected, the day before, that the enemy too would make his appearance. But when marshal Lasnes saw the movements of the Russian general disclosed, he crossed the Vistula, with 4 battalions of General Oudinot's reserve. After two hours hard fighting, the whole of the line, and reserve of the Russians, were thrown into confusion, and pursued to the palisades. A Russian column, which held out to the last, was put to the bayonet to a man. At nine in the morning, they were all shut up in the fort of Weischelmunde. The field of battle was strewed with dead bodies. The loss of the French, according to their accounts, was not more than 25 killed and 200 wounded; that of the Russians 1,300 killed, 1,500 wounded,

wounded, and 200 taken prisoners.

As soon as the Russian commander-in-chief was assured that his maritime expedition had arrived before Dantzic, his light troops began to reconnoitre and alarm the whole French line, from the position occupied by marshal Soult on the Passarge, to that of general Morand on the Alla. They were received at the mouth of the musket by the voltigeurs,* lost a considerable number of men, and retired with precipitation. The Russians also presented themselves at Malga before general Zayoncheek, commander of the Polish corps of observation, and carried off one of his posts. The general of brigade, Fischer, pursued, routed them, and killed 60 men, one colonel and two captains. They likewise presented themselves before the 5th corps, and insulted general Gazan's advanced posts at Wildenberg. This general pursued them several leagues. But they made a more serious attack on the brigade of Omulew at Drenzewo. The general of brigade, Girard, marched against them with the 88th regiment, and drove them across the Narew. General Souchet arrived, pursued the Russians closely, and defeated them at Ostrolenka, where he killed 60 men, and 50 horses.

On the same day, May 13th, the Russians attacked general Marrois at the mouth of the Bug. This

general had passed that river on the 10th with a Bavarian brigade, and a Polish regiment. In the course of three days, he had constructed several têtes-du-pont, and had advanced to Wiskywo, for the purpose of burning the rafts on which the Russians had been at work for six weeks. This expedition completely succeeded, and the foolish work of six weeks was destroyed in a moment. †

This general attack on the French advanced posts, on the same day when general Kamenskoy was to make his attempt on Dantzic, was no doubt intended to occupy the grand French army, in such a manner, as to prevent them from reinforcing the besieging army. The project of carrying relief to Dantzic, by means of a maritime expedition, appeared very extraordinary to such military men as were acquainted with the ground and positions occupied by the French army, and at the same time informed of the works, that had been constructed for intercepting the navigation of both the Vistula and the canal of Dantzic. An English brigantine, the Dauntless, with that thoughtless, but, on the whole, not unfortunate audacity with which a series of glorious successes had, at this time, inspired all British seamen, having 120 English for her crew, 50 Russian and Prussian soldiers, carrying 24 carronades, and laden with powder and ball,

* Sharp-shooters, or marksmen, mounted on horseback, whose business it is to hover around the enemy, watch their movements as a vulture watches his prey, and annoy him whenever a favourable opportunity is presented. This was an invention of Buonaparte's, in his expedition to Egypt, who was to be opposed by numerous bodies of horsemen, on vast plains, in all directions. He recollected the necessity of opposing cavalry to the Mahrattas in India, and the overthrow of Marcus Crassus, in a great plain, by the Parthians, who wheeling round and round the Roman legions on horseback, poured in upon them volleys of arrows, to which they had nothing to oppose but their shields. They declined close action, and the Roman javelins could not reach them. Buonaparte, therefore, mounted corps of light infantry, accustomed to sharp-shooting, on horseback, to annoy and harass, and prevent any sudden attack by the Mamalukes.

† 74th and 75th Bulletin of the grand French army.

appeared

appeared on the Vistula, in full sail, with an intention to enter the port of Dantzic. On her near approach, however, to the French works, she was attacked, not only by the batteries from both the shores, but a heavy shower of musketry, and forced to surrender. An aid-de-camp of general Kalkreuth, who was on his return from the Russian head-quarters, and several English officers, were on-board the vessel.*

On the 16th, a Russian division, of 6,000 men, under general Turkow, advanced from Brock to the Bug, and towards Pultusk, with a view to prevent the execution of some new works, for strengthening a tête-du-pont. These works were defended by six battalions of Bavarians under the command of the prince royal of Bavaria in person. The Russians advanced four times to the attack, and were four times repulsed, by grape shot from the different batteries. The Russians for this attack on Pultusk, had prepared a great number of rafts, in the same manner as they had done in their attack on the works of general Le Marrois. Those rafts, prepared at so great an expence of time and labour, were burnt in two hours time. Those repeated attacks on works constructed with consummate skill, and defended by strong batteries without a chance of success, were matter of astonishment to the French, and almost induced them to suppose that the only purport of these attacks was, to draw their attention, from other parts of their line, to the right wing of their army. But the position of this was calculated for every imaginable case, whether of attack or defence. Meanwhile the

important siege of Dantzic was continued.

On the 19th of May, when every thing was prepared by marshal Le Febvre, and the French were proceeding to the assault, general Kalkreuth demanded a capitulation on the same conditions that he had formerly granted to the garrison of Mayence. It appeared to the French general that the difficulties remaining to be surmounted in bringing the siege to a conclusion were such, that the besieged might hold out yet fifteen days longer. In these circumstances it was deemed expedient to grant them what they demanded, an honourable capitulation. It was agreed, among other articles, that the garrison should march out of the city with all the honours of war, and be conducted to the advanced posts of his majesty the king of Prussia, at Pillaw, by a march of five days.

The garrison engaged not to serve against the French army or its allies, for the space of a year, counting from the date of the capitulation, that is, the 20th of May. The prisoners of war, confined at Dantzic, whether French, or allies of the French, to be exchanged.

As the garrison had not sufficient means for carrying off the whole of its baggage, a vessel was to be afforded for this purpose, to sail directly for Pillaw, under the command of a French officer. The magazines, and in general all that belonged, not to individuals, but to his Prussian majesty, to be consigned into the hands of the French government.

The Prussian officers, who were prisoners on their parole, living with their families at Dantzic, before the blockade of the place, to

* 76th Bulletin of the grand French army.

remain

remain there if they pleased, till farther orders from his serene highness, major-general, the prince of Neuf-Chatel (Berthier). Nevertheless, in order to be entitled to this privilege, they were to produce a certificate, from the governor, that they had not taken any part in the defence of the place. The wives of the officers and others, that is, persons in civil employments or situations, to be at liberty to remove from the city. The sick and wounded to be left in the care of the marshal Le Febvre; and on their recovery, to be sent to the advanced posts of the Prussian army.

Marshal Le Febvre engaged to the inhabitants of Dantzic, to employ all the means in his power, for the protection of persons and property. The present capitulation to be carried into execution at 12 o'clock at noon, the 26th of May. It was to be understood, that between the present and that period, the garrison of Dantzic was not to make any attack on the besiegers, in case of their being engaged in any action with the Russo-Prussian army without the city.

On the 27th of May, the garrison marched out of the city with general Kalkreuth at its head. This strong garrison, which consisted at first of 18,000 men, as above stated, and, at the opening of the trenches, of 16,000, was now reduced to 9,000, of which number 400, and among these some officers, deserted. The officers said, that they had no mind to go to Siberia. Several thousands of artillery horses were given up to the French, according to the terms of capitulation, but most of them in a very bad condition; 500 pieces of artillery; magazines of every kind; more than 500,000 quintals of

grain; well stored cellars; immense collections of clothing, and spices and great resources of every kind for the army.

The Russian lieutenant general, Kamenskoy, who after his defeat of the 15th retired under the fortifications of Weischelmunde, remained there, without making any farther attempts, and was a spectator of the surrender of Dantzic. When he perceived that the French were employed in erecting batteries for burning his ships, he set sail, and returned with his fleet to Pillaw. The fort of Weischelmunde however still held out. But when marshal Le Febvre summoned it on the 26th, while the terms were only under consideration, the whole garrison advanced from the fort and surrendered at discretion. The commandant, thus abandoned by the garrison, saved himself by sea*.

After the fall of Dantzic, a detachment was sent, closely to blockade and besiege, in form, the fortress of Graudenz, which though strong, both by art and nature, could not be supposed to hold out long, hemmed in, as it was, on all sides, by the besieging and grand French army.

The last hope that remained to the allies, of a favourable turn to the war, on the left, or western side of the Vistula, was Stralsund.

Marshal Mortier, having first plundered, established a regular system of exaction, and completely established the domination of France in Mecklenberg, Hamburgh, and Lubeck; and had orders, towards the middle of February, to enter Swedish Pomerania, and lay siege to the capital of that province. It was invested on the land side, but the siege was not pushed with vigour.

Marshal Mortier, being charged

* 77th Bulletin of the grand French army.

with

with the siege of Colberg, draw off 7,000 men to that place, leaving the siege of Stralsund in charge to general Granjeau.

In the mean time, while the operations of the besiegers were but languid, the besieged made several bold sorties, demolishing the batteries of the enemy, and spiking their guns. The garrison of Stralsund received considerable re-inforcements; and troops were also landed at other points from the Swedish flotilla.

In the beginning of April, it was thought proper to re-inforce the army besieging Dantzic. The siege of Stralsund was raised; and the besieging troops, by degrees, began to march to the Lower Vistula.

As soon as the general baron Van Essen, the governor-general of Swedish Pomerania, perceived that the French were filing off from that province, in small detachments, he determined to march against them, and compel them to abandon their entrenchments, and completely to evacuate Pomerania. His troops were divided into two columns; the first under his own orders; the second under those of lieutenant-general baron Armsfeldt. Each column consisted of eight squadrons of hussars, a detachment of mounted artillery, and four battalions of infantry, with their proper divisions of chasseurs.* These two columns, advancing in the same line of direction, came up with the enemy at Lussow, drove them from thence to Ruderhagen, and pursued them from thence to Voigdehagen.

In the mean time the French had abandoned their batteries and en-

trenchments at Stralsund, and entrenched themselves on the heights between Voigdehagen and Teschenhagen, on which they had mounted a battery of four pieces of artillery, and two howitzers. This being silenced by the Swedish artillery, they endeavoured to take possession of a morass, skirted by a wood, but were forced to desist from the attempt, and continue their retreat from one post to another, which they seem to have done with admirable skill and courage, even according to the Swedish account, which is here followed. On the 3d of April, general Van Essen's column entering Demnin, made the garrison, after a slight resistance, prisoners, and sent out his light troops in pursuit of the enemy on the side of Mecklenburg. On the morning of the 4th of April, the column under baron Armsfeldt entered the town of Anclam, where he took 150 men prisoners. The military chest also, containing 3,000 crowns, fell into his hand. The loss of the French in this well conducted retreat, is not stated to have been very considerable. But the prisoners, made during the retreat by the two Swedish columns, were said to have been 10,000 men, and, among these, 20 officers.†

After the retreat of the French from Swedish Pomerania, the Swedish army occupied a line of positions of very great extent, having the heads of its columns at Falkenwald, Stoltzenberg, Stadsfort, Belling, and Darkitz, that is, from the banks of the Oder to the confines of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Marshal Mortier

* *Chasseurs*, or hunters, consist partly in horsemen, and partly in foot soldiers. Small groups of these are sent here and there into alleys, broken ground, or other places of shelter, in pursuit of the flying enemy. They were at first attached to battalions, but afterwards into regiments.

† London Gazette, 21st April, 1807.

determined to bear, with his whole force, on the centre of this dilated line, without giving himself any trouble about the other positions, being convinced, that by a rapid march on the river Peene, which the Swedes had inconsiderately crossed, he could throw them into the utmost confusion and consternation. Having assembled a part of his forces at Passewack on the evening of April 15th, he advanced on the 16th, before break of day, on the road to Anclam, overthrew a Swedish post at Belling, and another at Ferdinandskaff, took 400 prisoners, and two pieces of cannon, entered Anclam at the same time with the enemy, and made himself master of the bridge on the Peene. Thus a Swedish column commanded by general Cardell was cut off. It remained at Nekermunde when the French were already at Anclam. General Armfeldt, one of the Swedish commanders-in-chief, was wounded by a grape-shot. All the magazines at Anclam were taken, together with all the Swedish sloops of war, on the lake adjoining to Anclam, and transports. The column of general Cardell, which was cut off from the other Swedish troops, was attacked on the 17th, by the general of brigade Veau, near Neckermunde, when it lost three pieces of cannon, and 500 men. Another column took possession of Demmin, and made 500 soldiers prisoners. The Swedes were driven back again behind the river Peene.

General Armfeldt, after informing the baron Van Essen, of his having been wounded, and that he had been obliged to make the infantry of his division fall back on Ranzien, retired to Stralsund. It was ordered by Van Essen to march to Grimm, and thereafter to the

head quarters of Van Essen, the commander of the other division, and who had now the supreme command of both at Greifswald.

Here, April 17th, he was joined by a detachment of hussars, belonging to the royal guard from Stralsund. Early on the morning of that day, he had sent a flag of truce to marshal Mortier, of 24 hours, for the purpose of removing the sick and wounded to hospitals. It was not difficult to persuade the marshal, who knew how much his master wished to detach Sweden from the cause of the allies, to comply with his request. Soon after noon, the first adjutant of marshal Mortier arrived with a flag of truce, at Greifswald, with an answer to that which had been sent by the Swedish general. Before mid-day of the 18th, another flag of truce arrived from marshal Mortier, and an early hour was fixed for a conference between the two generals at Sklatkow, within an English mile and half of Anclam, where an armistice was agreed on, not to be broken without ten days' previous notice. Besides this, which was the principal article, there were others, and these altogether in favour of the French. The Swedes were to restore the isles of Usedom and Wollin, which were to be occupied by the French garrisons, to be sent thither for that purpose, on the day after, that is, the 20th of April. The line of demarcation between the two armies, was to be the Peene, and the Trebel. But the French were farther to occupy a position beyond the Peene, and behind the barrier of Anclam. During the armistice the Swedes were not to afford succours of any kind; to the towns of Graudenz and Dantzic, nor yet to the troops of any
of

of the powers at war with France or its allies. During the armistice, no troops belonging to any of the powers at war with France were to be landed at Stralsund, or any other part of Swedish Pomerania, or the isle of Rugen. If, however, there should be a debarkation of any troops at Stralsund, in consequence of superior orders unknown to general Van Essen, the general engaged, that they should not commit any act of hostility against the French. *

Towards the end of the same month, April, marshal Mortier, and general Van Essen, improved the terms of mutual accommodation into a more certain prelude to a permanent peace. It was agreed, April 29th, that none of the parties should resume hostilities without giving a month's previous notice, instead of the ten days fixed by the armistice of the 18th.

When the king of Sweden was informed of the armistice, and the events that led to it in Pomerania, he determined to come thither, and take the affairs of this province, political and military, into his immediate management, and accordingly arrived at Stralsund early in May. Though he was far from approving of the armistices of the 18th and 29th of April, he was sensible that those armistices, which he considered as most disgraceful, were owing, not to any misconduct on the part of the general, baron Van Essen, but to the imprudence, and precipitation of general Armfeldt, in crossing and advancing too far with his column beyond the Peene. While general Van Essen, therefore, was appointed governor-general of Pomerania, and decorated with the grand cross of the Swedish order of the

sword, general Armfeldt obtained permission from the king to resign his commission. These marks of favour were shewn to general Van Essen on the 14th of May, at a grand parade; when the officers of the different Swedish regiments stationed at Stralsund, and various places in the vicinity, were also presented to his majesty, by whom they were received in the most gracious manner. He expressed his entire satisfaction with their conduct in the last campaign in Pomerania. In the course of the campaign, the Swedes were joined by 2,000 Prussian officers and soldiers, under the command of general Hinning, and were placed among the troops in garrison at Stralsund. This officer was also presented to his Swedish majesty.

While Gustavus was thus employed, in reviewing and promoting his brave and loyal Swedes, he was himself not a little animated, it may be presumed, by the arrival at Stralsund of the English general Clinton, with assurances of speedy succours of all kinds from the British government† in the administration of which, there had been, on the 21th of March, a great change. The ministers, who were desirous, above all things, of peace, and who had been amused with a negotiation by Buonaparte, until he was prepared to take the field at the close of September 1806, were exchanged for others, better disposed, it was generally imagined to afford cordial, prompt, and effectual succour, and co-operation with the confederacy against the tyranny, and still growing ambition, of the ruler of France.

* Rapport du Baron D'Essen, &c. Reçu par S. M. le Roi de Suède à Malmo, en Scania le 24e Avril par un Courier expédié de Stralsund le 20e.

† Swedish Gazette, published at Stralsund 14th May.

CHAP. III.

Meeting of Parliament—His Majesty's Speech delivered to both Houses by Commission—An Address in Answer—Moved in the House of Peers, by the Earl of Jersey—Seconded by Lord Somers—Observations on the Speech by Lord Hawkesbury—Replies made to Lord Hawkesbury, and the Speech in general defended by Lord Grenville—An Address in Answer to the Speech from the Throne, moved in the House of Commons by the Hon. William Windham—Seconded by Mr. John Smith—Speech of Mr. Canning on the present Occasion, and Character of his Speeches in general.—Substitution proposed by Mr. Canning, of a new Address in place of that proposed by Mr. Lamb—Reply to Mr. Canning, and the Speech from the Throne in general defended by Lord Howick—Reply to Lord Howick, and various Strictures on the Conduct of Administration, by Lord Castlereagh—The Address, carried Nem. diss.—Thanks to General Sir John Stuart, and the Officers and Soldiers by whose valour the Victory of Maida was obtained, moved in the House of Peers by Lord Grenville—And in the House of Commons by Mr. Windham.—These Motions carried in both Houses by Acclamation.

THE new parliament that had been called in October, assembled according to appointment, on the 15th of December. It was opened in his majesty's name, by commission. The commissioners were the archbishop of Canterbury, the Chancellor, the earl of Aylsford, and lord Walsingham. Mr. Abbot was chosen speaker in the house of commons, with universal applause. Some days were taken up, as usual, in swearing in the members of both houses. On Friday 19th, the lord chancellor delivered to both houses, what the commissioners had in command from his majesty.

The first topic touched on in the speech, was the late negotiation with France; the papers exchanged in the course of which, his majesty had ordered to be laid before them: his majesty's efforts for the restoration of general tranquillity, on terms consistent with the interest and honour of his people, and good faith to his allies, had been disappointed by the ambition and injustice of the enemy, which, in the same moment,* had kindled a fresh war in Europe; and of which the progress had been attended with the most calamitous events. After witnessing the subversion of the ancient constitution of Germany, and the

* That is, at the very moment when those efforts were made. This, though not very distinctly expressed, is, no doubt, the meaning.

subjugation

subjugation of a large portion of its most considerable estates, Prussia found herself still more nearly threatened by that danger which she had vainly hoped to avert by so many sacrifices. She had therefore, at length, been compelled to adopt the resolution of openly resisting this unremitted system of aggrandizement and conquest. But neither this determination, nor the succeeding measures were previously concerted with his majesty: nor had any disposition been shewn to offer adequate satisfaction for those aggressions which had placed the two countries in a state of mutual hostility. Yet in this situation his majesty did not hesitate to adopt without delay, such measures as were best calculated to unite their councils and interests, against the common enemy. The rapid course of the calamities which ensued, opposed insurmountable difficulties to the execution of this purpose. In the midst of these disastrous events, and under the most trying circumstances, the good faith of his majesty's allies had remained unshaken. The conduct of the king of Sweden had been distinguished by the most honourable firmness. Between his majesty and the emperor of Russia, the happiest amity subsisted. It had been cemented by reciprocal proofs of good faith and confidence. The speech proceeded to declare, the necessity of public burthens; to recommend as great economy as was consistent with those efforts which it was necessary to make against the formidable and increasing power of the enemy; to declare his majesty's satisfaction, in witnessing an increasing energy and firmness, on the part of his people;

in the unconquerable valour and discipline of his fleets, and armies; the unimpaired sources of our prosperity and strength; and the unity in sentiment and action of the British nation. The conclusion of the whole was, "with these advantages, and with an humble reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, his majesty is prepared to meet the exigencies of this great crisis; assured of receiving the fullest support from the wisdom of your deliberations, and from the tried affection, loyalty, and public spirit, of his brave people."

An address, in answer to the speech from the throne, was moved in the house of peers, by the earl of Jersey. It was the first time of his addressing their lordships. In adverting to the topics of his majesty's speech, the first to be noticed was, the negotiation between this country and France. As the papers respecting this subject, would shortly be laid on their lordship's table, it would not now be necessary to enter into any detailed discussion respecting the progress and result of the negotiation. It must however be evident to their lordships, from what had transpired, that it had been broken off in consequence of the imperious conduct and exorbitant demands of France. If the French government would not consent to treat on equal terms, the fault was theirs. We had deeply to lament the heavy calamities which had fallen upon Prussia. But at the same time, it was no small satisfaction to us, that the councils of Prussia had not been precipitated into rash measures, by the instigation, or advice of this country. It was scarcely possible to find in all history,

history, an instance of a great power so totally overthrown, we might almost say annihilated, in the course of a few days. Prussia, which had made sacrifice after sacrifice to France, apparently with a view of averting war, at length rushed precipitately into hostilities, and met with an unexampled fate: an awful lesson to other states. It was, however, a source of great satisfaction that this country, when Prussia actually made an effort against the common enemy, did not hesitate, immediately to step forward, to afford her every assistance that circumstance would admit. The king of Sweden had displayed a firmness and energy, which conferred the highest honour on that monarch. The contemplation of the conduct of our faithful ally, Russia, and particularly her refusal to ratify the rash and inconsiderate act of her ministers at Paris, had also afforded the utmost satisfaction. It was true we had, in the course of a twelvemonth, lost two men of pre-eminent talents. But there was still ability left, amply sufficient to direct the energies of the country. The valour which had continued to be displayed by his majesty's fleets and armies, was an undoubted pledge of our superiority. With all these advantages, and with the great sources of our prosperity and strength unimpaired, we might look forward with confidence to the result. Relying upon ourselves, and united in sentiment and in action, we might set our enemy at defiance, and finally, he trusted, bring this great contest to a successful and glorious issue. The noble earl concluded with moving, "that an humble address be presented to his majesty. "This address, as usual, was an echo of his majesty's speech.

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The address was seconded by lord Somers, exactly in the same train of observation, and strain of sentiment, re-echoing, illustrating, and confirming, what had been advanced in the speech from the throne.

Lord Hawkesbury, while he disclaimed all party-spirit and heartily concurred in every general sentiment expressed in the address, could not let it pass without offering some observations on the speech which had occasioned it. The first point on which he should observe, was one not openly mentioned in the speech, but only alluded to, namely, the dissolution of parliament. He admitted the king's power to dissolve parliament, in its fullest extent and plenitude. If it were possible that parliament could acquire legal permanence for ever so short a time, independent of the crown, there would be no security for the monarchy. But this, like every other part of the prerogative, should be exercised with a sound and wholesome discretion. What was there in the state of the country, to have justified the late unexpected and premature dissolution of parliament? of a parliament which had sat only four sessions, and had nearly three to run? From the passing of the Septennial act in 1715, there was no instance of a parliament being dissolved under six sessions, except in the precedent of 1784, which was unavoidable. At that time a misunderstanding subsisted between the crown and the house of commons, with respect to the government—The opponents of ministry were supposed to be more earnest than his majesty's government, for the prosecution of the war. If the rupture of the negotiation overwhelmed ministers, with any apprehension of difficulty,

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difficulty, the fair mode would have been, not to dissolve parliament, but to have submitted to the existing parliament, the whole grounds of the negotiation. Mr. Windham, who was the last person in the world he should suppose capable of deceit, in an address which was published, told the county of Norfolk, that as far as he knew, there was no intention of dissolving parliament; and a proclamation appeared, in which a day was fixed for the meeting of parliament for the dispatch of business: and yet, notwithstanding these repeated assurances, a dissolution was announced, to the surprise and astonishment of the whole kingdom. He would not accuse ministers of any intention to deceive the country, but the dissolution certainly had the effect of surprising it.

With respect to the disasters of Prussia, lord Hawkesbury admitted, with the noble lords who had moved and seconded the motion for the address, that they had risen wholly from the narrow policy within which she had encircled herself. Had his Prussian majesty, or those who advised him, consulted history, they would have discovered, that they who lent their aid to have others devoured, would be at last devoured themselves. He approved of the proceedings which had been adopted towards Prussia, in consequence of her unjust aggression of Hanover, and the measures to which she submitted against the commerce of this country. He approved also of the manner in which we suspended our particular quarrel when she was on

the point of being involved in a contest with France, although he could not account for the delay which took place in communicating with her. It was not until the beginning of October, when hostilities were on the eve of commencing, that ministers had endeavoured to open a communication with Prussia. But, by this time, events had occurred which prevented the noble lord Morpeth from fulfilling his important mission. They had afterwards sent out a military mission, at the head of which, was a noble lord, Hutchinson, a member of that house. But this was not till three weeks after the return of his predecessor, at a time when it was uncertain whether this expensive military mission would be able to discover the Prussian head-quarters, or, even a port to land in. Lord Hawkesbury in the course of his speech, introduced some strictures on the military measures of ministry, to which replies were made by lord Grenville. But, as these became afterwards subjects of formal discussions, it would be improper to notice them in this part of our narrative,—which aims not to give an account of all that was said in parliament, which would swell this article altogether beyond bounds, by which it should be limited in the history of Europe; * but to relate the principal proceedings in parliament, and state the grounds on which these were founded.—Lord Hawkesbury, in conclusion, assented to the address, because it did not pledge their lordships to any of those points which might possibly

* Even the most succinct account of our most important debates in parliament that can be given, may at first sight appear to take up more than a just portion in such a history. But let it be recollected, that this is the only council that discusses with freedom the great affairs; the only mirror that reflects with any tolerable degree of truth the transactions of Europe.

become the subjects of future inquiry.

It was on this ground that lord Grenville asked their lordship's support to the address. As to the question whether his majesty had been well or ill advised in dissolving the last parliament, sacred as he held every prerogative of the crown, he considered his majesty's servants as answerable for the advice which they give his majesty for the exercise, or abstaining from the exercise, of every one of them. In no case did he conceive the exercise of this undoubted prerogative to have been more wise, more salutary, or more attentive, on the part of his majesty, to the feelings of his people than the dissolution which had lately taken place. When a negotiation, by which his majesty's endeavours to restore the blessings of peace, not merely to the people of Great Britain, but to the nations of Europe, had failed of success, it was surely a wise measure in his majesty, to appeal to the sense of his people, to refer to them the conduct of his servants, and thereby to call upon them to pronounce, in the eyes of the world, their sense as to the farther prosecution of the contest. From the exercise of the royal prerogative in calling a new parliament on the late occasion, the empire had gained this great and important advantage, that the degree of unanimity which had been manifested by the people from one end of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland to the other, on the subject of the war, on the necessity of vigorous exertions, and the determination to persevere in the struggle, had given strength, confidence, and spirit to the government, and exhibited to the world a

noble example of the vigour of a people who understand the blessings of independence, and who are resolved to maintain it.

With regard to what had fallen from lord Hawkesbury respecting Prussia, lord Grenville assured him, that he was very much misinformed, if he supposed that previously to the mission of lord Morpeth, there existed any means of communication between that and this country. From the moment of his majesty's declaration against Prussia until lord Morpeth proceeded to the continent, there did not remain for his majesty's government any means of communicating, or of acting in concert with Prussia. At the same time, had there been any disposition in the court of Berlin to communicate with this country, means were not wanting for that purpose, on their part. The Prussian minister having been encouraged to stay until the end of August, was recalled by his court, purposely that there might not be, through him, any further communication. The plain fact was, that Prussia had gone on from year to year, from month to month, and at last from week to week, under the same illusion as to her safety from France, and still pursuing the same selfish policy, until she found that she was placed in a situation of the most imminent danger. Then she displayed as much precipitancy as she had before evinced of indifference to the fall of Europe, and acted with that want of caution and foresight that had brought on all her disasters.

If lord Grenville stated all this respecting Prussia, it was not for the purpose of reproaching that power, nor for drawing a parallel between her conduct and that of other countries. But, as observations had been

made on this subject for the purpose of withdrawing the confidence of the people of this country from his majesty's ministers, it became a duty he owed to his own character, and that of those with whom he acted, to throw off all disguise, and to avoid those imputations which concealment only could sanction. At the first moment when there appeared any serious disposition in Prussia to co-operate with Russia against the common enemy, his majesty's ministers thought it their duty to shew that this country would not be wanting in fidelity to its ally, or in any efforts that might advantageously be made for the safety of Europe.

It had been asked, why lord Morpeth was not sent on his mission until October; or, if it was right not to send him until that time, why did he not remain? Why did he return in November? Why he was not sent until October. he had already sufficiently explained. And as to the reason of his return, he asked why he ought to have remained? The king of Prussia did not remain: his army did not remain. Was it thought that lord Morpeth ought, merely for the glory of the affair, to have remained on the field of battle? The fact, however, was, that not only before the battle of Jena, but even after it, lord Morpeth found it impossible to get any satisfactory answer from the king of Prussia, or his ministers, on the subject of his mission.

Lord Hawkesbury begged leave to observe, that not a word had fallen from him in the least disrespectful to lord Morpeth, of whose merits he entertained the highest opinion.

The question being put on the motion for an address, it was carried *nem. diss.* and a committee was

appointed to prepare and bring in the same; which was accordingly done. On the same day an address, in consequence of the speech from the throne, was moved for in the house of commons by the honourable William Lamb, son of lord viscount Melbourne, who after prefatory observations on the awfulness of the present period, the importance of the present meeting of parliament, and the qualities which ought, and, he trusted, would distinguish its deliberations, remarked that in his majesty's most gracious speech, which had just been read from the chair, their attention was principally drawn to two topics. The first was, the fruitless negotiation with France. Nothing could be farther from his intention than to revive political differences, now almost lost in the disasters in which we were so nearly interested. But he thought, that without any hazard of such a revival, he might say, whether the pacific system so strongly recommended during the last war was practicable or not, that when the advocates for that system came into power, it was at a time when their hopes of carrying it into effect, must have been considerably diminished. Although at an earlier period France might have been successfully resisted by the pursuance of a pacific system, yet the case became far different when so many rival lay at her mercy; when their resources were exhausted; when their territories were dismembered when their armies were overcome and when their spirits were abashed and dismayed before the overwhelming superiority of France. Under these inauspicious circumstances, so little calculated to produce a pacific disposition on the

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This account of the origin, progress, and issue of the negotiation, appears to be candid, clear, and satisfactory. It is in substance, what was said again and again, when it became a subject of discussion in parliament. The failure of the negotiation had, it was too well known, produced a series of most

The motion for an address was seconded by Mr. John Smith, who following the course of his majesty's speech, illustrated and enforced the different points it contained, as is usual on such occasions. Speaking of Prussia, he observed, that "to fill up the cup of her misery, in the answer of the French government to the manifesto of the king of Prussia, who to a generous foe would now be an object of compassion, that unhappy monarch is cruelly and insolently taunted with the degrading submissions and temporizing policy which his unfeeling tyrants had so long exacted from him." Of Buonaparte's blockade of the British isles he observed, "that the arrogance of this threat of blockade could be equalled only by its absurdity. The consequence of the declaration only had been well described by a person whom it might be hardly

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decorous to name in that house,—the vassal king of Holland. This vassal king, in his address to his unfortunate subjects, himself told them, that the prohibition of the trade of neutrals would give a death-blow to the already expiring commerce of Holland.”

Mr. Canning, after a full declaration of the state of his mind, his feelings on the present occasion, the candour, the principles, and the ends that directed his public conduct, professed, according to his manner, with amplification, his confidence “that there existed in this country resources amply sufficient to meet and brave all the *difficult* struggles, and to avert all the *impending dangers* with which we could possibly be threatened; — a perfect and sincere confidence; a confidence founded not on rashness, but on the most mature reflection; a confidence founded on the experience of the past, on the review of the present, and on the *anticipation* of the future. He trusted that all that might be necessary for him to say in the course of the observations which he should take the liberty of submitting to the house, might be considered with a reference to this declaration. But, with whatever confidence he felt himself justified in looking to the state of our resources, he also felt how incumbent it was on him and on the house, to look seriously to the situation of the country,—to examine, to deliberate, and to determine, whether all that had passed in the conduct of the state had been without error, or whether some reflections on what had been done, might not have a favourable influence on what was still to do. Assuredly it was in the power of any man, who had turned his attention more particularly to public affairs, even of

such an humble individual as himself, to throw out suggestions to government without the slightest intention of thwarting it, or without the most remote tendency to hurt the feelings of any of the members of which it was composed.” This and not a little more being premised concerning himself, Mr. Canning proceeded to a consideration of the address. Mr. Canning’s speeches in parliament, notwithstanding somewhat of an air of self-importance, and excessive verbosity, generally displayed accurate information, as well as good observation and sense. Neither were they altogether destitute of vivacity, by which however, it was evident, sometimes, that he *laboured* to distinguish them. They were also, on all subjects, very long and very diffuse. So that, except in a very voluminous work, it would be impossible, consistently with any degree of symmetry among the parts, to give even a brief analysis of them. Of his present speech, it may be observed in general, that it was a kind of panegyric on the last administration and philippic against the present. As the great model of his oratory was the late Mr. Pitt, he did not fail to imitate him in what were very prominent features in the public speaking of that minister,—amplification and sarcasm. Of the former, which he carried to a disgusting length, a sample has just been given. In his speech on the present occasion we have a specimen, and that not an unhappy one, of either his natural turn or acquired talent for the latter. A new parliament (he said) had been assembled, and they were now, for the first time, about to review the transactions of an administration, composed of men of great talents, who entered upon office not ten months ago, with this particular

particular and distinct declaration, that all those who preceded them had been in the wrong; that they had "clubbed the battalion;" that every thing required correction and amendment; that nothing was in its place; that our resources were exhausted, our credit destroyed, our faith violated; that we were unable to maintain our own rank among the nations of Europe, and much less to assist others in regaining that which belonged to them. What followed? At the end of ten months, these very gentlemen say that the resources of the country *remain* unimpaired.—Those who but ten months ago, exclaimed that they were in a state of the utmost dilapidation, now tell us—not that they have been retrieved, not that they have been re-established—but that they *remain* unimpaired: that is, that they never have been impaired. It was certainly very satisfactory to every man, that there should be even this stale tribute paid to those who had been formerly loaded with censure. But surely it would be too much to expect that any man who had ever, as he had done, regulated his conduct by, who had followed the footsteps, or who had considered the name of Pitt, as connected with the glory and happiness of England, could pass this part of his majesty's speech unnoticed."

Among the various observations made by Mr. Canning on the conduct of the late ministry, was what follows. Prussia, unable to resist the power of France, encroached upon us. We had however the option to pass over the just cause of complaint, which we possessed in consequence, and leave untouched the only power in Europe, which appeared capable of being the germ of an alliance

hostile to the ambitious views of France. But the conduct of his majesty's ministers had been the reverse of this policy. By that conduct Prussia had been compelled to act without our advice and assistance, and to plunge into a war of which, if our advice could not have prevented it, our assistance might at least have ameliorated the termination. The mere abstaining from interference in the quarrel between France and Prussia was a poor ground of congratulation, and he was astonished that such a topic of consolation could have entered the head of any minister. It ought to have been our care, that the difference between France and Prussia should not have been too suddenly blown into a flame, lest it should have been too suddenly extinguished. He by no means meant to imply doubt of the justness of his majesty's quarrel with Prussia: but, if France, by a nominal and illusory transfer of Hanover to Prussia, could plant a cause of dissension between Prussia and Great Britain, was not this a contrivance of the enemy, which nothing but the simple policy adopted by our government, could be blind to? France found Great Britain and Prussia in amity, with a tendency to coalesce. What was her object? To divide them, and by a pretended transfer to Prussia of the hereditary dominions of the king of Great Britain, to create a war between the two countries.

There were so many topics, Mr. Canning said, on which an amendment to the address might be introduced, that he preferred the substitution of a new address altogether, leaving it to the option of the house which to adopt. He therefore proposed by way of amendment, to

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omit the whole of the address, and to introduce another. It is so long that it cannot be brought into the present narrative: but as this curious piece, a novelty we believe, and certainly a singularity in the proceedings of parliament, may be considered as a kind of creed, of what opposition believed, or wished to be believed by others, of both themselves and the present administration, we have given it a place in another part of this volume.* Mr. Canning, however, apprehending that the tendency of pressing his amendment would be to cause a division of the votes, and being anxious that nothing should be occasioned, on his part, that might have a tendency to throw a damp on the spirit of the country, declared that it was not his intention to press his amendment to a division. The speaker then put the question, "that the words proposed to be left out stand part of this question," upon which, lord Howick rose. The amendment proposed said, contained matters which, if founded in fact, ought to be referred to a committee, to ground upon them articles of impeachment. The honourable gentleman had spoken much of his own candour, and readiness to support government, except only in cases wherein an acquiescence in their measures appeared to be a dereliction of duty. How far the honourable gentleman's conduct agreed with the principles he thus professed, he left the house to judge. The present ministers were told they "were on a bed of roses." They were told so by a noble lord (Castlereagh), who yet had admitted that the Continent was in a very unsatisfactory situa-

tion. They were told so after the battle of Austerlitz, and even before that of Jena. Was it possible for the present ministers to remove all the distresses that had come upon the country in fifteen years pregnant with calamities, during the time of the late administration, though perhaps without any blame on the part of administration. All that could be done was, to offer the best advice and aid in their power. The honourable gentleman had spoken in glowing colours of the calamities of Prussia, and of the evils extended to the world in consequence of the destruction of that power. Lord Howick had only to say, that no part of those misfortunes had been caused by his majesty's present ministers. The misfortunes of this case required more of those exaggerations to which, the honourable gentleman was so prone. History recorded many instances of armies destroyed, and empires ruined: but, the ruin of the Prussian empire was sudden and complete beyond all example. A mighty monarch, possessing a vast army, of the highest military reputation, was in one day reduced to the necessity of seeking safety in a precipitate flight, accompanied only by a few followers of his broken fortunes.

With regard to the honourable gentleman's allusions to Hanover as the sole cause of the declaration of war by this country against Prussia, lord H. observed, that, so far from Hanover being the only cause, the shutting of the rivers in the north of Germany against our commerce was the principal alleged ground of hostility, and upon that ground the house voted the address to his majesty, which approved the course

*See Mr. Canning's amendment in Appendix to Chronicle, as published in the Courier newspaper, 22 Dec. 1806.

adopted by government on that occasion. Even supposing that the ports in the north of Germany were not closed against our shipping; was not the detention of Hanover by Prussia upon such grounds as that power alleged, of such a nature as this government could not subscribe to? But combining the detention of Hanover with the shutting up of the ports, would the honourable gentleman, as member of a cabinet, hesitate to advise his majesty to declare war against the power that should be guilty of such aggressions? or would he advise his majesty to conclude peace with a power which, under such circumstances, should insist upon withholding Hanover? Then he would ask the honourable gentleman what becomes of all the empty, and tedious, and, he must say, trifling declamation which the house had heard from him?

In the address which the honourable gentleman had read to the house, lord Howick perceived that there were very many professions of personal attachment to our sovereign, and of anxious wishes for his interests. He wished to know then from the right honourable author or advocate, of all these professions, whether he, as a minister, would conduct a negotiation, and conclude a war which should alienate from that sovereign an hereditary possession, wrested from him originally, on account merely of a war between this country and a foreign enemy, and in which war that hereditary possession had no concerns? Of the separate interests of this country and Hanover, he had heard and read much. Into the discussion of this question he did not now mean to enter. But thinking, as he did, that honour is the most valuable possession of any state, he

had no hesitation in stating that it would be highly injurious to the interests of England, because inconsistent with its honour, to leave Hanover to France or her allies, under such circumstances as he had already described. When Hanover was taken possession of by Prussia, it was transferred to her by France, with whom she was in the closest alliance. And when this was connected with the original cause of the invasion of that electorate, he would appeal to that house, and to the world, whether it could be reconciled with any sentiment of magnanimity, honour, or justice, to allow its lawful sovereign to be deprived of Hanover, in consequence of a war between Great Britain and France?

The honourable gentleman had accused ministers of not sending timely assistance to Prussia. But how soon had they reason to suppose, that Prussia was at all disposed to enter into hostilities with France? At the time we declared war against her, she was in close connection with the French government. But, notwithstanding our declaration, she had opportunity enough of communicating to our government any intention she entertained with regard to France. For, although war against Prussia was declared in April, baron Jacobi did not leave this country until the 15th of August. The first circumstance that seemed to warrant any suspicion of hostility between Prussia and France was the recall, in the month of September, of the Prussian ambassador, at Paris, Lacchesini, in consequence of his becoming disagreeable to Buonaparte. But this suspicion quickly vanished: for his successor baron Knoblesdorff, was appointed on the express recommendation

tion of Buonaparte himself. When that ambassador so appointed, arrived at Paris, did his arrival serve to betray, or did he himself intimate to lord Lauderdale, who was then there, any change of disposition on the part of Prussia towards France? No, not in the least. In fact, the first communication that ministry received, as to the intentions of Prussia, was in a letter from Mr. Thornton, our resident at Hamburgh, inclosing a letter from baron Jacobi, expressive of the baron's wish to come to this country, in any character, (*sous un caractère quel conque*) in order to treat with us upon the differences subsisting between the two courts, and upon other matters of importance.

Immediate measures were taken to facilitate the journey of baron Jacobi, whose proposals to this country, after all, turned out to be quite unsatisfactory. Nor did he reach Hamburgh until the first of October, nor arrive in London until the tenth, nor communicate his propositions to his majesty's ministers until the 11th; and it would be recollected that the battle of Jena was fought on the 14th. Still more unaccountable was the course pursued by Prussia with regard to Russia, her ally, who was pledged by treaty to assist her. The resolution of the court of Berlin, actually to commence hostilities against France, was first communicated to the Russian government by count Kreusemark, who was dispatched with that intelligence to St. Petersburg, which he did not reach until the 30th of September. The moment the tidings were conveyed to the magnanimous sovereign of Russia, orders were issued to set the troops in motion, and on the 5th of October an army was

marched off under general Bennigsen. Such was the procrastination of Prussia even towards a court with whom she had no differences to adjust, from whom she had a right to call for immediate aid, and such was the course that rendered not only this country, but Russia, unable to afford her any effectual assistance.

Mr. Canning had observed, "That in the speech from the throne all notice of war seemed studiously to have been passed over, though some debts of gratitude remained to be paid. To the records of parliament the historian looked for his materials. It was cruel to deprive the hero of the honourable reward of his military achievements, and it was disgraceful that government should dislike to sprinkle over the gloom of despondency with some of those achievements. It was true, they might say that those achievements were not of their planning. But this was a period when party feelings should not withhold a glorious incitement to great actions," it will be seen from Mr. Canning's address, proposed in the room of that moved for by Mr. Lamb, that he alluded particularly to the "Expedition under sir Home Popham and general Beresford, against the Spanish settlement of Buenos Ayres," and "to the brilliant victory obtained on the plains of Maida, by his majesty's land-forces under the gallant and able conduct of sir John Stuart over a French army, superior in numbers."

In answer to these remarks by Mr. Canning, lord Howick said, "It cannot be affirmed that we think lightly, or wish to speak lightly of the services performed by sir John Stuart. Nobody views them in a higher light than I do, nor feels more proudly as an Englishman, at the

the glorious event of the battle of Maida. But, if the honourable gentleman had had but the patience to wait for a few hours longer, he would have probably heard from my right honourable friend, Mr. Windham, a notice of a motion for returning thanks to sir John Stuart, and those officers who distinguished themselves in that action. As to sir H. Popham and sir David Baird, I freely confess that I was one of those who advised their recall, and this upon the ground that they did without orders, and upon their own judgment and responsibility, undertake the expedition to South America. In prosecution of their scheme they did not even leave a single ship of the line to protect the Cape of Good-Hope. They even obliged a frigate that was sent out to India with money for the payment of the troops there, to desert the destination that it was intended for, and go upon this South-American expedition. Such conduct as this I consider to be highly reprehensible, and were it to be overlooked, there would be an end to all discipline and subordination. I do not wish to dwell upon the misconduct of men in their absence;

but there is one act of sir H. Popham's which I cannot hesitate to censure as particularly improper, and that is, his letter to the manufacturers *. What his motives were for such conduct, I cannot say. Perhaps he wanted to court some favour and protection against the censure which he must be conscious of deserving from government. Perhaps these letters, courting mercantile gratitude, while offending against professional duty, was one of the fatal effects to be apprehended from that mischievous system of rewards administered by the committee at Lloyd's, called the Patriotic Fund †; a committee which is held out to the navy, as giving greater rewards and encouragement than the government of the country. If such conduct as this appears to be, could not only be justified but approved of, it would then follow, that all our military governors in the West-Indies, in Gibraltar, and in every other part of the world, might totally disregard the instructions they should receive from government, and turn their whole forces wherever their private opinions, or their private interests might point.

Lord Castlereagh complimented

* Sir Home Popham, on the reduction of Buenos Ayres in June 1806, wrote circular letters to the merchants of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow, representing the most abundant market that had been opened, by the acquisition of this place, to the British commerce and manufactures; the various articles that were wanted by the countries watered by the Rio de la Plata, and others with which these had communication; and the articles that all those countries would give in return. In short, he appeared in the character of a minister of state at the head of the government, giving a new direction to the commerce of the country. He was tried and reprimanded for disobedience to orders.

† It possesses the grand means of making a formidable opposition to government,—money. Its funds now amount to more than a quarter of a million of money. It has, upon its pension list, great numbers of officers, soldiers, and sailors. It grants pensions superior to those coming to persons in similar cases from the crown. It has no orders to give; no duties to impose; no obedience to exact: all which are thrown upon the government, while the confederation has nothing but the amiable office of rewarding and honouring. *Cobbett's Polit. Reg. Jun. 24, 1807.*

lord

lord Liverpool, on the great eloquence and very considerable talents he had displayed in vindication of himself and the rest of his majesty's ministers. After agreeing with him that the proper time for considering the important question of negotiation with France, was, when the whole of the correspondence should be laid before the house, he proceeded to make some preliminary remarks on the noble lord's reply, and comments on his right honourable friend's amendment to the address ; undertaking afterwards to shew the fallacy of the noble lord's reasoning on many of the general points contained in his speech. The amendment, he said, was founded on facts, not on opinions or assertions. The noble lord had taken credit to himself and his friends, for having uniformly acted, when in opposition, from principle, and not from a spirit of teasing and harassing government unnecessarily. He could also assure the house, that both himself and those who had acted with him on the same side, when influenced by no motive in their opposition, but public principle.

With respect to the discharge of public duty, there was no comparison between the last and the present opposition, who felt it to be their duty to watch and revise the acts of ministers, in order to call them to an account. Whereas, the noble lord must recollect that he and his friends had turned their backs on parliament, and neglected all public concerns in the hour of distress and peril. They had seceded and abandoned the cause of the country, and the trust reposed in them by their constituents.

Lord Castlereagh now proceeded

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to call the attention of the house to some prominent points of the negotiation which was the main question. He felt much anxiety respecting many circumstances, connected with this and arising out of it. He trusted that ministers would be able, when the papers should be produced, to remove it. He was apprehensive, however, that, in their discussions in the protracted course of negotiation, ministers had deluded both themselves and Europe. It necessarily followed, that the powers of the continent had their attention fixed on the progress of a negotiation which lasted eight months. And what must naturally have been the result, but that their disposition to co-operate against France might have induced Russia to enter into a negotiation with the French government? It might have even led Prussia to make a premature demonstration of hostility against France, in order to assure both England and Russia, that the cabinet of Berlin was determined to submit no longer to the humiliation and insults of the enemy. These circumstances, and many more, arising from a negotiation continued for eight months, rendered the production of all papers on the subject highly necessary.

From the conduct of ministers during the negotiation, it appeared as if they had considered peace as certain. If they had not supposed that they were sure of peace, was it possible that during a discussion of eight months, they should have given up all their military plans, and the whole system of internal defence and security? Upon what other ground was the General Training act in a great measure suspended? Why was the instruction for regulating the army

army according to the new system postponed till the return of lord Lauderdale?—It was impossible to conceive a more general torpor than that which pervaded every branch of the army during the whole of those anxious eight months. After the closest attention to the subject, he could only discern that three regiments of the line had been sent up the Mediterranean, and arrived just in time to see our gallant troops abandoning the brave and loyal Calabrians, to whom our commander had promised every assistance.

Lord Castlereagh begged leave likewise to remind the house, that not a man had sailed for Buenos Ayres before the return of lord Lauderdale was known. Under the

circumstances of the case they should either have recalled general Beresford, or sent out a re-inforcement immediately. They had left that valuable capture four months without any re-inforcement, and if the gallant officer commanding at the Cape had not detached some of his troops, it would be impossible to tell the consequence.

Nor was it in leaving Buenos Ayres near four months without re-inforcements, only, that the negligence and inattention of his majesty's ministers to the scenes passing in that part of the world were to be seen. There was another, and a very interesting part of South America, where a little timely assistance on the part of the British government to the operations of general Miranda *

* A variety of circumstances concurred to expand the mind, and raise the views of Miranda to the emancipation of South America, his native country; and a life devoted from his early years to arms, and the acquisition of all manner of knowledge, both by study and travels, formed his mind for taking the lead in the attempt. A commercial and defensive alliance between any great naval power on our side of the globe, and South America, a country far surpassing the whole of Europe in extent, and still more in natural fertility, presented such incalculable advantages to such a power, that general Miranda kept a constant eye on such an alliance as the great engine for effecting his magnificent object;—magnificent, but not difficult to be accomplished, if men could be roused from the torpor of habit, and disentangled from the dark intricacies of a narrow, intriguing, short-sighted, and fluctuating policy; nay, and easy to be accomplished, even in proportion to its sublimity, inasmuch as its accomplishment would rest, not on the various, clashing, and inscrutable views of individuals, but on a reciprocity of wants and superfluities,—on the natural passions of all men, and the great laws and prerogatives of nature.

The most natural ally of South America was Great Britain. A proposal was made by general Miranda to Mr. Pitt in 1797, for an alliance between Britain and South America. Of the sundry articles, eleven in number, we are restrained by our limits from specifying more than the following: That South America would pay to Great Britain for assistance, thirty millions sterling.—That there should be a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and South America.—That a communication should be opened between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; and that the freedom of these communications should be guaranteed to Great Britain.

Mr. Pitt entered with promptitude into the plan of Miranda. A change of politics in Europe altered the views of Mr. Pitt relative to South America. Succeeding changes recalled and recommended the project of Miranda. Farther changes damped and suspended their execution. As this is a subject most interesting and consolatory to Great Britain, we refer our readers for the principal facts authenticated, relating to it, to a pamphlet intitled "Additional reason for our immediately emancipating Spanish America." By William Burke. Ridgway, 1808; to the Edinburgh Review, No XXVI. January, 1809; and to the Monthly Review for March, 1809, Article X.

might

might have produced the most important advantages to this country. We had sufficient force in the West Indies to have assisted general Miranda; but our naval and military British commanding officers in that part of the world, could not venture to stir, for want of instructions from government. He did not mean to discuss, at that time, the policy of forwarding the general's great project. This was a subject that required as well as merited consideration. But why had not ministers decided in one way or other on a question obviously interesting in so high a degree to the British empire? so far was government from coming to any fixed determination on this point, that our commanders were obliged constantly to reply to the applications made to them for support, that they would write home for instructions.—At last a few light armed vessels were sent to convoy the expedition under general Miranda. Lord Castlereagh thought the amendment of his right honourable friend a perfectly manly mode of telling ministers wherein their conduct was liable to objection. It was very different from the conduct of opposition for the last fifteen years; for those gentlemen, not choosing to commit their sentiments to writing, always dealt in general censure.

The original motion on the address was then put and carried, *nem. con.*

Lord Howick then rose and said, that he hoped to be able to lay the papers relative to the negotiation before the house on Monday next.

Mr. Windham gave notice, that on Monday next, also, he should move the thanks of the house to sir John Stuart, and the officers and men who had fought under him at the glorious battle of Maida.

On that day, Monday, December 22, 1806, lord Grenville presented to the house of lords, by his majesty's command, the papers respecting the late negotiation. In moving to fix a day for the discussion, it was his wish that, on the one hand sufficient time should be given for the consideration of this very important subject; and on the other, that no longer delay should take place than was absolutely necessary. He therefore moved that the papers be taken into consideration on Friday, the 2d of January.—Ordered.

He then rose for the purpose of moving the thanks of the house to sir John Stuart, and the officers and soldiers by whose valour the victory of Maida was obtained. He had ever been of opinion that the high honour conferred by a vote of thanks of that house ought to be reserved for great occasions; for deeds of valour of a superior description; for actions which tended to throw a lustre around the British name, or materially to benefit the interest of the country. Of this general description and character he conceived the instance to be to which he now alluded.—The British troops were considerably under 5,000 men: of the enemy, many more. What was the result? That the number of killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, either in the action of Maida itself, or in its approximate consequences, considerably exceeded the number of the victorious army. He knew of no occasion which could more forcibly call upon their lordships for their thanks. Upon which ground he moved, 1st, "That the thanks of that house should be given to major-general sir John Stuart, K. B. and also to the honourable brigadier-general
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Lawry Cole, and brigadier-general W. D. Ackland, for their gallant and meritorious conduct in the action with the French troops at Maida, on the 4th of July last, and to the officers under their command. 2dly, That the thanks of that house should be given to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers serving under the same, for their bravery and good conduct, and that this vote should be signified to them by the officers of the respective corps."

On the question being put, these motions were carried, *nem. con.* and the thanks were ordered to be communicated to the general officers in the usual way.—The house then adjourned for the Christmas recess, till Wednesday the 31st of December.

On the same day, December 22d, thanks to the same commander, officers, and men, were moved in the house of commons, agreeably to the previous notice, by Mr. Windham—We have already had occasion to notice how well qualified this gentleman is for appreciating, and celebrating the merit of such achievements as the battle of Maida, in giving some account of a debate on a motion in the house of commons by Mr. Jones, respecting a convention at El-Arisch, and the alleged policy of not permitting the French to evacuate Egypt.* Mr. Windham, on that occasion, was naturally led to estimate the mighty advantages we had gained, in point of reputation, by a series of engagements, particularly that of March the 21st, near Alexandria.—The battle of Maida, like that of Alexandria, was a great and animating subject, and it was treated by Mr. Windham with suit-

able powers of reason and eloquence. He praised his countrymen, (to use the language of the sacred Scriptures,) "with his whole heart: he praised them also with his understanding.†" The action he said to which his motion referred, was one of the most distinguished exploits that ever appeared in the annals of this, or any other country. Every man must be so thoroughly sensible of its character and importance, that it was altogether unnecessary to dwell upon this subject. If he ventured to say any thing upon it, it was merely from an impulse to indulge his feelings. There was not so much as one of the various views in which this exploit could be considered, that did not rank it with the proudest achievements of our ancestors: that did not raise it to a level even with the memorable days of Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt. One peculiar character which belonged to this distinguished service, was, the accession it produced to our stock of national glory, the most valuable possession of a great nation. Other services might cut a greater figure in respect of acquisition of territory, or other resources, though not of a nature to call for the sort of honours and distinctions merited by achievements of this kind. But in respect of reputation, it was singularly distinguished even in the midst of those splendid and brilliant triumphs to which this country had been so much accustomed—of what importance it was to keep up a high character for military spirit; how necessary it was to encourage it, with every honourable distinction of public approbation and gratitude; how impos-

* Vol. XLIII. 1801. Hist. of Europe, p. 190.

† Psalm 47. 7.

sible it was for any great country to preserve its character and independence without the possession of such feelings—These were topics on which it was unnecessary for him to insist.

But if ever there had been a period of the world when a strong military feeling was wanted, for the preservation of the greatness and glory of a country, it was the present: it was this period, when the whole world had become as it were one universal camp; when all nations were occupied with military views, military services, and military fame; when these military pursuits were substituted in place of the civil arts of life; when no country could be safe that did not cultivate them, could no longer hope to continue its independence.—It was not because we had lost any part of the military spirit or character of the country, that he dwelt with such pride on the battle of Maida; certainly not. This country had never forfeited its just character for military superiority, yet, from the circumstances in which the war had hitherto been carried on, and the pre-eminence of our great and glorious naval exploits, we had not had the same opportunity of distinguishing our arms by land as by sea. The nations of this continent too, seemed to have been brought over to the opinion, which they were very willing to adopt as some consolation to themselves, that our military power, was not proportionably so strong by land as by sea. Now the immediate tendency and effect of the glorious battle of Maida, would be, to meet these opinions, and correct the error in which they originated.

Many persons in this country appeared to entertain, and in their writings avowed, the opinion that the troops of the enemy were superior to British troops. This opinion was

flattering to the enemy: but he trusted that it had not gone far into the country, and was convinced that it had not made any impression upon the people or the army. British soldiers were strangers to any feelings that would prevent them, whenever they came into contact with the enemy on nearly equal terms, from displaying British valour as conspicuously by land as by sea.

It was a general opinion that all our naval exploits had been achieved by a superiority of experienced discipline and skill. But he could not subscribe to such a position. Many of those heroic achievements which had raised the reputation of our navy to the highest pitch of glory, had been performed by the naked valour of Britons, without the aid of skill or discipline. Of this description, were the exploits performed in boarding ships, in cutting out ships from under the protection of batteries, and in various other operations performed by British seamen on shore; in every one of which the native valour of our countrymen was uniformly triumphant. There were no such instances to be found recorded in the military annals of the enemy.

The enemy however had maintained, and been at great pains to propagate the idea, that they were as much superior to us by land, as we were to them by sea. And the delusion seemed to have prevailed on the Continent. But the battle of Maida had broken the charm. Every circumstance of its progress, the conduct of the officers, and the bravery of the men, had established the ascendancy of British valour, and maintained that superiority which this country possessed in all ages. In proof of this, he could appeal to the determination, as appeared by the gazette,

gazette, of sir John Stuart to advance with his inferior force to the attack of the enemy, even in the strong position he occupied, if the enemy had not advanced to meet him. The issue of the action that ensued, would prove to the chief of the enemy, and to his troops, who arrogated to themselves a superiority over all other troops, that they are not invincible, as they would represent themselves; that they could not withstand the valour of British troops when fairly opposed to them in action. And yet, from whatever causes, certainly not for want of courage in their adversaries, the events of the late wars had contributed to countenance the opinion of the French being invincible. They conquered, because it was thought they could conquer.

This victory, however, had dissolved the spell. It was obtained in the face of Europe; under the eye of the nation for whose interest the expedition was undertaken, and had proved to the world, in a manner not to be concealed or disguised, that French troops are inferior to British troops.

And here, Mr. Windham thought it necessary for him to take some precaution for guarding against any possible misconstruction of his meaning. Nothing could be further from his intention, than to represent this exploit at Maida, as exclusively glorious for the reputation of the British arms. The whole of the campaign of Egypt was equally conspicuous for the lustre it cast upon the military character of the British nation.—The battle of Maida condensed into a single action, all the same merits that had been displayed in every operation during that glorious campaign. It was a lesson to

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this country, to the enemy, and to the world, of the comparative value of British and French troops, and thoroughly confirmed the decisive superiority of British valour. There never had been an action so completely calculated in all its circumstances to establish this truth. He could not more forcibly illustrate this fact, than by adopting the eloquent language of sir John Stuart on the subject. "It seemed," said the gallant general, in his dispatch, "as if the prowess of the two nations was to be brought to trial before the world." Certainly no action, under any circumstances could be better calculated for such a trial. If two sets of philosophers had set themselves to make an experiment by doing away every thing extraneous to their process, they could not have succeeded more accurately. In the first part of the action, the two parties advanced against each other with the bayonet; an operation which, though much talked of, seldom took place between great bodies of men. All the circumstances that had happened previously to the shock, concurred to bring the courage and intrepidity of the two rival nations to the trial. The contest was decided, not by any superiority of corporeal strength, but by the predominance of personal intrepidity. Both armies advanced firmly to the charge until within half a yard of each other. In this moment of perilous trial, British resolution and valour held out, while the enemy shrunk back with panic from the terrible contest.—It is not improper to state here, that hardly any of our men were wounded by the bayonet.—He had to apologize to the house for having trespassed so long on their attention; but really the

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the theme was so pleasing, that he could not refrain from dwelling upon it with peculiar satisfaction.—He should not now detain the house any longer than whilst he could state some circumstances respecting the action, which were not generally known. By these circumstances it would appear, that the victory had been more decisive, and the defeat of the enemy more complete than was at first supposed. Sir John Stuart had correctly stated the amount of his own force as under 5,000 men. But, when he wrote his dispatch, he had not the means of ascertaining with accuracy the force of the enemy. In that dispatch it had been stated at nearly 7,000 men, but it should have been stated at nearly 8,000 men. This fact had been discovered from returns found upon the persons of some of the officers that had been killed. The next circumstance he had to mention, respected the amount of the enemy's loss. Sir John Stuart stated the numbers killed, at 700. But it had been afterwards ascertained by observations made on the spot, that the number killed in the action amounted to 1,300. Fifteen hundred prisoners had been the immediate fruit, and a great number more had fallen into our hands from the consequences of the action. So that thus, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, a number of the enemy had been disposed of, nearly equal to the whole of the British force.

Another consequence of the achievement was, that it had set the Calabrians free from the presence of the enemy, and had totally broken up the force of general Regnier in those provinces, which amounted to 1,300 men.

It was not perhaps necessary to

have dwelt so much on the advantages that resulted from the battle. But the glory that had been acquired in it, he held to be of infinitely greater importance, than any immediate benefits that had been derived from the action. This it was that would carry the effect of the brilliant exploit beyond the single instance, by restoring the military renown of this country, which had been called in question. He who gave glory to his country, gave that which was far more valuable to it, than any acquisition whatever. Glory alone was not to be taken away by time or accidents. Ships, territories, or possessions, might be taken from a country, but the mode of acquiring them could never be forgotten. The acquisitions that were the consequence of the glorious days of Cressy and Poitiers, had long since passed into other hands: but the glory of those illustrious achievements, still adhered to the British name, and was immortal. It was that fine extract, that pure essence which endured to all ages; whilst the residuum, the grosser parts, passed away, and were lost in the course of time. On this ground it was that, in his opinion, the victory of Maida would stand as high as any exploit upon the records of our military achievements, and that the glory of general Stuart, and his brave army, would descend to the latest posterity, unless the country should at any time sink into such a state of degradation, that the memory of former glory would be reproach to existing degeneracy.—Even in such a state of degradation, he was sure, that such an instance as this, was calculated to rouse a nation to emulate the exploits of its ancestors.

Mr. Windham having moved the
same

same resolutions as those moved in the house of peers by lord Grenville;

Sir John Doyle rose to second the motions.—Having witnessed, he said, upon many trying occasions, the zeal, discipline, skill, and courage, in this instance, so brilliantly displayed, by that gallant officer and his brave companions, he could not reconcile it to his feelings to confine himself to a passive and cold assent. The thanks of parliament were never better deserved, nor would they be any where more highly prized. “I know, sir, so well the feelings of those gallant men, that whatever privations they may have endured,

whatever labours sustained, or whatever dangers encountered, they will find themselves amply repaid by the approbation of a beloved sovereign, and the approbation of a brave and free people.—I rely upon the good feelings of the house to pardon this effusion so naturally drawn forth, and which if I were willing, I am unable to suppress.”—The motions were agreed to *nem. con*

Lord Howick presented the papers relative to the late negotiation with France.—The day fixed for taking them into consideration, was Monday the 2d of January.

CHAP. IV.

Considerations on the late Negotiation with France, in the House of Peers—Apology by Lord Grenville for the Omission of certain Papers in the Number of those laid before the House.—The Ends in view, and the Principle on which the British Ministry acted during the whole of the Negotiation—Review of the Negotiation, in the four different Stages into which Lord Grenville divided it.—Causes of the Rupture of the Negotiation.—Address to His Majesty on the Subject of the Negotiation, moved by Lord Grenville.—Observations on the Address, and the Subject of the Address by Lord Hawkesbury—Lord Sidmouth.—Lord Eldon—And the Earl of Lauderdale—Address carried, Nem. diss.—Address to the same effect moved in the House of Commons by Lord Howick,—Conduct of the English Ministry in the Negotiation vindicated.—Speeches on the present Question by Lord Yarmouth—Sir Thomas Turton—Mr. Montague—Mr. Whitbread—Mr. Canning—Lord Henry Petty—and Mr. Perceval—Address carried, Nem. diss.

THE subject of the negotiation being brought under the consideration of the house of peers, according to the order of the day, the 2d of January 1807,

Lord Grenville rose, and said, that the documents in their lordships' hands, were fuller and more ample than any that had been presented to parliament on any former occasion of a similar nature. This would not have been necessary, if it had not been for the very full, though not equally correct statement, published by the French government. It would nevertheless be perceived by their lordships, that there were several omissions in the papers, of instructions given to our ministers, which could not be supplied without the risk of injury to ourselves, or our allies.—Lord Grenville proceeded briefly to notice a few of the leading principles that characterized the negotiation which was the subject of their discussion.

That peace was a desirable object,

there could be no doubt. There might be cases in which a nation, actuated by views of sound policy, might think it advisable to make great sacrifices for the purpose of obtaining a peace that promised to be permanent; nay even, if a peace could not be considered as permanent, it was worth the making sacrifices to obtain it, if it promised a considerable interval of tranquillity; an interval which might then be calculated upon, as serving to recruit and increase the business of the country. But those who considered the state of Europe for six years, or, he might say, for thirteen or fourteen years past, must be convinced that there was no rational hope of any considerable interval of tranquillity following a treaty of peace with France. It became therefore, in this negotiation, a necessary object to seek out for an equivalent to be set up against that want of permanence, which must attend any peace under such circumstances.

stances. He was therefore of opinion, that the only basis on which we ought to treat with France, was that of actual possession. This country being a great maritime and colonial power, and France a great continental power, there would be no reciprocity of cession between the two powers, that could in any degree tend to their mutual advantage. The conquests made by this country, could be of no use to France, unless she would become a great commercial and colonial power: the conquests made by France, could be of no use to this country, unless this country would become a great continental power.

But, though the state of actual possession was the only basis that appeared to his majesty's ministers to be a proper basis for their negotiation with France, it did not follow that such a negotiation was to exclude the necessary discussion of equivalents to be given for certain cessions to be agreed on. And such a discussion became the more necessary where a negotiation involved the interests of allies. When his majesty's present ministers came into office, they found a treaty concluded by their predecessors with Russia, by which each party bound itself not to conclude peace without the consent of the other. That he considered as a wise, and a fair measure.

But, even supposing that the treaty with Russia had not been wisely concluded, still the sacred engagement of the sovereign having been given to Russia, his majesty's ministers were bound to fulfil its conditions.

Our allies might be divided into two classes: those to whom we are bound by treaty; and those to whom we are bound by the circumstances

which had occurred during the war, and the situations in which they were placed in consequence of the events of that war. Of the former class of our allies were Sweden and Portugal; and of the latter, Naples and the elector of Hanover. With respect to Sweden and Portugal, nothing more was required than to guarantee to those powers their state of actual possession. The king of Naples stood in a different situation. He had been deprived by the power of France of all his dominions on the continent of Europe. Lord Grenville had no hesitation in saying, that he would have consented to make sacrifices, not merely valuable in finance, in revenue, or in commerce, but even sacrifices of safety and of strength, to procure the restoration of the kingdom to the king of Naples. But no sacrifices that we could make, could have been an equivalent to France for the restoration of that kingdom.—With respect to Sicily, the king of Naples was still in possession of that island, or rather it was in the possession of a brave, and, as it had been proved, an invincible British army. That army had entered the island with the consent of the king of Naples, who had received them there in the full confidence that they would defend it bravely, and that it would not be given up to the enemy. Would it not therefore, have been an indelible disgrace to this country to have given up Sicily to France on her offer of an equivalent? It was not for us to barter it away for any equivalent without the consent of the sovereign. As to Hanover, it was sacrificed to injustice on the part of France, for the express purpose of injuring this country. Would it not therefore, be disgraceful in us not to insist on the

the restoration of Hanover to its sovereign, from whom it had been taken, solely on account of its connection with this country? The restoration of Hanover, thus unjustly seized, was therefore insisted upon as an indispensable preliminary to the negotiation. The principle on which ministry acted during the whole of the negotiation, was, that of good faith to our allies: that of the French government to effect a separation between us and our allies: as clearly appeared from the negotiation from first to last, which was divided into four stages.

The first, when we were offered terms, which might have been considered as the fair price of peace; had we been concerned for ourselves only, but which were offered as the price of dishonour, as the price of the desertion of Russia, our faithful ally.

The second stage of the negotiation was, when the French government, partly by threats, partly by promises and inspiring hopes, contrived to persuade the Russian minister at Paris, M. D'Oubril to sign a separate treaty of peace. This being done, there was in the tone of the French government, a very remarkable alteration. "No," said they to our ministers, "we cannot now grant you the same terms we were willing to do before. The signature of a separate peace with Russia, is equivalent to a splendid victory." An expression not loosely used in conversation, but forming a part of the written sentiments of the French government upon that event.

The French government, finding the treaty would not be ratified, immediately offered the English negotiators better terms, in the hope of be-

ing able, though they could not separate Russia from this country, to separate this country from Russia. And this was the third stage of the negotiation.

The fourth and last stage of the negotiation, was, when the French ministers, finding that Great Britain and Russia were inseparable; at length agreed to the negotiation to be carried on conjointly for the interests of Russia and Great Britain. They refused to agree to the terms asked on behalf of Russia, and again offered terms to this country on the principle of a separate negotiation. The rupture of the negotiation followed of course.

Had Russia insisted upon extravagant terms, or on points trilling and uninteresting, it would have been painful to lord Grenville to have stated, that the rupture of the negotiation arose from any such conduct on the part of Russia. But the very contrary of all this was the case. The terms insisted on by Russia were very moderate, and directed only to the security of her allies. She demanded the guarantee of Sicily to the king of Naples, and that the French troops should evacuate Dalmatia, which was not necessary to the vast empire, obtained by the arms of France, and could be held by this power, only as a post of offence towards Austria and the Porte, and of hostility towards Russia. The guarantee of Sicily to the king of Naples was clearly a British object. That Russia, in requiring the evacuation of Dalmatia, confined her demand to that object, and did not make a demand of the territory, was also of importance to this country as well as to our ally. With this good faith and moderation on the part of

Russia, would it not have been an indelible disgrace to this country, if we had violated good faith on our part? And what were the terms that were offered to us, as the price of disgrace and dishonour? We were to keep, what the French could not without a naval superiority take from us—Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, India, and the Island of Tobago!—It had been stated in the papers now before the house, that if we had made peace at the period alluded to in the papers, the treaty of the confederation of the Rhine, would never have been signed, or at least, would not have been published. It appeared however, that supposing peace to have been concluded with the utmost rapidity, after the arrival of our ministers at Paris, the treaty could not have been signed before the publication of the last German treaty. This very confederation must unavoidably have preceded the treaty, and supposing it to have happened the day after, it would have necessarily been a cause for war.—Lord Grenville concluded by moving, “That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to assure his majesty that that house had taken into serious consideration the papers relative to the late negotiation which he had been pleased to lay before them, and that they saw with gratitude, that he had employed every means to restore the blessings of peace, in a manner consistent with the interests and glory of his people, and at the same time, with an observance of that good faith with our allies, which this country was bound to retain inviolate. That, while we lamented that by the unbounded ambition of the enemy, those laudable endeavours to his kingdom had been frustrated, no exertion should be

wanting on their part to support and assist him, in the adoption of such measures as might yet be found necessary, either for the restoration of peace, or to meet the various exigencies of the war in that most important crisis.”

The same motion, introduced by a speech to the same effect, was made by lord Howick, in the house of commons, January 5.—Never did any motion meet with more cordial and unanimous support in either house, and yet none, perhaps, ever gave rise to a longer conversation; which turned, for the most part, on the mode and course that had been pursued in the negotiation.

In the house of peers, lord Hawkesbury expressed his complete concurrence with lord Grenville, on the great points he had stated, but at the same time said, that if he did agree to the address, it must be with some qualifications. It had been stated in his majesty's declaration, that the French, from the outset of the negotiation, had agreed to proceed on the basis of actual possession, subject to the interchange of such equivalents as might be for the advantage and honour of the two countries. Now, he confessed, that after a careful examination of the papers before them, he found nothing in the whole of them, that could be considered as a certain and unequivocal foundation for such a declaration. Before the arrival of lord Yarmouth in London, the basis of actual possession was so far from being actually agreed on, that another, very different, was expressly stated to be the grounds on which the French government would enter on a negotiation. Lord Yarmouth, indeed, had given a statement in writing, of a conversation he had had

had with Talleyrand, and he, no doubt, believed that Talleyrand had proposed the basis of actual possession. The words were: "Vous l'avez, nous ne vous la demandons pas." But in order to affix the proper and precise meaning to these words, they ought to look at the context, and this shews that the words are not general, and that they refer only to Sicily. Ministry ought to have demanded a precise and categorical recognition, of the basis of negotiation, before they gave full powers to treat to their negotiator. Yet lord H. most heartily concurred in the general result of the negotiation, and with the above exception joined in the address, and in the assurances of support to his majesty in prosecuting the war, which it had been found impossible immediately to put an end to, on grounds in any degree consistent with the security and honour of this country, or the maintenance of good faith to our allies.

His lordship proceeded to shew both that the war was necessary, and that we possessed the means of supporting it. At the commencement of the treaty with France in 1801, that country was in a very different situation from what it is in now. At that time, Holland and Switzerland, though subject to the influence of France, were not completely united to it. Naples was entire, and Austria, though she had lost much of her military reputation, was still a great power; and in point of population and extent of territory, equal to what she had been at the commencement of the war with France. Many, therefore, thought, and lord H. confessed he had joined in the opinion, that if France were to be left to her-

self, her power would sink to its natural level. Now, however, all the states to which he had alluded, had been either completely subdued by France, or reduced within comparatively narrow limits.

In 1801, the British government wished to try the feelings of France, and to find out what would be the policy of its government on the restoration of peace. It might endeavour to acquire confidence at home and abroad, which could be done only by a system of moderation; or it might consider its security to lie in pursuing that system of aggression which had marked the progress of that revolution from whence it had sprung. It had adopted the latter system: so that scarcely three months had elapsed from the time of signing the treaty of Amiens, till the spirit of the treaty was violated by repeated aggressions. Ever since that time, these aggressions had been continued; as an instance of which, their lordships had only to look at the confederation of the Rhine, to which lord Grenville had adverted.—In considering the question of peace or war, they would observe, that while they continued at war they had at least this advantage, that whatever exertions France might make, they must be confined to the continent of Europe. But peace would open to her the way to Asia, Africa, and America. To these at least, he hoped, her power could not extend. Another thing to be considered was, that while we were at war, we were on perfect equality with our enemies. We were as powerful by sea as they were by land. But if peace should take place, from the very nature of the two cases, *their* power would not be made less, while our superiority

superiority would be gradually diminished; for peace would furnish them with the means of advancing in that particular sort of power, in which our superiority was undisputed.—These were not arguments for eternal war, but they were circumstances that ought to have great weight with their lordships, in considering what we gained by a peace, as a proper compensation for what we lose. It was with great pleasure and *pride* that lord H. reflected on the flourishing state of our finances, which was to be ascribed to two great measures, namely the sinking fund, (which lord H. considered as “ unquestionably the greatest measure ever produced by the ingenuity and wisdom of man!”) brought forward, and matured by *his right honourable friend*, the late Mr. Pitt: the other, that of raising a considerable part of the supplies within the year, also first brought forward by *his right honourable* deceased friend, and which had been acted upon, and in some degree improved by lord Sidmouth. The permanent taxes, were not less than eighteen millions. But the sinking fund at this time, produced eight millions and an half. And if we had but perseverance to go on, for a few years, with a strict regard to economy in our general system of expenditure, we should arrive at the happy period when the sinking fund would equal all the loans that might be necessary for the expences of the community.

Lord Sidmouth, was willing to admit, that in the documents which had been submitted their lordships, there was not to be found any specific offer of the *uti possidetis*, on the part of the French government. But, he contended, the whole nego-

tiation had been conducted on that very basis. In the letter addressed by M. Talleyrand to Mr. Fox, in the early stage of the correspondence between the two governments, M. Talleyrand states, that France desires nothing of Great Britain that she already possesses.—Lord Sidmouth, further, put the question, what was it that caused a temporary suspension of the negotiation? Was it any demur on the part of the French government on the point of *uti possidetis*? No. It was a delay occasioned by a matter of form, as to the manner in which the negotiation was to be conducted, and not any objection that was started to that understood basis. In five or six weeks afterwards lord Yarmouth arrived from Paris, when, by desire of ministers, he committed to writing the substance of the various communications he had held with M. Talleyrand, who, it appeared, in the name of the government of France, had made use of the following expression, “ *Nous ne vous demandons rien*,” words which he afterwards energetically repeated. It appeared clearly from the papers before them, that previously to the 20th of July last, when M. D’Oubril signed the provisional treaty with France, in the name of the Russian government. Lord Yarmouth did not entertain the smallest doubt that the state of actual possession was the mutually acknowledged basis of negotiation. In fact, the first attempt to question it, though even then not expressly in words, was, after this period, when M. Talleyrand avowed that circumstances had altered, and that, in consequence, the French government had determined not to agree to that which was consented to originally, and that they

they must insist on having possession of Sicily. On three subsequent occasions, attempts were made by the French negotiators to deny the statements of lord Yarmouth; but, though one of them endeavoured to evade and shuffle, they could not deny them, directly, when met by by our minister, face to face. This had been stated by lord Lauderdale. The French plenipotentiaries unquestionably wished our negotiators to understand the basis of negotiation to be the *uti possidetis*, although they cautiously avoided formally committing it to writing, in order, no doubt, to have room to cavil. But why, it was demanded, were they not called upon to avow their agreement to this principle in writing? There had been a clear admission originally, that such was the mutually understood agreement.

Lord Eldon did not lament the failure of a pacific adjustment with an enemy, whose aggressions in times of peace, are equally hostile with their operations in war. He admitted that lord Grenville had proved in the clearest and most satisfactory manner, that the principle of actual possession was the only basis on which a beneficial treaty could have been concluded. But that the *uti possidetis* was the actual basis, agreed, and acted upon in the late negotiation, he really did not know in what part of the official papers presented to that house, ministers would be able to find that principle of actual possession once recognized by the French government. No such proposition was made out by the evidence, even in the remotest view of the case.—In the last letter, said in the French account of the negotiation, to have

been sent by M. Talleyrand to lord Lauderdale, there were calumnies which tended to exhibit the noble lord in the most savage form; calumnies, which he was fully persuaded were to him unfoundedly and improperly addressed. Lord Eldon wished to hear from the noble lord, that no such letter had been ever received, or that no minister of a hostile power, would dare to send to the plenipotentiary of Great Britain, a communication replete with the most base and injurious calumnies.—Another practice of the same inveterate malice and unprincipled audacity, was the contradiction of one of the French plenipotentiaries, to the report the earl of Yarmouth had made of his conferences with the French minister on the basis.

Lord Lauderdale thought it singular, that the learned lord should apply to him for evidence, after having considered that of lord Yarmouth as perfectly nugatory. It happened, however, that lord Lauderdale could give ample testimony to the facts questioned by lord Eldon. For independently of lord Yarmouth's having repeatedly stated these facts to him, he was enabled to confirm them from other sources, particularly from his own conferences with the minister of France. But, without any corroboration from his testimony, lord Lauderdale contended, that the notes, and verbal communications of lord Yarmouth, were quite sufficient to sustain the assertion, that the French, from the outset of the negotiation, agreed to proceed upon the basis of actual possession. With regard to the letter alluded to by Lord Eldon, the earl of Lauderdale could say, that during his stay at Paris, he did not experience any want of civility whatever.

whatever. Nor did he know of any thing different, until he saw in this country, the posthumous letter addressed to him in the *Moniteur*.

The address was then read from the woolsack, and agreed to, *nem. diss.*

The same subject underwent a very long discussion in the house of commons.

Lord Howick, having moved that the papers relating to the negotiation with France, should be now taken into consideration, said, that it had become his duty to offer that proposition to the house which had been usual on similar occasions; namely, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, expressive of such sentiments as the house might think fit to convey to the throne, after a careful review of the whole of that most important question. After lamenting the failure of the negotiation, and the death of Mr. Fox, he proceeded to shew, that as, on the one hand, the king's government had not in the course of the negotiation, committed the honour of the crown, in any one instance, by any manifestation of a disposition to make improper concessions and sacrifices, so, on the other, it had neglected no means within its power, to conclude such a peace as was consistent with the honour, prosperity and interests of the country. It had been stated in Mr. Fox's first letter to M. Talleyrand, in answer to the first overture, "that a peace, to be advantageous to the two countries, should be negotiated on principles honourable to both, and, at the same time, of a nature, as far as possible, to secure the future tranquillity of Europe." It was this principle that the ministry had made the basis of the negotiation. It was

this that they invariably pursued. They insisted that we should treat in conjunction with our ally, the emperor of Russia; and that the negotiation should be conducted on the basis of *uti possidetis*.—Lord Howick proceeded to shew, in nearly the same manner as had been done by lord Grenville in the house of peers, that the basis of the *uti possidetis* had been admitted by the French plenipotentiaries; that the English ministers always understood that to be the basis, and that they never admitted any other.—This principle the British ministers applied to Sicily, though not exactly a conquest, as we held it in conjunction with its lawful sovereign. This our faith to the king of Naples required. Hanover, being unjustly attacked for the sake of England, the honour of this country compelled the ministers to stipulate for its recovery. The integrity of Turkey, of Sweden, and of Portugal, was stipulated for, and it was also their object to secure the little states from the insults and incroachments they had experienced from France. From these points they never receded. How far they might have receded as to particular terms, it would not be proper for him in that place to discuss. But if the value of concessions was to be estimated by the probability of the advantages, and the duration of that peace for which they were made, was nothing in the aspect of affairs that could induce them to make valuable sacrifices to purchase peace.—Suppose that Prussia, in making war on France, had succeeded, what would have been said to a minister who should have concluded a peace, and thereby tied up the hands of his country from taking advantage of the new order of things,

things, to obtain better terms? Suppose, on the other hand, she did not succeed, which had actually turned out to be the case, does any one suppose, that peace with Great Britain would have induced Buonaparte to stop his victorious army? If Buonaparte, after making a separate peace, had stated that Great Britain, who had been the means of exciting the flames of war all over the continent, had seized the first opportunity of concluding a peace upon the most mercenary and selfish grounds, and then endeavoured to persuade the nations of Europe, that there could be no peace on the continent till England should be humbled; then, instead of possessing the friendship of Sweden, instead of being linked in the closest alliance with Russia, now opposing France with not inferior numbers, * and with great advantages of situation, we should have been left alone, an object of universal jealousy and suspicion, and without the power of contributing any thing towards the exertions for restraining the ambition of France. Every advantage therefore, of which the nature of the case would admit, had resulted from the part which ministers had acted. But at the same time he was very far from encouraging very sanguine expectations, after all that had happened on the continent within this few years. The event was in the hands of "Him who giveth the victory." But one thing was clear; the progress of Buonaparte had never yet been stopped by submission, and our only hope, therefore, was in resistance, as far as we could resist his ambitious projects.—Lord Howick concluded

with moving an address, the same in substance, though somewhat different in words, with lord Grenville's on the same subject.

Lord Yarmouth had on the Saturday before read in a respectable newspaper, these words, (imputed to somebody, he could not say who,) "The noble lord (Yarmouth) having instructions not to produce his full powers, without a written acknowledgement of the desired basis, did think it proper to produce those powers." He had no instructions, he said, to withhold his full powers except on the ground of Sicily: and he considered the consent of his majesty's ministers to negotiate for that island, as an evasion for what he had formerly been instructed to insist upon, as a necessary preliminary to the farther progress of the negotiation. But he could not have advanced farther in the negotiation without exhibiting his full powers. Lord Yarmouth took a view of the negotiation, of which he gave a clear and accurate account, as it was connected with the causes of the present war. Lord H. admitted, and he thought he had clearly stated, that the noble lord had had no instructions to insist on a written acknowledgement of the basis of negotiation in the first instance. The demand of Sicily was a violation of the original offer of the *uti possidetis*; and it was on that ground that the noble lord was ordered not to proceed one step farther till that demand should be relinquished, unless that requisition should be complied with, he was instructed to demand his passports, in civil terms, and come away.—He was surprized, after the explanation that had already been given, lord Yar-

* Here lord Howick, as has been seen above, was under a great mistake.

month should think the vindication he had entered into at all necessary.

Sir Thomas Turton said, that in his view of the conduct of our ambassadors, the history of their proceedings might be summed up in a very concise way.—They were in this country when they should have been in France; and they had remained in France long after the period at which they should have dated their departure. He was of opinion, that the person whom Mr. Fox denounced, was a spy of the French government. He condemned the employing in the negotiation, a person not used to diplomatic transactions. If an experienced person had been employed, the basis would have been early acknowledged, or the negotiation would have been broken off. The negotiation was meant but to entrap. And hence the aversion to written documents.

Mr. Montague regretted that in the whole of this business, he saw the complete success of the machinations of France. Mr. Fox was eagerly desirous of making peace, and of this eager desire the French had taken advantage. He lamented the death of Mr. Fox, though he had always differed from him in politics, during the last twenty years; he valued him as a man. Mr. Fox during the whole of that period had never altered his conduct, which in that period of shifting and turning was rather a singular instance. The first overture for peace Mr. Montague considered as having, beyond a doubt, come from Mr. Fox, for his letter* to Talleyrand had broken the ice. It was impossible that those

glancings and oglings at peace, which it contained, could escape the notice of such a penetrating politician as M. Talleyrand. He did not like the expression of *perfect attachment*†, to the man who had been so long the disturber of Europe. When the friendship between M. Talleyrand began, he could not say. Perhaps it was in 1792, when Talleyrand was here, and had kindled the flames of war over Europe.—He acknowledged that Mr. Fox had exposed the sophistry of Talleyrand in a clear and manly manner. But, was it the policy of Talleyrand to obtain peace? No. The negotiation was nothing more than a truce, made use of for the purpose of blinding our government, and enabling Buonaparte to make preparations for his attack on Prussia and Russia. The French ministers had treated our late plenipotentiaries, as Mr. Burke said they treated lord Malmesbury, “Poor baby hunting, the king is gone a hunting.” Yes! he had gone a hunting with a vengeance. But it was to hunt the royal tyger of Prussia, and he carried with him a train no less numerous than that which preceded the tyger hunting in the East. Talleyrand had chosen lord Yarmouth to carry on the negotiation, under circumstances in which he was not a proper person for the business, because he was then a prisoner in France, and had hopes of freedom only through the medium of peace. This country ought not to have committed such a burthen to the shoulders of a man unaccustomed to diplomacy. He said this without any disrespect to

* See the papers relative to the Negotiation with France, No. 1. Vol. XLVIII. p. 108.

† Mr. Fox in his letter to Talleyrand, subscribes himself “with perfect attachment.” lord

lord Yarmouth, but really it was not fitting that he should have been sent to treat with such a man as Talleyrand.

As to the basis of the *uti possidetis*, the whole controversy on that point lay between the assertions of that noble lord and Talleyrand. A written note would have made the matter clear, and it was very inconsiderate in government not to have insisted on this. But, the fact was, that Mr. Fox did not like to put the question suddenly. He was afraid he might lose his favourite object; following the policy of a man with a woman, he did not ask her the question broadly at once, lest she would have slapped the door in his face. As to the other noble lord entrusted with the negotiation, from his intimacy with the Brissotines who had since put their king to death, and the patience with which he listened within the walls of the national assembly, to the projects for the destruction of England, he could not think him a fit person to be charged with the interests of his country in this negotiation. He blamed the dalliance in which our two plenipotentiaries had been kept. Their situation was no better than that of prisoners.—Why did not lord Lauderdale demand a categorical answer at once? He had only to say, “This is the basis on which we shall treat,” and then he would have had a plain answer, Aye or No. In short, our ministers had been bamboozled from beginning to end. He had no doubt but lord Lauderdale had done his duty, though, having sat quietly in the Cyclops’ cave, while the thunderbolts of war were forging against his country, he could not appear to him to have been a

proper person to be entrusted with the negotiation.

Mr. Montague joined heartily in that part of the address which pledged every heart and hand to the defence of the country. Let ministers, he said, be vigilant and attentive, and they should have his support: not uniform and unqualified support, for he thought it might be right to keep them alert by admonition and castigation, but qualified and rational support according as they should be found to deserve it.

Mr. Whitbread, in a very long and elaborate speech, expressed his full conviction that the chief of the French government was desirous, and the ministers of France sincere in their wishes for peace; that an opportunity had been lost of making peace on terms both honourable and advantageous; that the negotiation had been broken off by the government of this country prematurely and unnecessarily; and that with greater prudence and candour, and a little more patience, skill and address on our part, we should have found France ready to grant such terms as his majesty’s ministers ought to have accepted.—In reply to the strictures that had been made by Mr. Montague, on the choice of the earl of Lauderdale as a negotiator from this country to France, he observed that the leaders of the different revolutionary factions there had expiated their crimes by their blood. But if, to the various qualifications for such a situation possessed by his noble friend, his extensive information, his indefatigable industry, his acknowledged talents, and inflexible integrity, could be added an actual acquaintance with the persons and characters of some of those with whom

whom he might have to transact business of such importance ; surely, in the eyes of any reasonable man, this circumstance decided the preference in his favour. It was not any disposition to *ogle* for peace, as Mr. M. had called it, that had induced Mr. Fox to give information of the circumstance which gave rise to his first letter to M. Talleyrand. It was the spontaneous act of his noble and generous heart, influenced by no motive but that of the pure and exalted benevolence with which it at all times overflowed. Had he then thought peace as impossible as it was now represented to be, nay, had the incident occurred at a much earlier period, and he could have foreseen and been sure, that the battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena would have been prevented by the perpetration of a deed so foul, he not only would have neglected it with indignation, *but made the communication that might counteract it* *.

Mr. Whitbread having given a brief account of the negotiation up to the 2d of June, when the point of joint or separate negotiation between France and the two allies was adjusted ; he asked his noble friend (lord H.) whether up to that moment, there was any other *sine qua non*, than that of joint negotiation ? The unhappy term of *uti possidetis*, had neither been introduced nor thought of. And most unlucky it had been that it ever was introduced, for it had proved the bane of the negotiation. This basis lord Yarmouth had told them, was first proposed by M. Talleyrand,

who at the same time, gave full assurances of the disposition of France to make specific concessions to England of the highest national importance. True it was that Mr. Fox desired lord Yarmouth to recall the French minister to his own original propositions, when on his return to Paris, he found him receding from them. But he emphatically adds, "*Sicily is the sine qua non.*" And although he argues with great warmth on the conduct of the French government, and even says it was on the faith of the *uti possidetis*, that lord Yarmouth was then at Paris, he does not direct him to break off the negotiation until that basis be again recognized. He sums up the whole of his reasoning in one remarkable paragraph : " The result of what I have stated to your lordship is this : 1st, That Sicily is a *sine qua non*, on which subject, if the French minister recede from his farther answer, it is in vain that any former discussion should take place. It is clearly within his first opinion delivered to your lordship. It is clearly within his last description of places which are reciprocally possessed by the two countries, and which cannot be recovered by war." There was not any other ground in any part of Mr. Fox's dispatch, on which the discussions were to be finally and peremptorily closed. Mr. W. further observed, that it was not the intention of either government to insist on the absolute recognition of the abstract basis of the *uti possidetis*, as preliminary to negotiation, or even to negotiate strictly upon that basis.

* This is a case of conscience, on which divines and moral philosophers might, perhaps, entertain different sentiments. But most people, we presume, would be apt to think, that if the life of so great a scourge to mankind, could have proved a ransom for so many, it would have been well disposed of.—The world could have spared him.
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The state of actual possession must have been intended on both sides, if on either. And yet we find, that in the very first conversation held by the English plenipotentiary on his return to Paris, wherein he urges upon that minister the correctness of the message he took to England, he gives Mr. Fox to understand, that he had asked for the cession of Naples, Venice, Istria, and Dalmatia, as well as an alienation of some parts of the French emperor's Italian states, to form a provision for the king of Sardinia. Where then was this basis of the *uti possidetis* to be found, as indispensably necessary to further proceeding? Not in any part of the papers, which he had so carefully searched; not in the narrative of Lord Yarmouth, which he had so candidly given to the house; not in the eloquent speech of his noble friend Lord Howick. After all he had read, and all he had heard, he was bound to say, he did not find the *uti possidetis* was the *sine qua non* of negotiation, up to the 2d of June, when the correspondence on the subject was renewed by M. Talleyrand, in his letter to Mr. Fox of that date.

Mr. Whitbread begged the favour of Lord H. and the house to peruse with attention a paragraph of a note, dated the 11th of August, signed by MM. Champagny and Clarke: "In laying down the principle of *uti possidetis*, have the English plenipotentiaries had it in view to propose a means of exchange and accommodation? If this be their meaning, the emperor adopts it be-

cause it appears to him conformable to the principles already agreed on by both parties." He requested the house to compare this with a paragraph contained in a note delivered by Lord Lauderdale, to General Clarke on the 7th August: "He cannot consent to treat on any other principle, than that of the *uti possidetis*, as originally proposed to his sovereign by the court of France. At the same time, he desires it should be well understood, that the adoption of this principle will not prevent him either from listening to any just and adequate compensation to his Sicilian majesty for the cession of Sicily, or from accepting any proposition for the exchange of territory between the two contracting parties, upon just and equal principles, such as may tend to the reciprocal advantage of the two countries." Between these declarations was there any substantial, nay, whether there was any formal difference between them? Why then did not the negotiation proceed? The obstacle was removed, why was it revived? In Mr. Whitbread's opinion, a golden opportunity was lost, he did not say of making peace, for he did not know what would have been the issue of the negotiation, but of ascertaining whether peace could be made. And, as this opportunity, among others, was lost, it was impossible for him to say that the continuation of hostilities was entirely owing to "the injustice and ambition of France*." Mr. Whitbread having taken a review of most of the papers submitted to the consideration of the house by his ma-

* Declaration of the King of Great Britain, October 21, 1806. Vide State Papers. Vol. XLVII. of this work, page 193.

jesty,

jesty, proceeded to take some notice of the terms which were offered at last, by France to this country and to her ally.—Malta was ours—The Cape of Good Hope, the cession of which by England in the treaty of Amiens had been so much censured, was ours—Every point of consequence in the East was yielded.—And Tobago, perhaps of little consequence in itself, but which having originally been an English colony, was on that account an honourable acquisition to this country, was also given up. What was there remaining for England, as England, to ask? As to Sicily, an indemnity for Sicily had been admitted by the king's servants as possible, and if, for the consideration of the question, that time had been given which was wasted in useless discussion, such an indemnity, he thought, might possibly have been found.

With regard to Dalmatia, the peace of Presburgh, made when Austria lay prostrate at the feet of the French emperor, her capital in his possession, and her condition ten times more abject than ever, gave Dalmatia to France. Was it probable then, that France would cede Dalmatia within a few months after she had so acquired it? Had the success of the war in Russia been such, as to entitle her to make large demands on France? or to make it reasonable to expect that France would listen to great pretensions on her part? It had been stated, that Dalmatia was not necessary to France, either for the integrity of her dominions, or for her defence. Was Dalmatia necessary, for either of these purposes, to Russia?

But France, it was alledged, had been desirous of possessing Dalmatia, as a point of offence in war both to

Austria and Turkey. After the one power had been so repeatedly and signally defeated, could it well appear surprizing if the other, after such a career of victory, when almost every thing was in her power, should select such possessions as would most effectually disable Austria from making any attempts against France in future? And if Austria, Russia, and England conjoined, could not prevent the peace of Presburgh, which gave Dalmatia to France, could it be hoped that England, for the sake of Russia, would do that for Austria, which Austria, with the assistance of Russia, could not obtain for herself? But then Dalmatia was a point from which the independence of the Ottoman empire might be attacked. If, however, Russia was jealous of French influence in Turkey, was not France equally jealous of the influence of Russia? And in the hands of either of those powers, would not Dalmatia be equally a point of offence in war, and intrigue in peace against that empire? It had been insinuated, if not stated, that the object of the war, was not to obtain Dalmatia for Russia, but only its evacuation by France. But surely no one would be brought to believe, that if France could have been persuaded to march out, Russia would not have stepped in. Even the terms held out in the last communication between lord Lauderdale and M. Champagny, could not fairly be stated to be the ultimate terms of France. To the last hour M. Champagny, with an earnestness which, to Mr. Whitbread evinced sincerity, pressed for farther communication, and hoped for fresh instructions. And the emperor had said, that he would leave every thing to his plenipotentiaries. All

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tended to shew, that if the time which had elapsed since the commencement of the negotiation had been duly improved, it might have been known what the ultimate terms of France were, and then only could they have said with truth to the world, that it was solely owing to the injustice and ambition of France, that peace between the two countries had not been concluded. What motive could France have had to desire negotiation with England, but that it should terminate in peace?

His noble friend lord H. had been accused of having delayed expeditions, and withheld armaments in consequence of lord Lauderdale's procrastinated stay at Paris. The justice of this charge he denied. We lost nothing by the delay, and France gained nothing by it. If no correspondence had ever been entered into, would not every accession of power to France have been made, as it now had been made? Would not the Rhenish confederation have taken place? Could we by any means in our power have delayed, much less have prevented it?

In the last note from the French minister, dated from Mentz, October 1, 1806 *, wherein Great Britain is forcibly reminded of the elevation to which France had been raised by the combinations to destroy her power, and the successes of the new contest are predicted; we are told, "that amidst all the chances of war, the emperor of France will renew the negotiations upon the basis laid in concert with the illustrious minister whom England has lost." Russia, in her manifesto, published after she had refused to ratify the treaty

signed by D'Oubril, declares her readiness to enter into immediate negotiation. Why should Great Britain alone, refuse to open her ear to any overture? Why should she alone reject all hope?

Mr. Whitbread was aware that his opinions were peculiar, but he desired that it might be recorded on the journals of parliament, that there were some, however few, who thought it unwise in policy, and false in principle, to assert, that peace with France was, under any circumstances, impossible. And he could not refuse himself the satisfaction of putting into the hands of the speaker, a paper which contained the amendment moved by his noble friend (Howick) on the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, the words of which he had made use of, as the most expressive of his sentiments and feelings on the present occasion. He moved to leave out all the words of the address proposed by lord Howick after the word *end* in the third paragraph, for the purpose of inserting the amendment, "To assure his majesty of our firm determination to co-operate with his majesty, in calling forth the resources of the united kingdom, for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which we are involved, and to pray his majesty that he will, in his paternal goodness, afford, as far as is consistent with his own honour, and the interests of his people, every facility to any just arrangement by which the blessings of peace may be restored to his loyal subjects."—This motion was seconded by Mr. Johnstone. The main question upon the address being put, none of the ministers shewing any disposition to speak;

* See Papers relative to the Negotiation with France. No. 55. Enclosure B.

Mr. Canning rose, and freely acknowledged that his suspicions of the conduct of ministers in the negotiation, were pointed quite another way than the charges brought against them by Mr. Whitbread; whose speech coming from one of their own body, from a friend and champion of their former politics, himself still apparently maintaining opinions, which they, very much to their own credit and the advantage of their country, had relinquished, he did not expect they would have suffered to remain unanswered. And he should have thought that the noble lord (Howick) who had made, or whose opinions had dictated so many motions in that house for peace and negotiation in the course of the last twelve years, would have sufficiently felt the pride and the comfort of the situation in which he now stood, the advocate for the justice of the cause of his country against France, not to have omitted an opportunity of vindicating that cause against the objections of his honourable friend. Since, however, neither the noble lord himself, nor any of his colleagues had thought it worth their while to endeavour to counteract the impression which Mr. Whitbread's speech was calculated to produce, he felt himself obliged, though very reluctantly, at so late an hour, to state his opinion of the question now before the house. He agreed with Mr. W. that there were assertions in his majesty's declaration, not borne out by the papers on the table: but not that the effect of these errors or misrepresentations, was, to prove that an opportunity had been lost of making an advantageous peace; that the negotiation had been broken off prematurely and unnecessarily on the part of this country, or that,

with a little more patience and dexterity, we should have found France ready to give such terms as it became his majesty's ministers to accept. He could not believe that there was, from the beginning, any other intention on the part of the enemy than to delude and amuse us. He considered the false statements in the declaration, as only so many ill contrived attempts to conceal or excuse their having been so amused and deceived. And, so far from conceiving the rupture of the negotiation to have been premature, while he agreed in thinking the opportunity ill chosen, he blamed only that choice which let so many better opportunities pass by; that suffered a negotiation, which, it was evident, from the earliest stage, must terminate as it had done, to be protracted by the artifices of the enemy, to his advantage alone, and to the infinite detriment of this country.

Mr. Canning, following the order lord Howick had pursued in his speech, proceeded to state the grounds on which he had formed those opinions. It would serve but little purpose, did our limits admit, to follow Mr. Canning, in a speech of very great length, into new discussions about the *uti possidetis*, and the correspondence between the French and English ministers and negotiators. But two points in that speech claim attention.

While Mr. Canning admitted, and rejoiced in the admission, that the good faith of Russia and England towards each other had been sacredly observed, he regretted that so laudable a system should not have been carried fully and beneficially into execution; that there had not been as much wisdom, as sincerity and generosity displayed in the con-

duct of the alliance ; that a concert, so perfect in principle, had been acted upon so negligently or ill-advisedly, as to lose in policy all the main advantages, which such a concert between two great powers was calculated to produce, and which constituted its principal value—what was, in truth, the main advantage of such a concert and union between two great powers, such as Russia and England, in a negotiation with a common enemy ? Not that it obliged their respective plenipotentiaries to communicate with each other, upon every step that each might advance in its treaty ; not because it bound each not to conclude without the other. These, abstractedly taken, were not advantages, but rather disadvantages. They tended to complicate, embarrass, and retard the work of pacification ; and might ultimately lead to the rejection of a peace in the highest degree desirable to one party, from the want of some petty object, or the failure of some unreasonable pretension of the other. But what was the advantage which more than compensated, especially at a moment like the present, all those mutual inconveniences ; and which made the union of two such powers as Russia and England, not only a mutual security to themselves, but a common blessing to mankind ? What but that security which it held out to mankind, of co-operating for ends in which all the world was interested ? What but the rallying point which it afforded to the weaker powers—the hope which it offered of assistance to those who were able to contend for their freedom, and the refuge and protection to those who fled to it from tyranny and oppression ? But, for the attainment of these objects, it was not sufficient that such an

union existed, unless its existence were known. A concert might be perfectly cordial between two contracting parties ; but if its operation could have been kept secret, if it should not be diligently, nay, and he had almost said, ostentatiously blazoned to the world, it was utterly useless for any purpose of large benefit. And what was the fact ? Was it notorious that England and Russia acted in concert ?—Was not the direct contrary more than suspected ?—Was not the mission of M. D'Oubril universally believed to be a surprise upon our government ? Was not the omission of any mention of Russia in the king's speech at the end of the last session of parliament, understood both here and abroad, as a tacit abrogation of our alliance ?—Russia and England might still be true to each other. But Russia and England together, were no longer true to the cause of Europe and of the world. And were not the effects correspondent with the errors of the policy ? What lost Prussia ? Lord H. would lament that Prussia did not throw herself upon the courts of London and Petersburg for counsel and assistance. But what inducement had Prussia to take this course ? In the declaration which was published by the court of Berlin, at the beginning of October 1806, it is said, “two negotiations were at that time (when Prussia was goaded by France into the measure which led immediately to war) carried on at Paris ; one with Russia, the other with the English ministry. In both these negotiations, the intentions of France against Prussia were evidently manifested.” And then the declaration proceeded to specify the stipulations hostile to Prussia in each. And if, at the same time, a
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which this undoubted fact of the separate negotiations with M. D'Oubril and lord Yarmouth, were communicated by M. Talleyrand to the Prussian minister at Paris, he had the goodness, as no doubt he had, of communicating in confidence, that sentence of the English secretary of state's letter of the 8th of April, in which Mr. Fox declares his persuasion that the project of a new combination against France was utterly chimerical: then what rational Prussian could have advised his king to look for aid against France, from the joint counsels and exertions of two powers, who were notoriously pursuing courses separate from, and independent of each other; but each separately and respectively hostile to Prussia; and of whom one had voluntarily confessed to France herself, that the day of such confederacies had gone by, and that any attempt to revive them would be utterly chimerical? Mr. Canning trusted that in all alliances which this country might hereafter contract, it would be remembered that, though good faith between the contracting parties was much, it was not all; that such a connection lost half its value, as well as half its sanctity, when it was not avowed in the eyes of the world; that what we appeared anxious to conceal, or afraid to acknowledge ourselves, would not readily be believed or trusted by others; and that "separately in term but substantially in concert," was a form of treaty which had all the disadvantages of combination, without any of the advantages for which combination was most to be prized. How could

that concert be effectual which was known to none but the parties who concealed it, and to the enemy who stipulated for its concealment, in order that he might deny it, and which presented to all other nations, no other appearance than that of disunion of counsels and a diversity of objects? The reasoning of Mr. Canning on this point, of a joint or separate negotiation, was certainly of great weight and importance. The other point, of very great consequence in his speech, above alluded to, related to the policy or impolicy of an open rupture with Prussia, on account of Hanover. Prussia, he observed, at the dissolution of the confederacy of 1805, by the battle of Austerlitz, or rather by the peace of Presburgh, was compelled to consult her own safety, by concluding a separate treaty of peace with France. By this treaty France transferred Hanover to Prussia. From good-will to Prussia? Oh no. Prussia accepted the transfer in the first instance, "under the condition that her possession of Hanover should not be considered as valid till a general peace, and till the consent of the king of Great Britain could be obtained*." For a time Buonaparte appeared to acquiesce in this condition, but no sooner was he set at ease by the retirement of the Russian army, than he found himself at liberty to press Prussia with less reserve. He insisted on the recall of the patent by which the occupation of Hanover was declared provisional, and on the ports being shut against the British flag, in the same manner as if the French had returned into the elec-

* Prussian proclamation on taking temporary possession of the Electorate of Hanover, January 27, 1806.

torate. Prussia had then no choice but war, or compliance, at the risk of war, with England: she saw this risk but could not avoid it. She saw that France, in the words of the king of Prussia, "triumphed in secret at the thought of having disunited two courts, the union of which might have been dangerous to her." We either did not see this, or, seeing, did not regard it. We fell into the snare; and the message from the king to parliament*, April 21, placed us in a state of war with Prussia.

Buonaparte had apprehended the union of Prussia with the two great surviving powers of the confederacy. He wished to punish Prussia, to insult her, to have her at his mercy. In the space of three months, instead of Prussia plotting with England and Russia, jointly against France, he beheld Prussia at war with England; and England and Russia separately negotiating for peace.

But, to continue and secure to Buonaparte this beneficial state of things, it was necessary that the negotiation with England should be resumed. Otherwise we might have begun to see that war with Prussia, the only power by whose aid we could ever hope to make effectual head against France, was not precisely the policy most consonant with our interests, and we might possibly have corrected it before it was too late. What, says lord H. "would your policy have abandoned Hanover?" Had his policy, Mr. C. asked, recovered Hanover? "What, would you have made common cause with Prussia while you had such a just complaint against her unredressed?" Mr. C. hoped that we were making, or ready to make, common cause with her now, and he

did not see what great benefit we had derived from waiting till now to do so. To prevent our recurring to this policy, however, at a period when it might have been more advantageous to us, M. Talleyrand resumed the negotiation. And then came the message through lord Yarmouth. And then the separate treaty of M. D'Oubril: a treaty in which, most fortunately for us, Buonaparte and his minister were betrayed by the intoxication of the success which had so far attended their plans, into the demand of such terms as it was impossible for the emperor of Russia to ratify. And then came those tedious bickerings, those perplexed and wearisome bickerings about the *uti possidetis*, contrived as it would seem, for the express purpose which France had at heart, of gaining time, of absorbing our whole attention, and of making the continent vanish from our view. And thus was the negotiation protracted till the fate of Prussia was ripe. And then Buonaparte left Paris for the field of battle.---To conquer Hanover for England, no doubt!--And the farce, as lord Lauderdale had very properly called it, was ended. Mr. C. having made these explanations of his sentiments concerning the negotiation, was willing to vote for the address.

Lord Henry Petty said, that during the last year it was evident to all the world, that the relations of Britain and Russia had never been more intimate. No communication of what was then passing, made by France to Russia; could have produced the effect he had supposed, of hurrying Prussia into a war with France. If Mr. C. would look at the date of Mr. Fox's letter to

* See Vol. XLVII. History of Europe, page 160.

Talleyrand,

Talleyrand, in which it is admitted that there was no longer any chance of organizing a combination against France on the continent, he would find the treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and France, was signed one month before the date of that letter.—It was difficult to discover on what ground Mr. C. supposed the French negotiators denied that the basis of the *uti possidetis* had been admitted. Let him look at the papers and he would find it stated by lord Lauderdale, that when the admission of that basis was urged by lord Yarmouth, general Clarke did not deny it, but pretended it had been talked of only in loose conversations, which he described as *romans politiques*. This was certainly a very different thing from a denial.

Mr. Perceval, from a review of all the circumstances connected with the negotiation, concluded that the enemy were never seriously desirous of peace, and that ministers were dupes of the artifices of the French government. He lamented that a man of Mr. Fox's great talents, and

incorruptible mind, had been betrayed into a private and confidential correspondence with such a man as the friend to whom he was *attached*, Talleyrand. He blamed ministers for not having sooner put an end to the negotiation, and declared his firm conviction that no peace could take place with France, at least, such a peace as would be worthy of the acceptance of this country, so long as the force and the counsels of that country were directed by two such men as Talleyrand and Buonaparte.

Lord Howick observed, that some honourable gentlemen blamed his majesty's ministers for having done too much in the way of negotiation, while his honourable friend and relation, Mr. W. blamed them for doing too little. But he thought it was not a little in their favour, that they had steered a middle course between two extremes.

Mr. Whitbread having withdrawn his motion, the address was put and carried, *nem diss.* And the house adjourned at five o'clock on Tuesday morning.

CHAP. V.

The insatiable Ambition and insidious Policy of France.—No Alternative for Britain between Resistance and Submission.—The first Attention of the Legislature called to the State of the Army and Navy.—Ordnance Estimates moved in the House of Commons, by Mr. Calcraft. Resolutions moved thereon—agreed to. Motions by Lord Castlereagh, for Returns of the Effective State of our Military Establishment agreed to.—Army Estimates.—Number and Disposition of the Volunteers.—Result of the Alteration that had been made in the Recruiting System—Observations by Lord Castlereagh on the Statements that had been laid before the House by the Secretary at War.—Reply to Lord Castlereagh, by Mr. Windham.—New System for Recruiting the Army vindicated.—Strictures on that System by Mr. Perceval.—Mr. Perceval answered, and the New System defended by Lord Howick.—Remarks by Sir James Pulteney.—Speech of Sir John Doyle.—Observations by Mr. Johnstone—Mr. Rose and Mr. Thornton.—The New System defended by Lord H. Petty—The Resolutions agreed to.—Navy Estimates moved by Mr. Thomas Grenville.—New Arrangement proposed for a clear Statement of the Naval Estimates in future.—Resolutions moved by Mr. Grenville—agreed to.—Sums for Miscellaneous Services moved by Mr. Vansittart—among these a Sum in Addition to what had been granted before to the Roman-Catholic College at Maynooth—Which gives rise to animated Conversations on this Subject:—The Speakers; Mr. Perceval—Mr. Banks—Lord Stanley—Sir John Newport—Mr. Grattan—Lord Mahon—Mr. Wilberforce—and Lord Howick.—All the Resolutions moved by Mr. Vansittart, agreed to.

NEVER was the British parliament more unanimous upon any question than that the crown was to be supported in the prosecution of the war against France, with the whole energy and resources of the nation. The insatiable ambition as well as the insidious policy of the French government, though abundantly apparent, had never been seen before in so clear and striking a light. Buonaparte had lately stated, that he would not conduct the present war as he had done those in which he had been before engaged. He had declared that he would not leave the shores of the Baltic, nor evacu-

ate any of the countries of which he might have taken possession, unless Great Britain should relinquish her maritime conquests. We had therefore no alternative between resistance and submission. The honour of the country was at all hazards to be maintained and vindicated, or, having lost its honour, it must lose its power, and sink lower and lower in the scale of nations. The first regards, therefore, of the legislature, were demanded by the state of our army and navy, and of our finances by which these were to be maintained and re-inforced.

On the 7th of January the house
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of commons having resolved itself into a committee of supply, Mr. Calcraft moved, that the estimate of the charge of the office of ordnance, for Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1807, be referred to the said committee. He had great satisfaction in being enabled to inform the committee, that there was a considerable reduction in the estimates he had now to submit to them, compared with those of the former years: which reduction, he candidly stated, was to be imputed, not to the board of ordnance, but to the adequate supplies of former years, which, in facilitating the progress of the public works, had lessened the grants of money necessary to support them. If the board of ordnance had any claim to merit, it was for the uniform zeal with which the board had resisted all the expensive projects that had been submitted to them, and consulted on all occasions the utmost œconomy that was practicable. The principal reductions were owing to the completion of those great works in Kent, and on the coast of Sussex, which, while erecting, were productive of an expence of no inconsiderable magnitude. The sum now required would be found to be £600,000. less than that voted last year; and this, too, notwithstanding the increase of 1,400 men in one battalion of foot artillery; the increased expence of the establishments of engineers; and the augmentation of pay granted to the artillery, by his majesty. This threefold addition to our expenditures, would amount to £150,000: so that, had there not been a reduction of £600,000. the increase now required would be £750,000. In the ordnance estimates for Ireland, the diminution would be found to be

in the same proportion, and owing to the same cause. Next year the reduction would be still greater, as the lines of Chatham, and the great works carrying on at and on the coast, would by that time be completed.

Mr. Calcraft then moved, 1. That a sum not exceeding 2,278,197*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* be granted to his majesty, for the charge of the office of ordnance for the land-service for Great Britain, for the year 1807.—2. That 479,246*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* be granted to his majesty, for the charge of the office of ordnance in Ireland, for the year 1807.—3. That 301,406*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* be granted to his majesty, for defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance for land-service for Great Britain, and not provided for by parliament in the year 1805.—4. That 262,365*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* be granted to his majesty, for defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance for land-service, for Great Britain, and not provided for by parliament in the year 1806. These resolutions were reported next day, and agreed to.

January 12.—Lord Castlereagh moved for returns of the present effective state of our military establishment. The first point on which he thought it necessary to call for information, was, the actual state of the army, regulars and militia. His first motion, therefore, would be, for a return of the present effective strength of the regular army, the militia, and the artillery, up to the latest period when returns had been made, and at the end of every month from the 1st of March 1806, inclusive. By this return, the house would be enabled to judge how far the army had undergone any increase, or diminution of its effective strength

strength within that period. The next point on which he proposed to move for information, respected the sources from which the supply for keeping up the strength of the army was derived. The two motions which he meant to bring forward on these heads, would put the house in possession of full information respecting the general state of the army, and the means at present existing, for keeping it up to its proper establishment. His further motions related to branches of our military force, that were collateral with the regular army, and calculated to support it and keep it up: he meant the volunteers; and that other branch which had engaged so much of the attention of the house during last session, when the General Training bill was under discussion ---And, if the papers should not prove, that the state of the army was more satisfactory, than, from the information he had been enabled to receive, he was disposed to believe it, he should never consent to a renewal of that fundamental change in the Mutiny act, which the right honourable secretary at war had introduced into it last session.

Lord Castlereagh then moved, 1. That there be laid before the house, monthly returns of the amount of the effective strength of his majesty's regular troops and militia, from the 1st of March 1806, to the 1st of January 1807; distinguishing cavalry, foot guards, infantry of the line, garrison and veteran battalions, foreign and local corps, German legion, West-India corps, British and Irish militia; and distinguishing those serving abroad, from those serving at home. 2. A similar return of the effective strength of the artillery for the same period; distin-

guishing those serving abroad, from those serving at home. 3. A return of the men raised monthly for the regular army, from the month of January 1805, to the first of January 1807, exclusive of foreign or colonial levies, and distinguishing those raised by the Additional Force act, by the regular recruiting, and those that were enlisted from the militia. 4. Copies of all orders or regulations that had been issued since the last session of parliament, respecting the recruiting of the regular army. 5. An abstract of the effective strength of the volunteers on the 1st of January 1806, distinguishing infantry and cavalry: also a like return at the latest period when any return had been, specifying within what period such return had been made. 6. An abstract of such instructions as had been issued, by his majesty's command, to the lieutenants of counties; and of such proceedings as had been taken thereon in execution of the act of last session of parliament, for the general training of the population of the country.

Mr. Windham confessed a difficulty in stating the amount of black troops employed in the West Indies. But, as they were not the only corps employed, the objection did not appear to him to be very material, and therefore he should not press it. Lord Castlereagh consented to have the black West-India regiments thrown into the gross amount of the foreign local troops. The motions were then agreed to.

January 14.—The secretary at war presented to the house of commons the army estimates for the present year, and a copy of the warrant for fixing certain allowances and pensions in pursuance of the act, 46
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of George III; and gave notice, that on that day se'nnight he would move those estimates in the committee of supply. Mr. Perceval wished to know, whether the papers moved for on a former night by lord Castlereagh, with a view to the elucidation of the state of our military establishments would be ready before that day. The secretary at war conceived that the papers now presented, might in a great measure

afford the information the noble lord wished for.

January 21.—The house of commons went into a committee of supply, and Mr. Windham, agreeably to the notice he had given on the 14th, moved the army estimates; which, he said, with very few exceptions, were conformable to those of the last year. They were classed under 26 heads; namely,

	NUMBER.	CHARGE.
1. Guards, Garrisons, &c. - -	113795	£4051623 0 6
2. Forces in the Plantations, &c. -	79158	2809143 13 9
3. India Forces - - - - -	25115	582397 0 0
4. Troops and Companies for recruiting ditto - - - - -	437	25214 10 0
5. Recruiting and Contingencies -	—	227249 0 10
6. General and Staff Officers - -	—	190529 17 6
7. Embodied Militia and Fencible Infantry - - - - -	94202	2493644 7 5
8. Contingencies for ditto - - -	—	62153 17 0
9. Clothing for ditto - - - -	—	157227 16 4
10. Full Pay to Supernumerary Officers - - - - -	—	34418 11 0
11. Public Departments - - - -	—	221200 18 5
12. Allowance to Inn-keepers, &c. -	—	467273 3 11
13. Half Pay and Military Allowances -	—	192615 2 11
14. Ditto American Forces - - -	—	44000 0 0
15. Ditto Scotch Brigade - - - -	—	750 0 0
16. In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals - - - -	—	50597 19 9
17. Out-Pensioners of ditto - - -	—	355785 7 8
18. Widows Pensions - - - - -	—	43258 7 6
19. Volunteer Corps - - - - -	—	1490301 4 8
20. Foreign Corps - - - - -	21473	832540 19 9
21. Royal Military College - - -	—	22175 5 10
22. Royal Military Asylum - - -	—	21227 8 4
23. Allowances to Retired and Officiating Chaplains - - - - -	—	18208 15 11
24. Hospital Expences (Ireland) -	—	18461 10 10
25. Barrack Department (ditto) -	—	469450 12 6
26. Compassionate List - - - -	—	12000 0 0
	334180	14743348 12 4
Deduct the India Forces - - -	25115	582397 0 0
TOTAL - - -	309065	£14160951 12 4

Mr. Windham said, that the difference between these and the estimates of last year, was on the whole but small; being in number of men, only 5281, and in point of charge, £9,176.---On the whole view of the estimate, after an examination of it in detail, Mr. Windham congratulated the country, on an augmentation of the number of forces, and a decrease of the expence of the establishment, of £150,000. In 1806, when the present ministers had first come into office, if they had proceeded on the system before acted upon, without any reformation, the total charge of the number of forces thus augmented, would have amounted to no less than 14,800,000l.---On the subject of the general training of the population of the country, Mr. Windham stated, that the returns had been made, and that every thing was ready for carrying it into execution whenever his majesty's ministers should think fit.

As to the volunteers, the gloomy apprehensions that had been formed of the entire dissolution of that respectable body, in consequence of the reductions made, in the last session, in its expenditure, had been completely falsified in the event. During the agitations of the public mind, and of the volunteers, which had been produced by misrepresentation and studious irritation, while the subject was under discussion, some symptoms of disinclination to farther service might have appeared. But on better information, and better consideration, those ill-advised and inconsiderate discontents had subsided; and the same order of men, formed for the defence of the country, remained, in point of numbers, without any material defalcation. At the present moment,

the apprehensions of invasion, that had called forth and stimulated the volunteers, had subsided; and some relaxation of activity might have been the consequence. But there was not a doubt, that this highly estimable class of the public force would again display their characteristic spirit and zeal, if a renewal of the enemy's menaces should call for a similar energy and ardour.---On this testimony to the merit of the volunteers from Mr. Windham, there was a great cry from the opposition side of the house, of hear! hear! which was as much as to say, that this testimony was not to have been expected from him. Mr. Windham therefore, in reply to this insinuation, said, that the present ministers had never found fault with the volunteers themselves, but only with the manner in which the honourable gentlemen opposite, had organized them. Never had the present ministers been guilty of uttering any charge against the volunteers so disrespectful as that which had been brought, and most pertinaciously maintained, by the honourable gentleman opposite; that the volunteers would disband themselves, if any reduction should be made of their pay or allowances. The whole number that had retired from this cause, was only 11,486. The number that still remained on service, was 363,400.

Another point on which Mr. W. thought it necessary on the present occasion, to make a few observations, a point which had undergone more discussion than any other, was the alteration in the system of recruiting.---It would be remembered by many gentlemen, that so long as twelve years ago, he had urged the propriety of adopting a measure of this kind for the amelioration of the army;

army ; but that he never expected from its adoption, however, any sudden effect, but rather a gradual amelioration in the recruiting of the army, leading finally to the most beneficial effects. The measure, as far as it had now been tried, abundantly promised all the benefits he had anticipated, and he was satisfied that, while it continued to be tried, it would be found more and more beneficial every year.—It was not till last October, that the measure had been carried regularly into effect. Consequently there had not been a fair trial in the last year. But it was certain, that it had been eminently successful in the two great objects of obtaining a greater number of men at a lower bounty, and in the diminution of desertion. If it had been tried in the other eight or nine months of the year, he was certain that the beneficial effects of it would have been more conspicuous. These were the only points that he considered it his duty to notice. If any gentleman required farther explanations, he would most readily give them. He then moved the first resolution, which has been already stated.

Lord Castlereagh admitted that the secretary at war had made his statement with great candour, but he was sorry to see the house called upon to state an opinion, generally, on a large branch of the public expenditure, when a great part of the branch of that expenditure remained unexplained, and to sanction by implication the new military measures, the charges for which were included in the vote, without any explanation as to their effect, or their distinct expence. The effective force on foot should be looked to, and then it would be for the consideration of the house,

whether ministers had an army adequate to the expence to which they put the country. The boasted national saving, always excepting the new expenditure, was an æconomy upon establishment alone, and not on the effective force serving against the enemy. Upon a reference to the estimates, it would be found that the gross number of men was 334,180. From this was to be deducted the number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers; which left only 293,400. This was the estimate of the establishment: but, from the effective force there was a farther deduction to be made of 37,000, which would reduce the actual force to 260,555. He was always desirous to vote supplies to the full extent in which they could be made use of for the benefit of the country: but he thought it too much to ask funds for 37,000, who were not in existence, nor likely to be so.—Nothing had occurred since the agitation of military subjects in that house in March last, to occasion any wish to diminish the force of the country. If our operations could not be directed towards the continent, our troops might be employed in maritime attacks. The interests of the nation imperatively required a great augmentation of the army. The country had a right to expect the accomplishment of this object from his majesty's present ministers, and above all from the right honourable the secretary at war, who, both in the late administration and that of lord Sidmouth, had said, that those administrations should be disgraced and degraded for the inefficiency of their military measures. Lord Castlereagh proceeded to compare the increase of our military strength on Mr. Windham's plan, both with that honourable gentleman's own idea of what

what was necessary, and with that which had taken place under administrations that had incurred his pointed censures; and contended from a variety of statements and calculations, that it had fallen greatly short of both.---After he had shewn, he said, that Mr. Windham's experiment, in respect to the increase of numbers, had fundamentally failed, he wished that the comparison of expence between the right honourable gentleman's system, and those which preceded it, could afford consolation: but the reverse was the case. He considered Mr. W.'s system, as a system not only of fundamental military ruin, but of enormous and ruinous expence. It also tended to the complete subversion of the situation of a soldier, as it had hitherto existed in the British army, and to the total destruction of all order and subordination. He had placed the claim of a soldier to a pension on the foundation of a legal right, and not on the recommendation of the general officer, on which alone it could with safety rest.

Mr. Windham, among many other observations in reply to lord Castlereagh, who had spoken for not less than three hours, said that the noble lord had dwelt at very great length on the details of the expence of the new system, and upon this expence he had founded his principal objections to it. But he had certainly forgot that most of the gentlemen in that house had heard him speak at great length on that subject, but with very little success. For, after arguing for more than hour, that the expence of raising so many men by such means would be ruinous, he had contended in the very same breath, that no men would by that means be raised at all! He had

begun by reckoning the life of a soldier discharged from service, and who had encountered hardships and a variety of climates, to be worth 21 years; according to the calculation of the insurance-offices for the lives of those who had lived at home, and in a different manner. If the house would but grant the noble lord his basis, his calculations and his arguments might be very well: but when the basis was removed as fallacious, these must fall with it.

In arguing about the expences of the new system, the gentlemen on the other side always appeared to consider, that this increase of expence had been adopted for the mere purpose of obtaining recruits: whereas he had always stated that it was a bare act of justice, due to the brave men who had spent their lives in the service of the country. Expence, after all, was a relative term, and ought to be considered in relation to its object. A hundred pounds might be a great deal for one object, and a hundred thousand nothing for another. The argument of expence, however, did not appear to have so much weight with those gentlemen when it was connected with the volunteer establishment, which was a great favourite with them, as they supposed it to be one of their own measures.---No reduction had been proposed in the number of volunteers, but merely in certain expences which were exorbitantly extravagant. The great body of the volunteers must themselves have perceived the extravagance of the former expences, as a number of favourite corps had been given large extra allowances above what were given to volunteers in general. The striking off those extra allowances to favourite corps of volunteers, had been a saving to the

the public of between 3 and 400,000*l*. But, the same gentleman that so violently opposed this diminution of expence, now, when there came to be a question about granting some increase of allowance to men who had devoted their lives, and impaired their constitutions in the service of their country, wished to dole out that pittance with a niggardly hand, and made it a matter of reproach to him that he had brought forward the measure. It would, however, be the pride of his life, to suppose that he had been instrumental in increasing the comforts of those to whom the nation was so much indebted. Nor should he envy the noble lord, and the gentlemen on the other side, if they could bring forward their schemes and calculations to shew how our brave soldiers could be *starved* at a much cheaper rate than they could be *maintained*. The provision given to the soldiers on their discharge had not before been increased since the days of Charles II. And when it was considered that money was so much depreciated in value since that period, he would ask why the defenders of the country by land or by sea, were to be the only class of those who serve her, who were to have no increase of allowance on that account, or no share in the prosperity and bounty of the nation?

The noble lord had said, that the new system would operate only on the bargaining part of the society: that is, on thoughtful and considerate men who looked somewhat to futurity. He appeared to think that the most valuable class was, the thoughtless, the imprudent, and those who were easy to be acted upon by the arts of crimps, or the immediate temptation of high bounty. Mr.

Windham considered that nothing could be more desirable, than to get into the army that thoughtful, considerate, and undebauched class of men on which the noble lord appeared to set so little value: men who could be relied on, on all emergencies that required steadiness, or intelligence. The object of the new system was not merely a temporary addition to our army, or a forcing the military means of the country beyond their natural power, but a positive increase of both those means and that power. He had not, when he introduced that system, appeared so sanguine about its immediate operation, as many of those who supported it. But he would now say, that the operation of it hitherto had been much greater than he had stated or calculated. In speaking of the army of reserve, he had considered it only as a temporary measure, and the event shewed that it was no more; for that measure died of itself, though not till it had produced a considerable temporary supply to the army. Of all temporary measures proposed, it was certainly the best; as it produced 40,000 men: but when it had done that, it could go no farther.—As to the Additional Force act, another temporary measure, he now thought it failed in every object it proposed. For, if from the addition which had been made to the army, during the late administration of two years, a deduction were made of those men who entered from the army of reserve, and the 13,000 men who entered from the militia, (which was only changing the existing force from one hand to another,) and the allowing officers to raise corps for rank, (the very worst way of raising men), the actual increase would be found to be very small indeed.

They were like a *dram* given to the country which for the moment might increase its power, but which would be followed by greater languor and debility. The measure which he proposed, had for its object, not a mere temporary increase of numbers, but a permanent increase of the power and military means of the country. The first of these means was, to make the service as desirable as possible to those who were embarked in it. The second, to make it as generally known to the public as possible, what advantages and comforts were in future to be given to those who should enter into the army. But if, hereafter, it should be judged necessary to resort to any sort of compulsory measures, even then the advantages of the present system would be felt, as it would be much easier to procure substitutes, if the service was made desirable than if it was not.--- The great benefit of the present system was, that it would provide for the progressive supply of the army. This progression made him prefer it to any measure that would have a sudden or violent operation, because the state of the army was such (being 12,000 stronger than at the beginning of last year), as not to make any violent measure necessary.

By a comparison of the accounts from the office of the inspector-general of recruits, with the accounts of correspondent periods of former years, he found that there was a growing increase, small at first, but at length amounting to an excess in the proportion of two to one.---As to the circumstance of the men being entitled to the allowance of *right*, it had been thought proper that men who had spent their lives and con-

stitutions in the service of their country, after a service of fourteen or twenty-one years, should not be left to the caprice of commanding officers. The noble lord had observed, by way of objection to the measure adopted for recruiting the army, that a man, if disabled, might be entitled to his pension, after a service of two or three years. But, if disabled in the service, Mr. Windham would ask, why he should not?

Mr. Perceval said, that the facts respecting the recruiting service, stated by the right honourable the secretary at war, were different from those that were to be collected from the papers on the table. He might have an accurate account in his pocket, but it would have been more respectful if he had submitted it to the examination of the house. In the two favourite months of October and November last, selected by Mr. W. 2,220 men were obtained. In the same two months of 1805, no fewer than 3,103 had been acquired, being an excess of 883 men. In the four months of February, March, April, and May, 1806, more men were obtained by the regular recruiting under Mr. Pitt's bill, than in the favourite months of the new mode.---Mr. P. objected to the new arrangement, that a man subject to epilepsy, or other distemper, rendering him unfit for duty, was to be allowed to retire with all the benefits of long service; thus obtaining a benefit by fraud at the expence of the public.

Lord Howick, taking the final result of the measures of last administration, for increasing the army, shewed by a very clear and authentic statement, that the whole number raised by those measures, was 5222; of which, 3422 were procured for rank

rank, and 1073 mere boys; leaving as the produce of their exertions only 707 men which could possibly be considered as a beneficial acquisition to the army. Let these vain and illusive attempts, he said, be compared, not with the promises, but with the advantageous effects of the measures of his right honourable friend, and the result would meet the wishes of every friend to the military strength of the country. The constant strain on the part of the noble lord, and learned gentleman who had spoken last, was, "Compare what ye have done, with what we had promised. We engaged to supply 25 or 26,000 men under the former mode of recruiting."--- They might have said, what was the fact? 40,000.---Of the propriety or fairness of this kind of comparison, he should say nothing. But, attending to the vast inequality between the assurances given and the event, he could not entertain any very sanguine hopes of what those gentlemen would have done, even if they had had the most favourable opportunity of multiplying both their promises and exertions.---The honourable and learned gentleman had talked much of February, March, April, and other periods: but no comparison could be made between the different modes of recruiting, as the information respecting the new system was limited to October. Availing himself, then, of all the intelligence received on the subject, he found the relative effect to be as follows: the regular recruiting in 1805, from the 20th of October to the 15th of the present month (January) produced 1208 men. Under the new measures there were obtained, in the same interval, 2155, yielding an addition of 947 men.

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Lord Howick protested, however, against the charge so frequently repeated, that Mr. W. had, at any time, declared his confidence or expectation that any extensive addition to the public force was to be expected from the means to which he had resorted, suddenly. On the contrary, it had been constantly urged, that all that could be expected from the measure, was a gradual and progressive improvement, derived principally from an amelioration of the condition of the army, under a conviction in the public mind, of the increased respectability of our military establishments. The learned gentleman opposite, had said, that by the new measures, pensions, and other emoluments, might be obtained by fraud. Was he a lawyer, instructed in all the erudition of his profession; and yet ignorant, that by the laws of England no man can sustain any demand founded on a fraud? Mr. P. had supposed the case of a man inlisting, to be subject to the epilepsy. Did not that learned gentleman know, that perjury must be committed for procuring admission under such circumstances? Indeed there were prosecutions grounded on this violation of moral and religious duty.---The resolutions moved by Mr. Windham were then agreed to, and reported on Friday January 23d. Upon the first resolution being read,

Sir James Pulteney observed, that though Mr. Windham might not have been very sanguine, as to the number of men his plan might raise, yet the advocates of the system must, no doubt, have expected that it would produce some increase. Whereas, on the contrary, it appeared by the estimates, that it had occasioned a diminution. However his majesty's ministers

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ministers might hope that this measure would be ultimately beneficial, he must ask them if they did not consider that some supply was necessary for the army in the present year, and whether any of their measures had a tendency to procure that supply?—Sir James wished extremely to see the training bill carried into effect.

Sir John Doyle having observed that government had not been able to restore the blessings of peace, and that the continuation of the war was inevitable; and having stated our danger, and pointed out the folly of relying solely on our naval strength, came to the army, which, he said, was inferior only in numerical force, to that of the enemy, and particularly to the plan of the right honourable secretary, for recruiting it. It had been remarked that the measure of limiting the term of service, would have no effect on the minds of soldiers, or those likely to become so. Now he held in his hand two papers that would shew the futility of an observation so contrary to common reason. The one was the return of a battalion of the army of reserve, of which, for the six months previous to the new measure, 147 men engaged for general service; whilst 334 engaged in the six months subsequent to this measure. The other was a still stronger case. For seven months prior to this change, only one man, out of a battalion of 400 men, extended his services. But in the month, when the right honourable secretary's plan was explained to the battalion, 264 men immediately turned out: thus polling, as it were, for his measure by acclamation. There had been a great difference also, as the right honourable gentleman had observed, in the desertions. But, perhaps it was not

quite correct to set down as deserters all those who received bounty on the parish bill. For such fellows never joined, or meant to join any corps, and therefore could not properly be called deserters, but robbers. And he was not sure, that it would be quite incorrect to consider those who held out such temptations to them, as accomplices. A great part of those whom the bill collected, were, in fact, unfit for service; even where they were honest enough to shew a disposition to serve. How many of them had he seen to bring a wife and six children? The old adage says, 'that it requires nine tailors to make a man:' but nineteen of the fellows he had alluded to, would not make a soldier.—Sir John would by no means be understood to speak lightly of that meritorious body, the volunteers. He admired as much as any man, that brilliant effusion of national spirit and valour, which burst forth so nobly in the hour of danger: and he had no doubt but the manifestation of that spirit had made a very powerful impression on the enemy. But still he might be allowed, consistently with the regard he had always entertained for those gallant men, to express his disapprobation of the system under which they were originally organized and trained. A great deal of unnecessary instruction and inappropriate discipline was attempted to be communicated to them at the outset. It happened to Sir John, in America, to meet with a circumstance from which he derived much useful information on this head. About 150 recruits were sent out to the regiment of which he was the adjutant. He immediately proceeded to have them taught *secundùm artem*; eyes to the right, toes out, and so on. But he

he was interrupted in his course by the major, who was a very sensible intelligent man, and who told him that he began at the wrong end. Sir John accordingly changed his course, and taught his men to manage the firelock : and this proved to be a wise advice, for these recruits, in three weeks after they arrived, had to meet the enemy. Now the volunteers ought to have been so instructed, for the invasion by the enemy was almost daily expected, at the very time when a kind of discipline was commenced, which they could not have learned for six months, and which was unnecessary, if they could. The volunteers would be extremely useful as auxiliaries to our army, particularly from the nature of the country, which was enclosed, and their local knowledge, were they merely trained as light troops.

Mr. Johnstone was of opinion, that Mr. W.'s plan had completely failed ; and asked ministers, what was to prevent them from recruiting from the militia ? According to the right honourable secretary's plan, the militia were to be reduced to 40,000 men. From the surplus number, therefore, the army might be strongly recruited. Yet this plan, easy as it was to be carried into execution, had not been adopted. Why ? The real reason he believed to be, that ministers were afraid of offending the militia colonels.

Mr. Rose found that the amount of the estimates was actually 475,000*l.* more than those of 1805. This was a sufficient answer to the assertion, that the late ministers would have made the estimates higher. With respect to the increased allowances in the Chelsea hospital, he dreaded the effect of

these in a peace establishment. In the event of a peace, probably 50,000 men would be discharged, and, with the increased allowances, an additional expence would accrue of 6 or 700,000*l.* Mr. Thornton thought that Mr. Windham's measures for recruiting the army, as a general and permanent system, were good ; but he doubted their efficacy for immediate defence. He approved highly of converting the service for life into a service for years. He approved also of the Training bill, as tending to diffuse a military spirit throughout the country. But, at the same time, he thought it was calculated to do any thing rather than to provide for immediate defence. Much time was necessarily spent in preparing great measures, and carrying them into execution, and he was anxious for some measure that might meet the immediate exigencies of the country.

Lord H. Petty observed, that it had been stated by gentlemen on the opposite side of the house, that the numbers of men raised according to the papers on the table, did not equal the amount of what his right honourable friends had stated in their speeches. It was to be recollected, however, that the papers began the account from March last, and that of course, they did not contain a year's return. But if gentlemen would have the goodness to wait until the month of March next, he was confident, from the result of the most minute enquiries he had made in the best-informed quarters, that, by that time, the numbers would even exceed those stated in the estimate of his right honourable friends.—He challenged gentlemen on the opposite benches, to contradict him, when he stated to the house, that in the staff

at home, there had been a saving of 43,000*l.* and in the barrack department, notwithstanding that there had been, last year, a retrenchment to the amount of 500,000*l.* there was this year, a farther saving of 50,000*l.* And in the commissariat department, there were nine places less than in the preceding year. He was anxious to reform abuses, and to diminish expences where the practices were known to be corrupt, and the establishments useless. But to give grudgingly to the soldier disabled, or to the veteran worn out in the service of the country, was a thought which he could not bear. And he declared his opinion that his right honourable friend, Mr. Windham, was entitled to the thanks of the nation for the act, not of generosity, but of humanity and justice, which he had done in their name to a most deserving set of men.

The resolutions were read a second time, and agreed to.

On the same day, January 23, the house of commons went into a committee of supply upon the navy estimates for the current year. The right honourable Mr. Thomas Grenville, first lord of the admiralty, moved for a vote of 10,000 seamen, in addition to the 120,000 already voted. As to the necessity of this additional supply not having been foreseen when the late grant was made, the accounts ending the 30th September, took in the estimates but for three-fourths of the year, and he could not competently decide on the point of what might be necessary, until furnished with the remaining quarterly account, ending 31st December. It was a great satisfaction to him to state to the committee, that it appeared by this last quarter's estimates, that the number of British

seamen exceeded 126,000 men. It might appear a question, why, if the numbers had exceeded by more than 6000, the ordinary supply, there should now be a farther demand for an additional 10,000? This was accounted for by the variety of increased expenditure in the department relative to the marines.---According to the present mode of submitting to the house the naval supplies, it was impossible that the members could be put in possession of all the information that was necessary to a right judgment of the supplies required. But he had it in contemplation so to arrange the statement of the naval estimates in future, as to render them clear and intelligible to every gentleman who might be anxious to examine them minutely. It was intended that different articles of expenditure should be arranged under the following heads: 1st, Wages to the officers; 2d, seamen; 3d, marines; 4th and 5th, pilotage and wages; 6th, wear and tear; which would be a most important and comprehensive head of expence; 7th, pensions; 8th, salaries to the admiralties; 9th, rebuilding ships in merchants-yards by contract; 10th, hired armed ships; 11th, the most difficult branch of all others, to detail purchases of stores, to replenish his majesty's magazines, an article requiring in itself no less a sum than 3,600,000*l.*; the 12th, head he should intitle bills of exchange; 13th, incidental expences; and 14th, and last, the victualling board.---Mr. Grenville illustrated the necessity of such an arrangement, and concluded with moving his first resolution, which related to the additional 10,000 seamen.

After a short conversation of no interest or importance, the resolutions

lations on the navy estimates, were agreed to. The other resolutions were for granting 240,500*l.* as wages for 10,000 seamen for thirteen months; 247,000*l.* for victualling and other necessities; 390*l.* for wear and tear of ships; 32,500*l.* for ordnance; 1,135,434*l.* for the ordinaries of the navy; 2,134,903*l.* for building ships in merchants yards, and other extra expences; 1,500,000*l.* for the hire of transports; 300,000*l.* for sick and wounded seamen; 500,000*l.* for prisoners of war.

Mr. Vansittart moved the following sums for miscellaneous service: 6,853*l.* for the superintendence of aliens; 12,000*l.* for defraying the expences of the public office in Bow-street; 51,350*l.* for convicts at home; 15,000*l.* for contingencies in the offices of the three secretaries of state; 12,000*l.* for messengers for the secretaries' offices, &c.; 11,600,175*l.* for foreign and secret service money; 20,000*l.* for law charges; 3000*l.* for the expence of prosecuting those concerned in the forgery of coin, &c.; 11,600*l.* for sheriffs of counties, to defray the extra expence incurred in the conviction of felons, &c.; 140,199*l.* for the relief of French, Dutch, and Corsican emigrants, and also American loyalists; 1,432*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* to pay the balance advanced for ditto, in 1806; 1,336*l.* for the relief of poor dissenting ministers, and French refugees; 1,828*l.* for the use of a certain class of ministers; 1,934*l.* for stationery to the court of exchequer, &c.; 5,210*l.* for the salaries and other expences of certain offices connected with both houses of parliament; 39,760*l.* to defray the expences of certain improvements made, and still to be

made in buildings of both houses of parliament; 11,800*l.* to make good the vote of last session, for defraying the expence of certain additions to the houses of parliament, and also that of the speaker; 4,993*l.* for paying the expence of military roads in North-Britain.—These resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

February 20. The house of commons resolved itself into a committee of supply, on the various accounts respecting the Irish miscellaneous services.

Sir John Newport moved, and it was resolved by the committee, that the several sums in the respective estimates, amounting in all to 666,000*l.* be granted for his majesty's services, to which they referred for the year ending on the 1st of January 1808. On the resolution that a sum of 5000*l.* be granted for the Roman-catholic college at Maynooth, in addition to the annual sum of 8000*l.* (which additional grant was made for the erection of other buildings for the farther accommodation of the students in that seminary,) a short conversation took place; in the course of which, Mr. Perceval objected to the proposed addition, as the commencement of an increasing expenditure would tend to make that institution rival the university of Dublin, and thereby tend to the establishment of the Roman-catholic religion: though he did not then mean to press his opposition to a division. Sir John Newport thought the catholics could not, by being educated abroad, be rendered better subjects, and that a domestic education for them was most desirable. The petition was solely for the education of the catholic clergy, but a lay seminary had

had been established near the college, which had the benefit of the professors of the college. The catholics had not been allowed to enter the university of Dublin, till the relaxation in 1793, immediately after which the institution at Maynooth had been founded. Mr. Grattan said, that the question lay within a narrow compass : whether the Roman-catholic was to go abroad, to form foreign connections, involve himself in foreign relations, and bring home foreign affections to his country ; or whether he was to remain in his native land, and there acquire the instruction he was there to disseminate ?—Keep the Roman-catholic at home, said Mr. G. Home education will promote allegiance. Kept at home, and taught to love his country, he must revere its government ; foreign education can engender no great loyalty.—Mr. Banks thought the institution highly impolitic, and that catholicism in Ireland should not be upheld, but discouraged.—Lord Stanley highly approved the principle of the institution.

The resolutions were agreed to, and reported March 4th ; when the conversation approaching to the style of a debate, was resumed on the grant of 5000*l.* in addition to the 8000*l.* formerly granted to the Roman-catholic college at Maynooth.

Mr. Perceval said, that in perusing the journals of the Irish house of commons, at the period when the measure of founding the Maynooth college was submitted to the Irish parliament, the catholics themselves presented a petition against the inexpediency of excluding the protestants from the option of being educated there ; being sensible, no doubt, that friendship and concilia-

tion would follow from the professors of the two religions being associated in their education. Had the public money of that time been expended in enlarging the university of Dublin, instead of adopting the policy of a separate institution, a great object would have been obtained, the benefits arising from which would have every day increased. The interests of the protestant university were sacrificed to the advancement of the catholic seminary. Within a few years the professors of the latter institution were doubled ; there being, instead of the nine original professors, now eighteen. In the university of Dublin, provision was made for only 100 persons, including the fellows, senior and junior scholars, and sizers ; whilst the public were called on to defray the expences of 200 Roman-catholic professors and students in the college of Maynooth, a class of subjects who, in their religious tenets, withheld from their lawful sovereign the admission of his supremacy.—As to the place of education, whether abroad or at home, it did not seem to Mr. P. a matter of much consequence. The true and strong source of danger and hostility lay in the principles in which the Roman-catholics were educated. There seemed to Mr. P. a great mystery about the Maynooth institution. There was nothing like a visitorial inspection, no inquiry as to the doctrine instilled, and discipline exercised over a number of youth educated, if not in aversion, at least in opposition and hostility to the principles of the protestant establishment.

Sir John Newport did not admit, that either the existence or the enlargement of the college of Maynooth was prejudicial to the interests of the university

university of Dublin. The increase of catholics at the university of Dublin had been progressive, and at this moment their number was twice as great as it had ever been before. But it was not in the university of Dublin only, that the number of catholic students had increased. Great numbers of the higher orders of that body were to be found in the universities of England, and those of Glasgow and Edinburgh. The enlargement of the university of Dublin would be to no purpose. Persons whose intention it was to instruct their flocks in certain articles of faith, and in the observance of certain religious ceremonies, would never be induced or forced to embrace a system of education foreign from those intentions. The Roman-catholics being in a great degree cut off from foreign education; to restrict them to the university of Dublin, would be to restrict them to a state of ignorance. As to what had fallen from Mr. P. about the college of Maynooth being independent of all visitorial inspection and power, the learned gentleman would find it distinctly specified by the statute, that the lord chancellor and judges of the country shall be visitors of the morals and conduct of the seminary, as connected with civil policy; wisely abstaining from all interference either in their religious doctrine or discipline.

Mr. Banks objected to the additional grant now moved for, as it would double the number of students for the catholic priesthood in Ireland, and consequently make the £.5000. annual. A regular supply for the catholic priesthood, like many other objects, might be accomplished by private contributions.

Mr. Grattan was surprised to hear from Mr. Perceval, that if the Roman-catholics of Ireland were to

be educated in the principles of their religion, it was little matter whether they received that education in Ireland or in France. The jealousy hitherto entertained of catholicism, was founded, not on the mere doctrine, but on its foreign connections, its foreign relations, its foreign views. But, now, the objection was changed. No danger was apprehended of those foreign relations and foreign views. The Roman-catholic might go abroad. But, if kept at home, if educated in the bosom of his country, he would be dangerous. Was this the doctrine? If so, in order to be refuted, it needed only to be repeated. And, if it was not, if foreign connections and views were dangerous, why promote those views, and strengthen those connections, by exiling the Roman-catholic for the purpose of educating him,—not at the expence and under the protection of his majesty's government, but as a pensioner on the bounty of the emperor of France?

Lord Mahon observed, that the influence of the catholic priests in Ireland had been too strongly exemplified by the events of the rebellion. He therefore considered it as an inestimable benefit, to have the care of their education committed to the government of the country.

Mr. Wilberforce confessed that he was not one of those men who entertained the enlarged and liberal views on religious subjects, insisted on with so much energy by Mr. Grattan. He was not so much like a certain ruler (Buonaparte), of whom it had been very happily said, that he was an honorary member of all religions. He could not help saying, that in his opinion, the institution at Maynooth would cramp the growth of protestantism in Ireland.

It would be cruel and criminal to oppress or restrain the catholic religion. But it was no oppression not to favour it to the detriment of the protestant establishment.

Lord Howick observed, that as the principle of the institution had been acquiesced in ever since 1795, it was strange that the present grant should be resisted. For, as the house had acknowledged the principle, it followed that they could not refuse such additional grants as times and circumstances might render necessary. This was an argument in favour of the grant, from their own concession. But, in support of the argument, he could instance a fact, which, he was confident, would establish the necessity of encouraging home education for the catholic priesthood of the land. He was sorry he had not the document about him, but the fact was, that doctor Walsh, a priest of talents, who was appointed head of the college established in Paris for the education of catholic priests, had used all means in his power to induce such of the Irish catholics as went

for their education in Lisbon, to go to his college. He had offered them not only education, but every temptation that he thought likely to withdraw them from their king and country. On a representation of the matter to the catholic bishops in Ireland, they treated it as it deserved, and denounced exclusion from the faith against any who might be weak enough to fall into the snare laid for their allegiance. This threat had the desired effect. But we should not in future leave any description of his majesty's subjects exposed to the temptations of the enemy. Lord Howick expressed, in the strongest terms, an intention of making up, as far as lay in his power, for the time which had been mispent with respect to Ireland. And with respect to the grant to the catholic college of Maynooth, if circumstances made it necessary to have the grant made longer, he should most cordially support it. Of course he gave his full assent to the resolution now proposed.—This resolution and the others were then severally moved and carried.

CHAP. VI.

Finances of the Country.—Supplies.—Ways and Means.—Plan of Finance, with its Object, proposed by Lord Henry Petty.—Eleven Resolutions relating to his Plan laid on the Table for the consideration of the House of Commons.—Objections to the Plan by Mr. Johnstone, and by Lord Castlereagh.—Resolutions relating to a Plan of Finance, submitted to the House by Lord Castlereagh, in place of that of Lord H. P.—Objections to Lord H. P.'s Plan by Mr. Long.—Lord H. P.'s Plan defended by Mr. Tierney,—and by Lord H. P. himself.—Further Reasoning against Lord H. P.'s Plan by Lord Castlereagh.—Fundamental Error in Lord C.'s Plan of Finance pointed out by Mr. Giles.—Lord H. P.'s Plan defended by Mr. Davie Giddy.—Resolutions on Lord H. P.'s Plan reported and agreed to.—Plan of Finance by Sir James Pulteney.—Lord P.'s Plan defended, and Lord C.'s attacked by Mr. H. Thornton.—Ways and Means.—Progress of the Commission of Military Inquiry.—Abuses in the Barrack Department.—Fraudulent Dealings of Mr. Alexander Davison.—Proceedings of the Treasury with regard to Davison.—Motion by Mr. Robson for the Apppointment of a Committee of Inquiry into useless Places, and sinecure Offices.—Slightly amended by Lord H. Petty, and agreed to.—Reflections on the Proceedings in Parliament relating to Finance.—On the Nature of Money, and its great and still increasing Influx.—Bad Effects of this.—Observations on the Funding System.—And on the Sinking Fund for paying off the National Debt.

THE estimates for the service of the current year having been approved, it became the next and most important duty of the house of commons, to devise in what manner the free revenue of the country might be rendered sufficient for defraying so enormous expences.

Thursday, January 29, in the house of commons, lord Henry Petty moved the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the finances of the country ; also, that the several

acts relating to the redemption of the public debt, and also the several acts for granting to his majesty certain duties for a limited time, after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, be referred to the committee. The house having resolved itself into the said committee, Mr. Hobhouse in the chair ;

Lord Henry Petty, after a proœmium relating to the arduous nature of the task he had to perform, and requesting the patient and unwearied attention of the house, proceeded to state as the foundation of what he

he should have afterwards to submit to the house, the supplies, and ways and means for the present year, as far as they could then be estimated. Nearly the whole of the supplies had already been voted by the house. He came now to state the supplies wanted: the total amount of which, for Great Britain and Ireland, as a joint charge, was 43,811,340*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Of this aggregate sum, the portion to be furnished by Great Britain, was 40,527,065*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; that to be defrayed by Ireland, £.5,314,275.*

After an enumeration of the various articles of ways and means, he stated, that in addition to the several sums for which those provided, there remained to be raised by loan £.12,200,000. The whole of the means were then to be stated thus:—

Duty on malt, pen- sions, tobacco, &c. }	£2,750,000
Surplus of consoli- dated fund, }	3,500,000
War taxes,.....	19,800,000
Lottery,	450,000
Exchequer bills on a vote of credit, }	2,400,000
Loan,	12,200,000
<hr/>	
TOTAL,	£41,100,000

It should be observed, that the total of the supplies being 40,527,065*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* while that of the ways and means was £.41,100,000, there would remain an excess of 572,934*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* an excess which it might be desirable to provide, with an eye to those circumstances in the state of the world, which might occasion an unavoidable fluctuation in that part of our revenue which arose from the trade and commerce of the country.

Lord H. Petty having thus fully stated the supplies, and ways and means for the year, said, that in ordinary times, he might be justified in confirming his views to the exigencies of the moment; that he might here close his statement, dismissing the subject for the present year, and relieving himself from the necessity of trespassing farther on the patience of the house. But in the present crisis of the history of the world, it was their duty, if they could, to anticipate the dangers it contained, and to provide against those evils which it threatened. First of all, it became their duty to make such arrangements as should enable us, if the war should be protracted, to maintain the dreadful conflict, with the firmness we had hitherto shewn in its support, and, if possible, with increased energy and exertion. It was of great importance to consider of what application our resources in future would admit, and, if possible, to combine with a provision for the vigorous support of the contest in which we are engaged, some relief from the prospect of increasing burthens.— This was the object of the plan of finance he had to propose. He proceeded to state the plan of necessity, at very great length, in detail, together with the arguments on which it was founded. The spirit or first principle of the plan, appears to have been to render the operation of the sinking fund more equal in its progress; to increase its present powers, and to diffuse over a great number of years those extensive effects, which would, according to the present system, be confined to the latest period of its operation; and to keep up the price of stocks

* For a detailed account of the supplies, see Appendix to the Chronicle.

by the application of a larger sinking fund to the redemption of the present debt, until the period to its final extinction, than would have been made during the same period, by the effect of the present system.

Lord Petty, in recapitulating the heads of his system, stated, that we should in the first place, by this plan, be enabled to provide for an extraordinary expenditure of £.32,000,000.—Should any farther charge arise, that charge must, under this, as under any other system of finance, be productive of additional burthens.—But (unforeseen charges apart) we should be enabled to provide for £.32,000,000 without any additional burthen on the public for the next three years, and, should the war continue so long, for the seven years subsequent to that period, with the comparatively trifling addition to the taxes of £.293,000 annually. But, should the war be still farther protracted, should it even continue for ten years beyond these two periods, we should have the means of providing for an expenditure of £.32,000 without imposing on the public any additional burthen at all. And this relief would be obtained without the least injury to the interest of the stock-holder. On the contrary, an addition would be made to the sinking fund even in the present year. An amount equal to the present unredeemed debt would be more speedily redeemed. The proportion which the sinking fund bore to the unredeemed debt, and on which the period of the duration of that debt depended, would be increased. And, by a more equal distribution of the powers of

the sinking fund, those inconveniences would be avoided, which would necessarily arise from the too great influx of money into the market during the latter years of its operation. It was true, indeed, that a part of the war taxes would be pledged beyond the war, but, he had already shewn that the property tax might, under any circumstances, be released at the end of six months from the ratification of the definitive. And, by the application of the excesses, as they should arise, of the sinking funds of the present war-debts, as they should arise, the release of the other war taxes would be considerably accelerated.

Important, lord H. Petty observed, as the advantages of this plan were, both in respect of the present relief which it afforded, and the prevention of those future evils, which the unlimited operation of the sinking fund must ultimately occasion, its principal benefit consisted in the impression which it must make both in this country and out of it: where it would be seen, that without any farther material pressure on the resources of the country, and by a perseverance only in the wonted exertions, parliament now found itself enabled to meet with confidence all the exigencies of the present war, to whatever period its continuance might be necessary for maintaining the honour and independence of the empire.—He concluded with laying eleven resolutions relating to his plan, on the table; and proposed that the consideration of them should be adjourned till Wednesday se'n-night.*

Mr. Johnstone, though he agreed

* These resolutions will be found in the Appendix to the Chronicle. See also, in the Appendix to the Chronicle, this plan of Finance, as described by the minister, and published in an official Paper.

to the propriety of postponing all debate till the resolutions should be printed, yet thought it necessary to make a very few observations at the present moment; because if the impression made by the elaborate and eloquent speech of the noble lord were to go abroad with the apparent acquiescence of the house, the country might be induced to entertain an opinion which could never be realized. All the noble lord's conclusions proceeded on the supposition, that the annual expenditure of the country would not exceed 38 millions. Grant him this basis, and the rest followed. What had been the consequence of a similar hope held out at the beginning of the war? Lord Sidmouth, for whom he entertained the highest respect, then at the head of his majesty's government, on the supposition that the annual expenditure would not exceed 26 millions, trusted that we might be enabled to carry on the war without any increase of debt, by the operation of the sinking fund. But, in the 4th year of the war, our debt had increased 50 millions on account of England, and 17 on account of Ireland. He feared that a similar result would follow the present calculations. Lord Sidmouth had assumed, that the annual expenditure would not go beyond 26 millions: and lord H. Petty had assumed that it would not go beyond 38 millions*. The grounds of the former prediction had failed; and so might those of the latter. Besides this, the noble lord had omitted to consider the necessary enhancement that must take place in the price of every article required for the service of the coun-

try. Nor had he made any allowance for, what was inevitable, the situation of the continent, which would call for essential aid from this country. The chairman of the committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on the present question; which was brought into discussion on the 12th of February, when lord Castlereagh rose for the purpose of reviewing the new and extended plan of finance, proposed, and to compare it in all its parts, and all its bearings, with the present system. Any one, he said, who looked to such an extended system of warfare as the present, would be satisfied as to the necessity of being prepared for it to an indefinite length. He was not displeased that the noble lord had gone the length of calculation on a probable duration of this for 20 years. But it was too much to incorporate the calculation of the expences of such a length of time, into arrangements to be adopted at present. It was impossible that parliament could now provide for occasions so distant, and events so uncertain, without involving itself in infinite contradictions and embarrassments. He admitted that unless data were assumed, it was impossible to reason or arrive at any conclusion. But what he feared was, that by the assumption of fallacious data, far from being enabled to proceed consistently, we should be led into continual errors. It should be recollected, that the expenditure of £.32,000,000 was an expenditure cut down from £.44,000,000, and in setting that forth, as the probable amount of our war expenditure,

*Of which sum, it is to be observed, £.6,700,000 is raised by the ordinary taxes.

care should be taken not to mislead the country with regard to the burdens it would have to bear. Lord Castlereagh proceeded to state, at great length, and with much detail, his objections to lord H. Petty's plan of finance, which, on raising money by double loans, resembled the usurious terms on which a distressed man raised money to defray the interest of sums borrowed antecedently. When the noble lord erected his superstructure of two stories on such a basis, he might as well have raised his castle to as many more, like the Indian pagoda, and, by borrowing the interest of the interest of his supplementary loans, have carried his principle to its ultimate point. But though lord C. had explained at some length, his objections to the plan of Lord H. P., he was still anxious to submit them in a more precise form to the house, in the shape of resolutions; which he offered rather as his objections to the system of the noble lord, than as the principles on which he should be disposed to found any system. Lord Castlereagh afterwards, Feb. 26, added to these, three other resolutions.

It had been alledged by Mr. Thornton, that lord C.'s resolutions instituted comparisons between lord H. Petty's, and the old mode (Mr. Pitt's) of raising the expenditure within the year, and not with either of the plans he proposed to substitute. Lord C. calculated, that in 1816 the sinking fund would not only be capable of furnishing the aid now looked for from it, but also a large sum in addition. By adding, therefore, the annual average want of £. 400,000 to the loan of the year, and

carrying the interest of it, *i. e.* £. 33,000 to be advanced out of the consolidated fund, to be replaced by the sinking fund, as soon as it should afford a surplus applicable to the purpose, the whole difficulty would be surmounted.

There was another principle, lord C. said, that might be applied to the object of lord H. Petty, namely, that when the amount of the sinking fund should exceed the interest of the redeemed debt, no provision should be made by new taxes for the interest of the loan, but that it should be provided for out of the interest of the debt unredeemed in that year; and that this was not fair at a time when it was universally agreed, that further taxation ought to be abstained from. Two of the resolutions which he subsequently proposed, were therefore intended to shew, that lord H. P.'s plan would bear as little comparison with the modifications of it, which he had proposed, as with the old system. The third resolution was, to shew that by lord H. P.'s mode of managing the sinking fund, more injury would be done to the stock-holders, than by either of the plans proposed by lord C.

The whole of the resolutions moved by lord Castlereagh, will be found in another part of this volume*. Lord H. Petty observed, that the great objection of lord C. to the new financial system, was, that it meant to legislate for futurity. He begged to call the attention of the house to the fact, that neither he, nor those who supported his system, had ever stated to the house that they could anticipate the future, or prepare any plan that

* See Appendix to the Chronicle.

would

would cover the exigencies of a war, for 20 years, without any change. If he continued to fill the situation which he then held, it would be his duty to explore the cause of the change when it occurred. He proposed to equalize the operation of the sinking fund, by adding to it now, with a view of taking from it hereafter. But the noble lord had taken advantage of the excess of the sinking fund, without adverting to the concurrent principle of adding to that fund, which was a leading feature of his system. He had taken all the beneficial result, but left out the operating cause. Lord P. however, assured lord C. that not only in this instance, but at all times, he would be ready to attend to any suggestions from him, or any of the honourable gentlemen near him.—The debate was then adjourned to Monday the 16th of February.

On that day lord Castlereagh rose for the purpose of moving the postponement of his finance resolutions, from that to some future day. He knew that in considering lord H. P.'s resolution, his own must of course come under review; but he hoped that the noble lord, considering the magnitude of the subject, would be disposed to grant some further delay.—He was desirous of entering upon some explanation of the modification of lord P.'s plan, which he had offered the other day, because, though from this explanation, it should appear that the modification was more objectionable than was at first apprehended, yet the noble lord, in pointing out the defects of this, would illustrate the defects of his own plan. He confessed that he had discovered some errors in his own statements, which he had amended.—Lord C. con-

cluded by moving, that the consideration of his resolutions should be postponed to that day se'nnight. Lord H. Petty would not object to any day for the consideration of the noble lord's resolutions, though, he observed, these must come under review in discussing the present plan. The motion of lord Castlereagh, for postponing the consideration of his own resolutions, was then agreed to.

Lord H. Petty moved, that the house should resolve itself into a committee, to consider further of the finances of the country, which was agreed to. On the motion for the speaker's leaving the chair, Mr. Long rose, and said, that though it was not possible, even for those who were conversant with subjects of this nature, to make themselves masters of the noble lord's plan, within a time so limited, as the house was called on to discuss the plan, he would now offer the few observations that at present occurred to him.—Lord H. Petty thought that he had better state these in the committee.

Mr. Long replied, that he thought it more regular to proceed now, as his objections pointed rather to the principle of the plan, than to the detail, though he did not object even to the principle, to a certain extent. To a certain extent he saw no objection to borrowing from the war taxes; but he must object, he said, to the system of pledging the whole of the war taxes, independent of the property tax, and at last the property tax also.—The noble lord ought to consider the nature of his system of ways and means; and particularly to consider the furious objections made to the property tax, which was called a system,

tem, not of taxation, but of confiscation. But if he had great doubts, as to the propriety of pledging the war taxes to the full extent proposed by the noble lord, he had still stronger doubts as to the data, on which the plan was founded. He had supposed, that during the whole period of 20 years, the war expences would not exceed 32 millions annually. But he ought to have taken into the account, the subsidies that might be wanted, and the depreciation of money that might be wanted.--That lord H. P. imposed no new taxes for the first three years, was a measure of which Mr. Long highly approved. For by this means, relief would be afforded to the people, and taxation might be had recourse to afterwards, if this should be necessary. This circumstance would have the best effect too, on the permanent taxes. If, therefore, this period of respite had been extended to five years, he could have had no objection to the plan. The noble lord, in the mean time, might have observed the progress of the sinking fund, of the war taxes, and of the permanent taxes, and have borrowed upon these, as he should find it expedient. But to take a period of 20 years, and to proceed on the supposition that 32 millions only would be required for the war expenditure, was to legislate for futurity, on grounds the most uncertain and erroneous that could be conceived.

Mr. Tierney said, that lord H. P.'s plan was not intended to legislate for 20 years, it merely held out the prospect of what might be done in 20 years, certain data being allowed. It did not tie up the hands of the legislature from adopting such alterations as circumstances might render

necessary. As to the depreciation of money, if there was any mode better than another for preventing the depreciation of money, it was, to prevent any additional taxation.—The house then went into a committee.

Mr. Rose, with many calculations and details, contended that lord H. Petty's plan, not only had a direct tendency to interrupt the progress of the old sinking fund, in paying off the present debt, but anticipated our resources instead of providing new ones; and that, in the course of its operation, it would have the effect of diminishing the sinking fund, and increasing, to an immense amount, the capital of the debt. A moderate and reasonable allowance for unforeseen expences, would unavoidably increase the supplementary loans, and involve a necessity of imposing taxes to a considerably larger amount than the noble lord had led the house to expect. His entreaty, however, to the noble lord was, not that he would relinquish his plan, nor even that he would at present make any alteration in the detail of it: but, only to limit the experiment of it to the present year, which would answer all his purposes completely and effectually, and afford him and his majesty's other subjects leisure to consider it more fully themselves, and to advise with others, as well as to the public, to understand it better than they now do.

Lord Henry Petty, in the course of a further explanation, and vindication, at great length, of his own plan, particularly where it was opposed to lord Castlereagh's, deprecated and protested against the opinion that what had been raised as necessary to the prosecution of war, should be levied and rendered perma-

The state of actual possession must have been intended on both sides, if on either. And yet we find, that in the very first conversation held by the English plenipotentiary on his return to Paris, wherein he urges upon that minister the correctness of the message he took to England, he gives Mr. Fox to understand, that he had asked for the cession of Naples, Venice, Istria, and Dalmatia, as well as an alienation of some parts of the French emperor's Italian states, to form a provision for the king of Sardinia. Where then was this basis of the *uti possidetis* to be found, as indispensably necessary to further proceeding? Not in any part of the papers, which he had so carefully searched; not in the narrative of lord Yarmouth, which he had so candidly given to the house; not in the eloquent speech of his noble friend lord Howick. After all he had read, and all he had heard, he was bound to say, he did not find the *uti possidetis* was the *sine qua non* of negotiation, up to the 2d of June, when the correspondence on the subject was renewed by M. Talleyrand, in his letter to Mr. Fox of that date.

Mr. Whitbread begged the favour of lord H. and the house to peruse with attention a paragraph of a note, dated the 11th of August, signed by MM. Champagny and Clarke: "In laying down the principle of *uti possidetis*, have the English plenipotentiaries had it in view to propose a means of exchange and accommodation? If this be their meaning, the emperor adopts it be-

cause it appears to him conformable to the principles already agreed on by both parties." He requested the house to compare this with a paragraph contained in a note delivered by lord Lauderdale, to general Clarke on the 7th August: "He cannot consent to treat on any other principle, than that of the *uti possidetis*, as originally proposed to his sovereign by the court of France. At the same time, he desires it should be well understood, that the adoption of this principle will not prevent him either from listening to any just and adequate compensation to his Sicilian majesty for the cession of Sicily, or from accepting any proposition for the exchange of territory between the two contracting parties, upon just and equal principles, such as may tend to the reciprocal advantage of the two countries." Between these declarations was there any substantial, nay, whether there was any formal difference between them? Why then did not the negotiation proceed? The obstacle was removed, why was it revived? In Mr. Whitbread's opinion, a golden opportunity was lost, he did not say of making peace, for he did not know what would have been the issue of the negotiation, but of ascertaining whether peace could be made. And, as this opportunity, among others, was lost, it was impossible for him to say that the continuation of hostilities was entirely owing to "the injustice and ambition of France*." Mr. Whitbread having taken a review of most of the papers submitted to the consideration of the house by his ma-

* Declaration of the King of Great Britain, October 21, 1806. Vide State Papers. Vol. XLVII. of this work, page 793.

jesty, proceeded to take some notice of the terms which were offered at last, by France to this country and to her ally.—Malta was ours—The Cape of Good Hope, the cession of which by England in the treaty of Amiens had been so much censured, was ours—Every point of consequence in the East was yielded.—And Tobago, perhaps of little consequence in itself, but which having originally been an English colony, was on that account an honourable acquisition to this country, was also given up. What was there remaining for England, as England, to ask? As to Sicily, an indemnity for Sicily had been admitted by the king's servants as possible, and if, for the consideration of the question, that time had been given which was wasted in useless discussion, such an indemnity, he thought, might possibly have been found.

With regard to Dalmatia, the peace of Presburgh, made when Austria lay prostrate at the feet of the French emperor, her capital in his possession, and her condition ten times more abject than ever, gave Dalmatia to France. Was it probable then, that France would cede Dalmatia within a few months after she had so acquired it? Had the success of the war in Russia been such, as to entitle her to make large demands on France? or to make it reasonable to expect that France would listen to great pretensions on her part? It had been stated, that Dalmatia was not necessary to France, either for the integrity of her dominions, or for her defence. Was Dalmatia necessary, for either of these purposes, to Russia?

But France, it was alledged, had been desirous of possessing Dalmatia, as a point of offence in war both to

Austria and Turkey. After the one power had been so repeatedly and signally defeated, could it well appear surprizing if the other, after such a career of victory, when almost every thing was in her power, should select such possessions as would most effectually disable Austria from making any attempts against France in future? And if Austria, Russia, and England conjoined, could not prevent the peace of Presburgh, which gave Dalmatia to France, could it be hoped that England, for the sake of Russia, would do that for Austria, which Austria, with the assistance of Russia, could not obtain for herself? But then Dalmatia was a point from which the independence of the Ottoman empire might be attacked. If, however, Russia was jealous of French influence in Turkey, was not France equally jealous of the influence of Russia? And in the hands of either of those powers, would not Dalmatia be equally a point of offence in war, and intrigue in peace against that empire? It had been insinuated, if not stated, that the object of the war, was not to obtain Dalmatia for Russia, but only its evacuation by France. But surely no one would be brought to believe, that if France could have been persuaded to march out, Russia would not have stepped in. Even the terms held out in the last communication between lord Lauderdale and M. Champagny, could not fairly be stated to be the ultimate terms of France. To the last hour M. Champagny, with an earnestness which, to Mr. Whitbread evinced sincerity, pressed for farther communication, and hoped for fresh instructions. And the emperor had said, that he would leave every thing to his plenipotentiaries. All

tended to shew, that if the time which had elapsed since the commencement of the negotiation had been duly improved, it might have been known what the ultimate terms of France were, and then only could they have said with truth to the world, that it was solely owing to the injustice and ambition of France, that peace between the two countries had not been concluded. What motive could France have had to desire negotiation with England, but that it should terminate in peace?

His noble friend lord H. had been accused of having delayed expeditions, and withheld armaments in consequence of lord Lauderdale's procrastinated stay at Paris. The justice of this charge he denied. We lost nothing by the delay, and France gained nothing by it. If no correspondence had ever been entered into, would not every accession of power to France have been made, as it now had been made? Would not the Rhenish confederation have taken place? Could we by any means in our power have delayed, much less have prevented it?

In the last note from the French minister, dated from Mentz, October 1, 1806 *, wherein Great Britain is forcibly reminded of the elevation to which France had been raised by the combinations to destroy her power, and the successes of the new contest are predicted; we are told, "that amidst all the chances of war, the emperor of France will renew the negotiations upon the basis laid in concert with the illustrious minister whom England has lost." Russia, in her manifesto, published after she had refused to ratify the treaty

signed by D'Oubril, declares her readiness to enter into immediate negotiation. Why should Great Britain alone, refuse to open her ear to any overture? Why should she alone reject all hope?

Mr. Whitbread was aware that his opinions were peculiar, but he desired that it might be recorded on the journals of parliament, that there were some, however few, who thought it unwise in policy, and false in principle, to assert, that peace with France was, under any circumstances, impossible. And he could not refuse himself the satisfaction of putting into the hands of the speaker a paper which contained the amendment moved by his noble friend (Howick) on the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, the words of which he had made use of, as the most expressive of his sentiments and feelings on the present occasion. He moved to leave out all the words of the address proposed by lord Howick after the word *end* in the third paragraph, for the purpose of inserting the amendment, "To assure his majesty of our firm determination to co-operate with his majesty, in calling forth the resources of the united kingdom, for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which we are involved, and to pray his majesty that he will, in his paternal goodness afford, as far as is consistent with his own honour, and the interests of his people, every facility to any just arrangement by which the blessings of peace may be restored to his loyal subjects."—This motion was seconded by Mr. Johnstone. The main question upon the address being put, none of the ministers shewing any disposition to speak;

* See Papers relative to the Negotiation with France. No. 65. Enclosure B.

Mr. Canning rose, and freely acknowledged that his suspicions of the conduct of ministers in the negotiation, were pointed quite another way than the charges brought against them by Mr. Whitbread; whose speech coming from one of their own body, from a friend and champion of their former politics, himself still apparently maintaining opinions, which they, very much to their own credit and the advantage of their country, had relinquished, he did not expect they would have suffered to remain unanswered. And he should have thought that the noble lord (Howick) who had made, or whose opinions had dictated so many notions in that house for peace and negotiation in the course of the last twelve years, would have sufficiently felt the pride and the comfort of the situation in which he now stood, the advocate for the justice of the cause of his country against France, not to have omitted an opportunity of indicating that cause against the objections of his honourable friend. Since, however, neither the noble lord himself, nor any of his colleagues had thought it worth their while to endeavour to counteract the impression which Mr. Whitbread's speech was calculated to produce, he felt himself obliged, though very reluctantly, at so late an hour, to state his opinion of the question now before the house. He agreed with Mr. W. that there were assertions in his majesty's declaration, not borne out by the papers on the table: but not that the effect of these errors or misrepresentations, was, to prove that an opportunity had been lost of making an advantageous peace; that the negotiation had been broken off prematurely and unnecessarily on the part of this country, or that,

with a little more patience and dexterity, we should have found France ready to give such terms as it became his majesty's ministers to accept. He could not believe that there was, from the beginning, any other intention on the part of the enemy than to delude and amuse us. He considered the false statements in the declaration, as only so many ill contrived attempts to conceal or excuse their having been so amused and deceived. And, so far from conceiving the rupture of the negotiation to have been premature, while he agreed in thinking the opportunity ill chosen, he blamed only that choice which let so many better opportunities pass by; that suffered a negotiation, which, it was evident, from the earliest stage, must terminate as it had done, to be protracted by the artifices of the enemy, to his advantage alone, and to the infinite detriment of this country.

Mr. Canning, following the order lord Howick had pursued in his speech, proceeded to state the grounds on which he had formed those opinions. It would serve but little purpose, did our limits admit, to follow Mr. Canning, in a speech of very great length, into new discussions about the *uti possidetis*, and the correspondence between the French and English ministers and negotiators. But two points in that speech claim attention.

While Mr. Canning admitted, and rejoiced in the admission, that the good faith of Russia and England towards each other had been sacredly observed, he regretted that so laudable a system should not have been carried fully and beneficially into execution; that there had not been as much wisdom, as sincerity and generosity displayed in the con-

duct of the alliance ; that a concert, so perfect in principle, had been acted upon so negligently or ill-advisedly, as to lose in policy all the main advantages, which such a concert between two great powers was calculated to produce, and which constituted its principal value—what was, in truth, the main advantage of such a concert and union between two great powers, such as Russia and England, in a negotiation with a common enemy ? Not that it obliged their respective plenipotentiaries to communicate with each other, upon every step that each might advance in its treaty ; not because it bound each not to conclude without the other. These, abstractedly taken, were not advantages, but rather disadvantages. They tended to complicate, embarrass, and retard the work of pacification ; and might ultimately lead to the rejection of a peace in the highest degree desirable to one party, from the want of some petty object, or the failure of some unreasonable pretension of the other. But what was the advantage which more than compensated, especially at a moment like the present, all those mutual inconveniences ; and which made the union of two such powers as Russia and England, not only a mutual security to themselves, but a common blessing to mankind ? What but that security which it held out to mankind, of co-operating for ends in which all the world was interested ? What but the rallying point which it afforded to the weaker powers—the hope which it offered of assistance to those who were able to contend for their freedom, and the refuge and protection to those who fled to it from tyranny and oppression ? But, for the attainment of these objects, it was not sufficient that such an

union existed, unless its existence were known. A concert might be perfectly cordial between two contracting parties ; but if its operation could have been kept secret, it should not be diligently, nay, as he had almost said, ostentatiously blazoned to the world, it was utterly useless for any purpose of large benefit. And what was the fact ? Was it notorious that England and Russia acted in concert ?—Was not the direct contrary more than suspected ?—Was not the mission of M. D'Oubril universally believed to be a surprise upon our government ? Was not the omission of any mention of Russia in the king's speech at the end of the last session of parliament understood both here and abroad as a tacit abrogation of our alliance.—Russia and England might still be true to each other. But Russia and England together, were no longer true to the cause of Europe and the world. And were not the effects correspondent with the errors of the policy ? What lost Prussia ? Louis XVIII. would lament that Prussia did not throw herself upon the courts of London and Petersburg for counsel and assistance. But what inducement had Prussia to take this course ? In the declaration which was published by the court of Berlin, at the beginning of October 1806, it is said, “two negotiations were at that time (when Prussia was goaded by France into the measure which led immediately to war) carried on at Paris ; one with Russia the other with the English ministers. In both these negotiations, the intentions of France against Prussia were evidently manifested.” And then the declaration proceeded to specify stipulations hostile to Prussia on each. And if, at the same time,

which this undoubted fact of the separate negotiations with M. D'Oubril and lord Yarmouth, were communicated by M. Talleyrand to the Prussian minister at Paris, he had the goodness, as no doubt he had, of communicating in confidence, that sentence of the English secretary of state's letter of the 8th of April, in which Mr. Fox declares his persuasion that the project of a new combination against France was utterly chimerical: then what rational Prussian could have advised his king to look for aid against France, from the joint counsels and exertions of two powers, who were notoriously pursuing courses separate from, and independent of each other; but each separately and respectively hostile to Prussia; and of whom one had voluntarily confessed to France herself, that the day of such confederacies had gone by, and that any attempt to revive them would be utterly chimerical? Mr. Canning trusted that in all alliances which this country might hereafter contract, it would be remembered that, though good faith between the contracting parties was much, it was not all; that such a connection lost half its value, as well as half its sanctity, when it was not avowed in the eyes of the world; that what we appeared anxious to conceal, or afraid to acknowledge ourselves, would not readily be believed or trusted by others; and that "separately in term but substantially in concert," was a form of treaty which had all the disadvantages of combination, without any of the advantages for which combination was most to be prized. How could

that concert be effectual which was known to none but the parties who concealed it, and to the enemy who stipulated for its concealment, in order that he might deny it, and which presented to all other nations, no other appearance than that of disunion of counsels and a diversity of objects? The reasoning of Mr. Canning on this point, of a joint or separate negotiation, was certainly of great weight and importance. The other point, of very great consequence in his speech, above alluded to, related to the policy or impolicy of an open rupture with Prussia, on account of Hanover. Prussia, he observed, at the dissolution of the confederacy of 1805, by the battle of Austerlitz, or rather by the peace of Presburgh, was compelled to consult her own safety, by concluding a separate treaty of peace with France. By this treaty France transferred Hanover to Prussia. From good-will to Prussia? Oh no. Prussia accepted the transfer in the first instance, "under the condition that her possession of Hanover should not be considered as valid till a general peace, and till the consent of the king of Great Britain could be obtained*." For a time Buonaparte appeared to acquiesce in this condition, but no sooner was he set at ease by the retirement of the Russian army, than he found himself at liberty to press Prussia with less reserve. He insisted on the recall of the patent by which the occupation of Hanover was declared provisional, and on the ports being shut against the British flag, in the same manner as if the French had returned into the elec-

* Prussian proclamation on taking temporary possession of the Electorate of Hanover, January 27, 1806.

torate. Prussia had then no choice but war, or compliance, at the risk of war, with England: she saw this risk but could not avoid it. She saw that France, in the words of the king of Prussia, "triumphed in secret at the thought of having disunited two courts, the union of which might have been dangerous to her." We either did not see this, or, seeing, did not regard it. We fell into the snare; and the message from the king to parliament*, April 21, placed us in a state of war with Prussia.

Buonaparte had apprehended the union of Prussia with the two great surviving powers of the confederacy. He wished to punish Prussia, to insulate her, to have her at his mercy. In the space of three months, instead of Prussia plotting with England and Russia, jointly against France, he beheld Prussia at war with England; and England and Russia separately negotiating for peace.

But, to continue and secure to Buonaparte this beneficial state of things, it was necessary that the negotiation with England should be resumed. Otherwise we might have begun to see that war with Prussia, the only power by whose aid we could ever hope to make effectual head against France, was not precisely the policy most consonant with our interests, and we might possibly have corrected it before it was too late. What, says lord H. "would your policy have abandoned Hanover?" Had his policy, Mr. C. asked, recovered Hanover? "What, would you have made common cause with Prussia while you had such a just complaint against her unredressed?" Mr. C. hoped that we were making, or ready to make, common cause with her now, and he

did not see what great benefit we had derived from waiting till now to do so. To prevent our recurring to this policy, however, at a period when it might have been more advantageous to us, M. Talleyrand resumed the negotiation. And then came the message through lord Yarmouth. And then the separate treaty of M. D'Oubril: a treaty in which, most fortunately for us, Buonaparte and his minister were betrayed by the intoxication of the success which had so far attended their plans, into the demand of such terms as it was impossible for the emperor of Russia to ratify. And then came those tedious bickerings, those perplexed and wearisome bickerings about the *uti possidetis*, contrived as it would seem, for the express purpose which France had at heart, of gaining time, of absorbing our whole attention, and of making the continent vanish from our view. And thus was the negotiation protracted till the fate of Prussia was ripe. And then Buonaparte left Paris for the field of battle. To conquer Hanover for England, no doubt!—And the farce, as lord Lauderdale had very properly called it, was ended. Mr. C. having made these explanations of his sentiments concerning the negotiation, was willing to vote for the address.

Lord Henry Petty said, that during the last year it was evident to all the world, that the relations of Britain and Russia had never been more intimate. No communication of what was then passing, made by France to Russia, could have produced the effect he had supposed, of hurrying Prussia into a war with France. If Mr. C. would look at the date of Mr. Fox's letter to

* See Vol. XLVII. History of Europe, page 160.

Talleyrand, in which it is admitted that there was no longer any chance of organizing a combination against France on the continent, he would find the treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and France, was signed one month before the date of that letter.—It was difficult to discover on what ground Mr. C. supposed the French negotiators denied that the basis of the *uti possidetis* had been admitted. Let him look at the papers and he would find it stated by lord Lauderdale, that when the admission of that basis was urged by lord Yarmouth, general Clarke did not deny it, but pretended it had been talked of only in loose conversations, which he described as *romans politiques*. This was certainly a very different thing from a denial.

Mr. Perceval, from a review of all the circumstances connected with the negotiation, concluded that the enemy were never seriously desirous of peace, and that ministers were dupes of the artifices of the French government. He lamented that a man of Mr. Fox's great talents, and

incorruptible mind, had been betrayed into a private and confidential correspondence with such a man as the friend to whom he was *attached*, Talleyrand. He blamed ministers for not having sooner put an end to the negotiation, and declared his firm conviction that no peace could take place with France, at least, such a peace as would be worthy of the acceptance of this country, so long as the force and the counsels of that country were directed by two such men as Talleyrand and Buonaparte.

Lord Howick observed, that some honourable gentlemen blamed his majesty's ministers for having done too much in the way of negotiation, while his honourable friend and relation, Mr. W. blamed them for doing too little. But he thought it was not a little in their favour, that they had steered a middle course between two extremes.

Mr. Whitbread having withdrawn his motion, the address was put and carried, *nem diss.* And the house adjourned at five o'clock on Tuesday morning.

CHAP. V.

The insatiable Ambition and insidious Policy of France.—No Alternative for Britain between Resistance and Submission.—The first Attention of the Legislature called to the State of the Army and Navy.—Ordnance Estimates moved in the House of Commons, by Mr. Calcraft. Resolutions moved thereon—agreed to. Motions by Lord Castlereagh, for Returns of the Effective State of our Military Establishment—agreed to.—Army Estimates.—Number and Disposition of the Volunteers.—Result of the Alteration that had been made in the Recruiting System—Observations by Lord Castlereagh on the Statements that had been laid before the House by the Secretary at War.—Reply to Lord Castlereagh, by Mr. Windham.—New System for Recruiting the Army vindicated.—Strictures on that System by Mr. Perceval.—Mr. Perceval answered, and the New System defended by Lord Howick.—Remarks by Sir James Pulteney.—Speech of Sir John Doyle.—Observations by Mr. Johnstone—Mr. Rose and Mr. Thornton.—The New System defended by Lord H. Petty—The Resolutions agreed to.—Navy Estimates moved by Mr. Thomas Grenville.—New Arrangement proposed for a clear Statement of the Naval Estimates in future.—Resolutions moved by Mr. Grenville—agreed to.—Sums for Miscellaneous Services moved by Mr. Vansittart—among these a Sum in Addition to what had been granted before to the Roman-Catholic College at Maynooth—Which gives rise to animated Conversations on this Subject:—The Speakers; Mr. Perceval—Mr. Banks—Lord Stanley—Sir John Newport—Mr. Grattan—Lord Mahon—Mr. Wilberforce—and Lord Howick.—All the Resolutions moved by Mr. Vansittart, agreed to.

NEVER was the British parliament more unanimous upon any question than that the crown was to be supported in the prosecution of the war against France, with the whole energy and resources of the nation. The insatiable ambition as well as the insidious policy of the French government, though abundantly apparent, had never been seen before in so clear and striking a light. Buonaparte had lately stated, that he would not conduct the present war as he had done those in which he had been before engaged. He had declared that he would not leave the shores of the Baltic, nor evacu-

ate any of the countries of which he might have taken possession, unless Great Britain should relinquish her maritime conquests. We had therefore no alternative between resistance and submission. The honour of the country was at all hazards to be maintained and vindicated, or, having lost its honour, it must lose its power, and sink lower and lower in the scale of nations. The first regards, therefore, of the legislature, were demanded by the state of our army and navy, and of our finances by which these were to be maintained and re-inforced.

On the 7th of January the house of

of commons having resolved itself into a committee of supply, Mr. Calcraft moved, that the estimate of the charge of the office of ordnance, for Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1807, be referred to the said committee. He had great satisfaction in being enabled to inform the committee, that there was a considerable reduction in the estimates he had now to submit to them, compared with those of the former years: which reduction, he candidly stated, was to be imputed, not to the board of ordnance, but to the adequate supplies of former years, which, in facilitating the progress of the public works, had lessened the grants of money necessary to support them. If the board of ordnance had any claim to merit, it was for the uniform zeal with which the board had resisted all the expensive projects that had been submitted to them, and consulted on all occasions the utmost economy that was practicable. The principal reductions were owing to the completion of those great works in Kent, and on the coast of Sussex, which, while erecting, were productive of an expence of no inconsiderable magnitude. The sum now required would be found to be £600,000. less than that voted last year; and this, too, notwithstanding the increase of 1,400 men in one battalion of foot artillery; the increased expence of the establishments of engineers; and the augmentation of pay granted to the artillery, by his majesty. This threefold addition to our expenditures, would amount to £150,000: so that, had there not been a reduction of £600,000. the increase now required would be £750,000. In the ordnance estimates for Ireland, the diminution would be found to be

in the same proportion, and owing to the same cause. Next year the reduction would be still greater, as the lines of Chatham, and the great works carrying on at and on the coast, would by that time be completed.

Mr. Calcraft then moved. 1. That a sum not exceeding 2,278,197*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* be granted to his majesty, for the charge of the office of ordnance for the land-service for Great Britain, for the year 1807.---2. That 479,246*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* be granted to his majesty, for the charge of the office of ordnance in Ireland, for the year 1807.---3. That 301,406*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* be granted to his majesty, for defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance for land-service for Great Britain, and not provided for by parliament in the year 1805.---4. That 262,365*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* be granted to his majesty, for defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance for land-service, for Great Britain, and not provided for by parliament in the year 1806. These resolutions were reported next day, and agreed to.

January 12.—Lord Castlereagh moved for returns of the present effective state of our military establishment. The first point on which he thought it necessary to call for information, was, the actual state of the army, regulars and militia. His first motion, therefore, would be, for a return of the present effective strength of the regular army, the militia, and the artillery, up to the latest period when returns had been made, and at the end of every month from the 1st of March 1806, inclusive. By this return, the house would be enabled to judge how far the army had undergone any increase, or diminution of its effective strength

strength within that period. The next point on which he proposed to move for information, respected the sources from which the supply for keeping up the strength of the army was derived. The two motions which he meant to bring forward on these heads, would put the house in possession of full information respecting the general state of the army, and the means at present existing, for keeping it up to its proper establishment. His further motions related to branches of our military force, that were collateral with the regular army, and calculated to support it and keep it up : he meant the volunteers ; and that other branch which had engaged so much of the attention of the house during last session, when the General Training bill was under discussion ---And, if the papers should not prove, that the state of the army was more satisfactory, than, from the information he had been enabled to receive, he was disposed to believe it, he should never consent to a renewal of that fundamental change in the Mutiny act, which the right honourable secretary at war had introduced into it last session.

Lord Castlereagh then moved, 1. That there be laid before the house, monthly returns of the amount of the effective strength of his majesty's regular troops and militia, from the 1st of March 1806, to the 1st of January 1807 ; distinguishing cavalry, foot guards, infantry of the line, garrison and veteran battalions, foreign and local corps, German legion, West-India corps, British and Irish militia ; and distinguishing those serving abroad, from those serving at home. 2. A similar return of the effective strength of the artillery for the same period ; distin-

guishing those serving abroad, from those serving at home. 3. A return of the men raised monthly for the regular army, from the month of January 1805, to the first of January 1807, exclusive of foreign or colonial levies, and distinguishing those raised by the Additional Force act, by the regular recruiting, and those that were enlisted from the militia. 4. Copies of all orders or regulations that had been issued since the last session of parliament, respecting the recruiting of the regular army. 5. An abstract of the effective strength of the volunteers on the 1st of January 1806, distinguishing infantry and cavalry : also a like return at the latest period when any return had been, specifying within what period such return had been made. 6. An abstract of such instructions as had been issued, by his majesty's command, to the lieutenants of counties ; and of such proceedings as had been taken thereon in execution of the act of last session of parliament, for the general training of the population of the country.

Mr. Windham confessed a difficulty in stating the amount of black troops employed in the West Indies. But, as they were not the only corps employed, the objection did not appear to him to be very material, and therefore he should not press it. Lord Castlereagh consented to have the black West-India regiments thrown into the gross amount of the foreign local troops. The motions were then agreed to.

January 14.---The secretary at war presented to the house of commons the army estimates for the present year, and a copy of the warrant for fixing certain allowances and pensions in pursuance of the act, 46

of George III; and gave notice, that on that day se'nnight he would move those estimates in the committee of supply. Mr. Perceval wished to know, whether the papers moved for on a former night by lord Castlereagh, with a view to the elucidation of the state of our military establishments would be ready before that day. The secretary at war conceived that the papers now presented, might in a great measure

afford the information the noble lord wished for.

January 21.—The house of commons went into a committee of supply, and Mr. Windham, agreeably to the notice he had given on the 14th, moved the army estimates; which, he said, with very few exceptions, were conformable to those of the last year. They were classed under 26 heads; namely,

	NUMBER.	CHARGE.
1. Guards, Garrisons, &c. - -	113795	£4051623 0 6
2. Forces in the Plantations, &c. -	79158	2009143 13 9
3. India Forces - - - - -	25115	582397 0 0
4. Troops and Companies for re- cruiting ditto - - - - -	437	25214 10 0
5. Recruiting and Contingencies -	—	227249 0 10
6. General and Staff Officers - -	—	190529 17 6
7. Embodied Militia and Fencible Infantry - - - - -	94202	2493644 7 5
8. Contingencies for ditto - - -	—	62153 17 0
9. Clothing for ditto - - - -	—	157227 16 4
10. Full Pay to Supernumerary Offi- cers - - - - -	—	34418 11 0
11. Public Departments - - - -	—	221200 18 5
12. Allowance to Inn-keepers, &c. -	—	467273 3 11
13. Half Pay and Military Allowances -	—	192515 2 11
14. Ditto American Forces - - -	—	44000 0 0
15. Ditto Scotch Brigade - - - -	—	750 0 0
16. In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kil- mainham Hospitals - - - -	—	50597 19 9
17. Out-Pensioners of ditto - - -	—	355785 7 8
18. Widows Pensions - - - - -	—	43258 7 6
19. Volunteer Corps - - - - -	—	1490301 4 8
20. Foreign Corps - - - - -	21473	832540 19 9
21. Royal Military College - - -	—	22175 5 10
22. Royal Military Asylum - - -	—	21227 8 4
23. Allowances to Retired and Offici- ating Chaplains - - - - -	—	18208 15 11
24. Hospital Expences (Ireland) -	—	18461 10 10
25. Barrack Department (ditto) -	—	469450 12 6
26. Compassionate List - - - -	—	12000 0 0
	334180	14743348 12 4
Deduct the India Forces - - -	25115	582397 0 0
TOTAL - - -	309065	£14160951 12 4

Mr. Windham said, that the difference between these and the estimates of last year, was on the whole but small; being in number of men, only 5281, and in point of charge, £9,176.---On the whole view of the estimate, after an examination of it in detail, Mr. Windham congratulated the country, on an augmentation of the number of forces, and a decrease of the expence of the establishment, of £150,000. In 1806, when the present ministers had first come into office, if they had proceeded on the system before acted upon, without any reformation, the total charge of the number of forces thus augmented, would have amounted to no less than 14,800,000*l*.---On the subject of the general training of the population of the country, Mr. Windham stated, that the returns had been made, and that every thing was ready for carrying it into execution whenever his majesty's ministers should think fit.

As to the volunteers, the gloomy apprehensions that had been formed of the entire dissolution of that respectable body, in consequence of the reductions made, in the last session, in its expenditure, had been completely falsified in the event. During the agitations of the public mind, and of the volunteers, which had been produced by misrepresentation and studious irritation, while the subject was under discussion, some symptoms of disinclination to farther service might have appeared. But on better information, and better consideration, those ill-advised and inconsiderate discontents had subsided; and the same order of men, formed for the defence of the country, remained, in point of numbers, without any material defalcation. At the present moment,

the apprehensions of invasion, that had called forth and stimulated the volunteers, had subsided; and some relaxation of activity might have been the consequence. But there was not a doubt, that this highly estimable class of the public force would again display their characteristic spirit and zeal, if a renewal of the enemy's menaces should call for a similar energy and ardour.---On this testimony to the merit of the volunteers from Mr. Windham, there was a great cry from the opposition side of the house, of hear! hear! which was as much as to say, that this testimony was not to have been expected from him. Mr. Windham therefore, in reply to this insinuation, said, that the present ministers had never found fault with the volunteers themselves, but only with the manner in which the honourable gentlemen opposite, had organized them. Never had the present ministers been guilty of uttering any charge against the volunteers so disrespectful as that which had been brought, and most pertinaciously maintained, by the honourable gentleman opposite; that the volunteers would disband themselves, if any reduction should be made of their pay or allowances. The whole number that had retired from this cause, was only 11,486. The number that still remained on service, was 363,400.

Another point on which Mr. W. thought it necessary on the present occasion, to make a few observations, a point which had undergone more discussion than any other, was the alteration in the system of recruiting.---It would be remembered by many gentlemen, that so long as twelve years ago, he had urged the propriety of adopting a measure of this kind for the amelioration of the army;

army ; but that he never expected from its adoption, however, any sudden effect, but rather a gradual amelioration in the recruiting of the army, leading finally to the most beneficial effects. The measure, as far as it had now been tried, abundantly promised all the benefits he had anticipated, and he was satisfied that, while it continued to be tried, it would be found more and more beneficial every year.---It was not till last October, that the measure had been carried regularly into effect. Consequently there had not been a fair trial in the last year. But it was certain, that it had been eminently successful in the two great objects of obtaining a greater number of men at a lower bounty, and in the diminution of desertion. If it had been tried in the other eight or nine months of the year, he was certain that the beneficial effects of it would have been more conspicuous. These were the only points that he considered it his duty to notice. If any gentleman required farther explanations, he would most readily give them. He then moved the first resolution, which has been already stated.

Lord Castlereagh admitted that the secretary at war had made his statement with great candour, but he was sorry to see the house called upon to state an opinion, generally, on a large branch of the public expenditure, when a great part of the branch of that expenditure remained unexplained, and to sanction by implication the new military measures, the charges for which were included in the vote, without any explanation as to their effect, or their distinct expence. The effective force on foot should be looked to, and then it would be for the consideration of the house,

whether ministers had an army adequate to the expence to which they put the country. The boasted national saving, always excepting the new expenditure, was an economy upon establishment alone, and not on the effective force serving against the enemy. Upon a reference to the estimates, it would be found that the gross number of men was 334,180. From this was to be deducted the number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers; which left only 293,400. This was the estimate of the establishment: but, from the effective force there was a farther deduction to be made of 37,000, which would reduce the actual force to 260,555. He was always desirous to vote supplies to the full extent in which they could be made use of for the benefit of the country: but he thought it too much to ask funds for 37,000, who were not in existence, nor likely to be so.---Nothing had occurred since the agitation of military subjects in that house in March last, to occasion any wish to diminish the force of the country. If our operations could not be directed towards the continent, our troops might be employed in maritime attacks. The interests of the nation imperatively required a great augmentation of the army. The country had a right to expect the accomplishment of this object from his majesty's present ministers, and above all from the right honourable the secretary at war, who, both in the late administration and that of lord Sidmouth, had said, that those administrations should be disgraced and degraded for the inefficiency of their military measures. Lord Castlereagh proceeded to compare the increase of our military strength on Mr. Windham's plan, both with that honourable gentleman's own idea of what

what was necessary, and with that which had taken place under administrations that had incurred his pointed censures; and contended from a variety of statements and calculations, that it had fallen greatly short of both.---After he had shewn, he said, that Mr. Windham's experiment, in respect to the increase of numbers, had fundamentally failed, he wished that the comparison of expence between the right honourable gentleman's system, and those which preceded it, could afford consolation: but the reverse was the case. He considered Mr. W.'s system, as a system not only of fundamental military ruin, but of enormous and ruinous expence. It also tended to the complete subversion of the situation of a soldier, as it had hitherto existed in the British army, and to the total destruction of all order and subordination. He had placed the claim of a soldier to a pension on the foundation of a legal right, and not on the recommendation of the general officer, on which alone it could with safety rest.

Mr. Windham, among many other observations in reply to lord Castlereagh, who had spoken for not less than three hours, said that the noble lord had dwelt at very great length on the details of the expence of the new system, and upon this expence he had founded his principal objections to it. But he had certainly forgot that most of the gentlemen in that house had heard him speak at great length on that subject, but with very little success. For, after arguing for more than hour, that the expence of raising so many men by such means would be ruinous, he had contended in the very same breath, that no men would by that means be raised at all! He had

begun by reckoning the life of a soldier discharged from service, and who had encountered hardships and a variety of climates, to be worth 21 years; according to the calculation of the insurance-offices for the lives of those who had lived at home, and in a different manner. If the house would but grant the noble lord his basis, his calculations and his arguments might be very well: but when the basis was removed as fallacious, these must fall with it.

In arguing about the expences of the new system, the gentlemen on the other side always appeared to consider, that this increase of expence had been adopted for the mere purpose of obtaining recruits: whereas he had always stated that it was a bare act of justice, due to the brave men who had spent their lives in the service of the country. Expence, after all, was a relative term, and ought to be considered in relation to its object. A hundred pounds might be a great deal for one object, and a hundred thousand nothing for another. The argument of expence, however, did not appear to have so much weight with those gentlemen when it was connected with the volunteer establishment, which was a great favourite with them, as they supposed it to be one of their own measures.---No reduction had been proposed in the number of volunteers, but merely in certain expences which were exorbitantly extravagant. The great body of the volunteers must themselves have perceived the extravagance of the former expences, as a number of favourite corps had been given large extra allowances above what were given to volunteers in general. The striking off those extra allowances to favourite corps of volunteers, had been a saving to the

the public of between 3 and 400,000*l*. But, the same gentleman that so violently opposed this diminution of expence, now, when there came to be a question about granting some increase of allowance to men who had devoted their lives, and impaired their constitutions in the service of their country, wished to dole out that pittance with a niggardly hand, and made it a matter of reproach to him that he had brought forward the measure. It would, however, be the pride of his life, to suppose that he had been instrumental in increasing the comforts of those to whom the nation was so much indebted. Nor should he envy the noble lord, and the gentlemen on the other side, if they could bring forward their schemes and calculations to shew how our brave soldiers could be *starved* at a much cheaper rate than they could be *maintained*. The provision given to the soldiers on their discharge had not before been increased since the days of Charles II. And when it was considered that money was so much depreciated in value since that period, he would ask why the defenders of the country by land or by sea, were to be the only class of those who serve her, who were to have no increase of allowance on that account, or no share in the prosperity and bounty of the nation?

The noble lord had said, that the new system would operate only on the bargaining part of the society: that is, on thoughtful and considerate men who looked somewhat to futurity. He appeared to think that the most valuable class was, the thoughtless, the imprudent, and those who were easy to be acted upon by the arts of crimps, or the immediate temptation of high bounty. Mr.

Windham considered that nothing could be more desirable, than to get into the army that thoughtful, considerate, and undebauched class of men on which the noble lord appeared to set so little value: men who could be relied on, on all emergencies that required steadiness, or intelligence. The object of the new system was not merely a temporary addition to our army, or a forcing the military means of the country beyond their natural power, but a positive increase of both those means and that power. He had not, when he introduced that system, appeared so sanguine about its immediate operation, as many of those who supported it. But he would now say, that the operation of it hitherto had been much greater than he had stated or calculated. In speaking of the army of reserve, he had considered it only as a temporary measure, and the event shewed that it was no more; for that measure died of itself, though not till it had produced a considerable temporary supply to the army. Of all temporary measures proposed, it was certainly the best; as it produced 40,000 men: but when it had done that, it could go no farther.--- As to the Additional Force act, another temporary measure, he now thought it failed in every object it proposed. For, if from the addition which had been made to the army, during the late administration of two years, a deduction were made of those men who entered from the army of reserve, and the 13,000 men who entered from the militia, (which was only changing the existing force from one hand to another,) and the allowing officers to raise corps for rank, (the very worst way of raising men), the actual increase would be found to be very small indeed.

They were like a *dram* given to the country which for the moment might increase its power, but which would be followed by greater languor and debility. The measure which he proposed, had for its object, not a mere temporary increase of numbers, but a permanent increase of the power and military means of the country. The first of these means was, to make the service as desirable as possible to those who were embarked in it. The second, to make it as generally known to the public as possible, what advantages and comforts were in future to be given to those who should enter into the army. But if, hereafter, it should be judged necessary to resort to any sort of compulsory measures, even then the advantages of the present system would be felt, as it would be much easier to procure substitutes, if the service was made desirable than if it was not.--- The great benefit of the present system was, that it would provide for the progressive supply of the army. This progression made him prefer it to any measure that would have a sudden or violent operation, because the state of the army was such (being 12,000 stronger than at the beginning of last year), as not to make any violent measure necessary.

By a comparison of the accounts from the office of the inspector-general of recruits, with the accounts of correspondent periods of former years, he found that there was a growing increase, small at first, but at length amounting to an excess in the proportion of two to one.---As to the circumstance of the men being entitled to the allowance of *right*, it had been thought proper that men who had spent their lives and con-

stitutions in the service of their country, after a service of fourteen or twenty-one years, should not be left to the caprice of commanding officers. The noble lord had observed, by way of objection to the measure adopted for recruiting the army, that a man, if disabled, might be entitled to his pension, after a service of two or three years. But, if disabled in the service, Mr. Windham would ask, why he should not?

Mr. Perceval said, that the facts respecting the recruiting service, stated by the right honourable the secretary at war, were different from those that were to be collected from the papers on the table. He might have an accurate account in his pocket, but it would have been more respectful if he had submitted it to the examination of the house. In the two favourite months of October and November last, selected by Mr. W. 2,220 men were obtained. In the same two months of 1805, no fewer than 3,103 had been acquired, being an excess of 883 men. In the four months of February, March, April, and May, 1806, more men were obtained by the regular recruiting under Mr. Pitt's bill, than in the favourite months of the new mode.---Mr. P. objected to the new arrangement, that a man subject to epilepsy, or other distemper, rendering him unfit for duty, was to be allowed to retire with all the benefits of long service; thus obtaining a benefit by fraud at the expence of the public.

Lord Howick, taking the final result of the measures of last administration, for increasing the army, shewed by a very clear and authentic statement, that the whole number raised by those measures, was 5222; of which, 3422 were procured for
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rank, and 1073 mere boys; leaving as the produce of their exertions only 707 men which could possibly be considered as a beneficial acquisition to the army. Let these vain and illusive attempts, he said, be compared, not with the promises, but with the advantageous effects of the measures of his right honourable friend, and the result would meet the wishes of every friend to the military strength of the country. The constant strain on the part of the noble lord, and learned gentleman who had spoken last, was, "Compare what ye have done, with what we had promised. We engaged to supply 25 or 26,000 men under the former mode of recruiting."—They might have said, what was the fact? 40,000.—Of the propriety or fairness of this kind of comparison, he should say nothing. But, attending to the vast inequality between the assurances given and the event, he could not entertain any very sanguine hopes of what those gentlemen would have done, even if they had had the most favourable opportunity of multiplying both their promises and exertions.—The honourable and learned gentleman had talked much of February, March, April, and other periods: but no comparison could be made between the different modes of recruiting, as the information respecting the new system was limited to October. Availing himself, then, of all the intelligence received on the subject, he found the relative effect to be as follows: the regular recruiting in 1805, from the 20th of October to the 15th of the present month (January) produced 1208 men. Under the new measures there were obtained, in the same interval, 2155, yielding an addition of 947 men.

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Lord Howick protested, however, against the charge so frequently repeated, that Mr. W. had, at any time, declared his confidence or expectation that any extensive addition to the public force was to be expected from the means to which he had resorted, suddenly. On the contrary, it had been constantly urged, that all that could be expected from the measure, was a gradual and progressive improvement, derived principally from an amelioration of the condition of the army, under a conviction in the public mind, of the increased respectability of our military establishments. The learned gentleman opposite, had said, that by the new measures, pensions, and other emoluments, might be obtained by fraud. Was he a lawyer, instructed in all the erudition of his profession; and yet ignorant, that by the laws of England no man can sustain any demand founded on a fraud? Mr. P. had supposed the case of a man inlisting, to be subject to the epilepsy. Did not that learned gentleman know, that perjury must be committed for procuring admission under such circumstances? Indeed there were prosecutions grounded on this violation of moral and religious duty.—The resolutions moved by Mr. Windham were then agreed to, and reported on Friday January 23d. Upon the first resolution being read,

Sir James Pulteney observed, that though Mr. Windham might not have been very sanguine, as to the number of men his plan might raise, yet the advocates of the system must, no doubt, have expected that it would produce some increase. Whereas, on the contrary, it appeared by the estimates, that it had occasioned a diminution. However his majesty's ministers

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ministers might hope that this measure would be ultimately beneficial, he must ask them if they did not consider that some supply was necessary for the army in the present year, and whether any of their measures had a tendency to procure that supply?—Sir James wished extremely to see the training bill carried into effect.

Sir John Doyle having observed that government had not been able to restore the blessings of peace, and that the continuation of the war was inevitable; and having stated our danger, and pointed out the folly of relying solely on our naval strength, came to the army, which, he said, was inferior only in numerical force, to that of the enemy, and particularly to the plan of the right honourable secretary, for recruiting it. It had been remarked that the measure of limiting the term of service, would have no effect on the minds of soldiers, or those likely to become so. Now he held in his hand two papers that would shew the futility of an observation so contrary to common reason. The one was the return of a battalion of the army of reserve, of which, for the six months previous to the new measure, 147 men engaged for general service; whilst 334 engaged in the six months subsequent to this measure. The other was a still stronger case. For seven months prior to this change, only one man, out of a battalion of 400 men, extended his services. But in the month, when the right honourable secretary's plan was explained to the battalion, 264 men immediately turned out: thus polling, as it were, for his measure by acclamation. There had been a great difference also, as the right honourable gentleman had observed, in the desertions. But, perhaps it was not

quite correct to set down as deserters all those who received bounty on the parish bill. For such fellows never joined, or meant to join any corps, and therefore could not properly be called deserters, but robbers. And he was not sure, that it would be quite incorrect to consider those who held out such temptations to them, as accomplices. A great part of those whom the bill collected, were, in fact, unfit for service; even where they were honest enough to shew a disposition to serve. How many of them had he seen to bring a wife and six children? The o'd adage says, 'that it requires nine tailors to make a man:' but nineteen of the fellows he had alluded to, would not make a soldier.—Sir John would by no means be understood to speak lightly of that meritorious body, the volunteers. He admired as much as any man, that brilliant effusion of national spirit and valour, which burst forth so nobly in the hour of danger: and he had no doubt but the manifestation of that spirit had made a very powerful impression on the enemy. But still he might be allowed, consistently with the regard he had always entertained for those gallant men, to express his disapprobation of the system under which they were originally organized and trained. A great deal of unnecessary instruction and inappropriate discipline was attempted to be communicated to them at the outset. It happened to Sir John, in America, to meet with a circumstance from which he derived much useful information on this head. About 150 recruits were sent out to the regiment of which he was the adjutant. He immediately proceeded to have them taught *secundùm artem*; eyes to the right, toes out, and so on. But

he was interrupted in his course by the major, who was a very sensible intelligent man, and who told him that he began at the wrong end. Sir John accordingly changed his course, and taught his men to manage the firelock : and this proved to be a wise advice, for these recruits, three weeks after they arrived, had to meet the enemy. Now the volunteers ought to have been so instructed, for the invasion by the enemy was almost daily expected, at the very time when a kind of discipline was commenced, which they could not have learned for six months, and which was unnecessary, if they could. The volunteers would be extremely useful as auxiliaries to our army, particularly from the nature of the country, which was enclosed, and their local knowledge, were they merely trained as light troops.

Mr. Johnstone was of opinion, that Mr. W.'s plan had completely failed ; and asked ministers, what was to prevent them from recruiting from the militia ? According to the right honourable secretary's plan, the militia were to be reduced to 10,000 men. From the surplus number, therefore, the army might be strongly recruited. Yet this plan, easy as it was to be carried into execution, had not been adopted. Why ? The real reason he believed to be, that ministers were afraid of offending the militia colonels.

Mr. Rose found that the amount of the estimates was actually 175,000*l.* more than those of 1805. This was a sufficient answer to the assertion, that the late ministers would have made the estimates higher. With respect to the increased allowances in the Chelsea hospital, he dreaded the effect of

these in a peace establishment. In the event of a peace, probably 50,000 men would be discharged, and, with the increased allowances, an additional expence would accrue of 6 or 700,000*l.* Mr. Thornton thought that Mr. Windham's measures for recruiting the army, as a general and permanent system, were good ; but he doubted their efficacy for immediate defence. He approved highly of converting the service for life into a service for years. He approved also of the Training bill, as tending to diffuse a military spirit throughout the country. But, at the same time, he thought it was calculated to do any thing rather than to provide for immediate defence. Much time was necessarily spent in preparing great measures, and carrying them into execution, and he was anxious for some measure that might meet the immediate exigencies of the country.

Lord H. Petty observed, that it had been stated by gentlemen on the opposite side of the house, that the numbers of men raised according to the papers on the table, did not equal the amount of what his right honourable friends had stated in their speeches. It was to be recollected, however, that the papers began the account from March last, and that of course, they did not contain a year's return. But if gentlemen would have the goodness to wait until the month of March next, he was confident, from the result of the most minute enquiries he had made in the best-informed quarters, that, by that time, the numbers would even exceed those stated in the estimate of his right honourable friends.---He challenged gentlemen on the opposite benches, to contradict him, when he stated to the house, that in the staff

decorous to name in that house,—the vassal king of Holland. This vassal king, in his address to his unfortunate subjects, himself told them, that the prohibition of the trade of neutrals would give a death-blow to the already expiring commerce of Holland.”

Mr. Canning, after a full declaration of the state of his mind, his feelings on the present occasion, the candour, the principles, and the ends that directed his public conduct, professed, according to his manner, with amplification, his confidence “that there existed in this country resources amply sufficient to meet and brave all the *difficult* struggles, and to avert all the *impending dangers* with which we could possibly be threatened; — a perfect and sincere confidence; a confidence founded not on rashness, but on the most mature reflection; a confidence founded on the experience of the past, on the review of the present, and on the *anticipation* of the future. He trusted that all that might be necessary for him to say in the course of the observations which he should take the liberty of submitting to the house, might be considered with a reference to this declaration. But, with whatever confidence he felt himself justified in looking to the state of our resources, he also felt how incumbent it was on him and on the house, to look seriously to the situation of the country,—to examine, to deliberate, and to determine, whether all that had passed in the conduct of the state had been without error, or whether some reflections on what had been done, might not have a favourable influence on what was still to do. Assuredly it was in the power of any man, who had turned his attention more particularly to public affairs, even of

such an humble individual as himself, to throw out suggestions to government without the slightest intention of thwarting it, or without the most remote tendency to hurt the feelings of any of the members of which it was composed.” This and not a little more being premised concerning himself, Mr. Canning proceeded to a consideration of the address. Mr. Canning’s speeches in parliament, notwithstanding somewhat of an air of self-importance, and excessive verbosity, generally displayed accurate information, as well as good observation and sense. Neither were they altogether destitute of vivacity, by which however, it was evident, sometimes, that he *laboured* to distinguish them. They were also, on all subjects, very long and very diffuse. So that, except in a very voluminous work, it would be impossible, consistently with any degree of symmetry among the parts, to give even a brief analysis of them. Of his present speech, it may be observed in general, that it was a kind of panegyric on the last administration and philippic against the present. As the great model of his oratory was the late Mr. Pitt, he did not fail to imitate him in what were very prominent features in the public speaking of that minister,—amplification and sarcasm. Of the former, which he carried to a disgusting length, a sample has just been given. In his speech on the present occasion we have a specimen, and that not an unhappy one, of either his natural turn or acquired talent for the latter. A new parliament (he said) had been assembled, and they were now, for the first time, about to review the transactions of an administration, composed of men of great talents, who entered upon office not ten months ago, with this particular

particular and distinct declaration, that all those who preceded them had been in the wrong; that they had "clubbed the battalion;" that every thing required correction and amendment; that nothing was in its place; that our resources were exhausted, our credit destroyed, our faith violated; that we were unable to maintain our own rank among the nations of Europe, and much less to assist others in regaining that which belonged to them. What followed? At the end of ten months, these very gentlemen say that the resources of the country remain unimpaired.—Those who but ten months ago, exclaimed that they were in a state of the utmost dilapidation, now tell us—not that they have been retrieved, not that they have been re-established—but that they *remain* unimpaired: that is, that they never have been impaired. It was certainly very satisfactory to every man, that there should be even this stale tribute paid to those who had been formerly loaded with censure. But surely it would be too much to expect that any man who had ever, as he had done, regulated his conduct by, who had followed the footsteps, or who had considered the name of Pitt, as connected with the glory and happiness of England, could pass this part of his majesty's speech unnoticed."

Among the various observations made by Mr. Canning on the conduct of the late ministry, was what follows. Prussia, unable to resist the power of France, encroached upon us. We had however the option to pass over the just cause of complaint, which we possessed in consequence, and leave untouched the only power in Europe, which appeared capable of being the germ of an alliance

hostile to the ambitious views of France. But the conduct of his majesty's ministers had been the reverse of this policy. By that conduct Prussia had been compelled to act without our advice and assistance, and to plunge into a war of which, if our advice could not have prevented it, our assistance might at least have ameliorated the termination. The mere abstaining from interference in the quarrel between France and Prussia was a poor ground of congratulation, and he was astonished that such a topic of consolation could have entered the head of any minister. It ought to have been our care, that the difference between France and Prussia should not have been too suddenly blown into a flame, lest it should have been too suddenly extinguished. He by no means meant to imply doubt of the justness of his majesty's quarrel with Prussia: but, if France, by a nominal and illusory transfer of Hanover to Prussia, could plant a cause of dissension between Prussia and Great Britain, was not this a contrivance of the enemy, which nothing but the simple policy adopted by our government, could be blind to? France found Great Britain and Prussia in amity, with a tendency to coalesce. What was her object? To divide them, and by a pretended transfer to Prussia of the hereditary dominions of the king of Great Britain, to create a war between the two countries.

There were so many topics, Mr. Canning said, on which an amendment to the address might be introduced, that he preferred the substitution of a new address altogether, leaving it to the option of the house which to adopt. He therefore proposed by way of amendment, to

omit the whole of the address, and to introduce another. It is so long that it cannot be brought into the present narrative : but as this curious piece, a novelty we believe, and certainly a singularity in the proceedings of parliament, may be considered as a kind of creed, of what opposition believed, or wished to be believed by others, of both themselves and the present administration, we have given it a place in another part of this volume.* Mr. Canning, however, apprehending that the tendency of pressing his amendment would be to cause a division of the votes, and being anxious that nothing should be occasioned, on his part, that might have a tendency to throw a damp on the spirit of the country, declared that it was not his intention to press his amendment to a division. The speaker then put the question, "that the words proposed to be left out stand part of this question," upon which, lord Howick rose. The amendment proposed said, contained matters which, if founded in fact, ought to be referred to a committee, to ground upon them articles of impeachment. The honourable gentleman had spoken much of his own candour, and readiness to support government, except only in cases wherein an acquiescence in their measures appeared to be a dereliction of duty. How far the honourable gentleman's conduct agreed with the principles he thus professed, he left the house to judge. The present ministers were told they "were on a bed of roses." They were told so by a noble lord (Castlereagh), who yet had admitted that the Continent was in a very unsatisfactory situa-

tion. They were told so after the battle of Austerlitz, and even before that of Jena. Was it possible for the present ministers to remove all the distresses that had come upon the country in fifteen years pregnant with calamities, during the time of the late administration, though perhaps without any blame on the part of administration. All that could be done was, to offer the best advice and aid in their power. The honourable gentleman had spoken in glowing colours of the calamities of Prussia, and of the evils extended to the world in consequence of the destruction of that power. Lord Howick had only to say, that no part of those misfortunes had been caused by his majesty's present ministers. The misfortunes of this case required more of those exaggerations to which, the honourable gentleman was so prone. History recorded many instances of armies destroyed, and empires ruined : but, the ruin of the Prussian empire was sudden and complete beyond all example. A mighty monarch, possessing a vast army, of the highest military reputation, was in one day reduced to the necessity of seeking safety in a precipitate flight, accompanied only by a few followers of his broken fortunes.

With regard to the honourable gentleman's allusions to Hanover as the sole cause of the declaration of war by this country against Prussia, lord H. observed, that, so far from Hanover being the only cause, the shutting of the rivers in the north of Germany against our commerce was the principal alleged ground of hostility, and upon that ground the house voted the address to his majesty, which approved the course

*See Mr. Canning's amendment in Appendix to Chronicle, as published in the Courier newspaper, 22 Dec. 1806.

adopted

adopted by government on that occasion. Even supposing that the ports in the north of Germany were not closed against our shipping; was not the detention of Hanover by Prussia upon such grounds as that power alleged, of such a nature as this government could not subscribe to? But combining the detention of Hanover with the shutting up of the ports, would the honourable gentleman, as member of a cabinet, hesitate to advise his majesty to declare war against the power that should be guilty of such aggressions? or would he advise his majesty to conclude peace with a power which, under such circumstances, should insist upon withholding Hanover? Then he would ask the honourable gentleman what becomes of all the empty, and tedious, and, he must say, trifling declamation which the house had heard from him?

In the address which the honourable gentleman had read to the house, lord Howick perceived that there were very many professions of personal attachment to our sovereign, and of anxious wishes for his interests. He wished to know then from the right honourable author or advocate, of all these professions, whether he, as a minister, would conduct a negotiation, and conclude a war which should alienate from that sovereign an hereditary possession, wrested from him originally, on account merely of a war between this country and a foreign enemy, and in which war that hereditary possession had no concern? Of the separate interests of this country and Hanover, he had heard and read much. Into the discussion of this question he did not now mean to enter. But thinking, as he did, that honour is the most valuable possession of any state, he

had no hesitation in stating that it would be highly injurious to the interests of England, because inconsistent with its honour, to leave Hanover to France or her allies, under such circumstances as he had already described. When Hanover was taken possession of by Prussia, it was transferred to her by France, with whom she was in the closest alliance. And when this was connected with the original cause of the invasion of that electorate, he would appeal to that house, and to the world, whether it could be reconciled with any sentiment of magnanimity, honour, or justice, to allow its lawful sovereign to be deprived of Hanover, in consequence of a war between Great Britain and France?

The honourable gentleman had accused ministers of not sending timely assistance to Prussia. But how soon had they reason to suppose, that Prussia was at all disposed to enter into hostilities with France? At the time we declared war against her, she was in close connection with the French government. But, notwithstanding our declaration, she had opportunity enough of communicating to our government any intention she entertained with regard to France. For, although war against Prussia was declared in April, baron Jacobi did not leave this country until the 15th of August. The first circumstance that seemed to warrant any suspicion of hostility between Prussia and France was the recall, in the month of September, of the Prussian ambassador, at Paris, Lacchesini, in consequence of his becoming disagreeable to Buonaparte. But this suspicion quickly vanished: for his successor baron Knoblesdorff, was appointed on the express recommendation

tion of Buonaparte himself. When that ambassador so appointed, arrived at Paris, did his arrival serve to betray, or did he himself intimate to lord Lauderdale, who was then there, any change of disposition on the part of Prussia towards France? No, not in the least. In fact, the first communication that ministry received, as to the intentions of Prussia, was in a letter from Mr. Thornton, our resident at Hamburgh, inclosing a letter from baron Jacobi, expressive of the baron's wish to come to this country, in any character, (*sous un caractère quel conque*) in order to treat with us upon the differences subsisting between the two courts, and upon other matters of importance.

Immediate measures were taken to facilitate the journey of baron Jacobi, whose proposals to this country, after all, turned out to be quite unsatisfactory. Nor did he reach Hamburgh until the first of October, nor arrive in London until the tenth, nor communicate his propositions to his majesty's ministers until the 11th; and it would be recollected that the battle of Jena was fought on the 14th. Still more unaccountable was the course pursued by Prussia with regard to Russia, her ally, who was pledged by treaty to assist her. The resolution of the court of Berlin, actually to commence hostilities against France, was first communicated to the Russian government by count Kreusemark, who was dispatched with that intelligence to St. Petersburg, which he did not reach until the 30th of September. The moment the tidings were conveyed to the magnanimous sovereign of Russia, orders were issued to set the troops in motion, and on the 5th of October an army was

marched off under general Bennigsen. Such was the procrastination of Prussia even towards a court with whom she had no differences to adjust, from whom she had a right to call for immediate aid, and such was the course that rendered not only this country, but Russia, unable to afford her any effectual assistance.

Mr. Canning had observed, "That in the speech from the throne all notice of war seemed studiously to have been passed over, though some debts of gratitude remained to be paid. To the records of parliament the historian looked for his materials. It was cruel to deprive the hero of the honourable reward of his military achievements, and it was disgraceful that government should dislike to sprinkle over the gloom of despondency with some of those achievements. It was true, they might say that those achievements were not of their planning. But this was a period when party feelings should not withhold a glorious incitement to great actions," it will be seen from Mr. Canning's address, proposed in the room of that moved for by Mr. Lamb, that he alluded particularly to the "Expedition under sir Home Popham and general Beresford, against the Spanish settlement of Buenos Ayres," and "to the brilliant victory obtained on the plains of Maida, by his majesty's land-forces under the gallant and able conduct of sir John Stuart over a French army, superior in numbers."

In answer to these remarks by Mr. Canning, lord Howick said, "It cannot be affirmed that we think lightly, or wish to speak lightly of the services performed by sir John Stuart. Nobody views them in a higher light than I do, nor feels more proudly as an Englishman, at the

the glorious event of the battle of Maida. But, if the honourable gentleman had had but the patience to wait for a few hours longer, he would have probably heard from my right honourable friend, Mr. Windham, a notice of a motion for returning thanks to sir John Stuart, and those officers who distinguished themselves in that action. As to sir H. Popham and sir David Baird, I freely confess that I was one of those who advised their recall, and this upon the ground that they did without orders, and upon their own judgment and responsibility, undertake the expedition to South America. In prosecution of their scheme they did not even leave a single ship of the line to protect the Cape of Good Hope. They even obliged a frigate that was sent out to India with money for the payment of the troops there, to desert the destination that it was intended for, and go upon this South-American expedition. Such conduct as this I consider to be highly reprehensible, and were it to be overlooked, there would be an end to all discipline and subordination. I do not wish to dwell upon the misconduct of men in their absence;

but there is one act of sir H. Popham's which I cannot hesitate to censure as particularly improper, and that is, his letter to the manufacturers *. What his motives were for such conduct, I cannot say. Perhaps he wanted to court some favour and protection against the censure which he must be conscious of deserving from government. Perhaps these letters, courting mercantile gratitude, while offending against professional duty, was one of the fatal effects to be apprehended from that mischievous system of rewards administered by the committee at Lloyd's, called the Patriotic Fund †; a committee which is held out to the navy, as giving greater rewards and encouragement than the government of the country. If such conduct as this appears to be, could not only be justified but approved of, it would then follow, that all our military governors in the West-Indies, in Gibraltar, and in every other part of the world, might totally disregard the instructions they should receive from government, and turn their whole forces wherever their private opinions, or their private interests might point. Lord Castlereagh complimented

* Sir Home Popham, on the reduction of Buenos Ayres in June 1806, wrote circular letters to the merchants of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow, representing the most abundant market that had been opened, by the acquisition of this place, to the British commerce and manufactures; the various articles that were wanted by the countries watered by the Rio de la Plata, and others with which these had communication; and the articles that all those countries would give in return. In short, he appeared in the character of a minister of state at the head of the government, giving a new direction to the commerce of the country. He was tried and reprimanded for disobedience to orders.

† It possesses the grand means of making a formidable opposition to government,—money. Its funds now amount to more than a quarter of a million of money. It has, upon its pension list, great numbers of officers, soldiers, and sailors. It grants pensions superior to those coming to persons in similar cases from the crown. It has no orders to give; no duties to impose; no obedience to exact: all which are thrown upon the government, while the confederation has nothing but the amiable office of rewarding and honouring. Cobbett's Polit. Reg. Jan. 24, 1807.

lord

lord Lister, on the great eloquence and very considerable talents he had displayed in vindication of himself and the rest of his majesty's ministers. After agreeing with him that the proper time for considering the important question of negotiation with France, was, when the whole of the correspondence should be laid before the house, he proceeded to make some preliminary remarks on the noble lord's reply, and comments on his right honourable friend's amendment to the address; undertaking afterwards to shew the fallacy of the noble lord's reasoning on many of the general points contained in his speech. The amendment, he said, was founded on facts, not on opinions or assertions. The noble lord had taken credit to himself and his friends, for having uniformly acted, when in opposition, from principle, and not from a spirit of teasing and harassing government unnecessarily. He could also assure the house, that both himself and those who had acted with him on the same side, when influenced by no motive in their opposition, but public principle.

With respect to the discharge of public duty, there was no comparison between the last and the present opposition, who felt it to be their duty to watch and revise the acts of ministers, in order to call them to an account. Whereas, the noble lord must recollect that he and his friends had turned their backs on parliament, and neglected all public concerns in the hour of distress and peril. They had seceded and abandoned the cause of the country, and the trust reposed in them by their constituents.

Lord Castlereagh now proceeded

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to call the attention of the house to some prominent points of the negotiation which was the main question. He felt much anxiety respecting many circumstances, connected with this and arising out of it. He trusted that ministers would be able, when the papers should be produced, to remove it. He was apprehensive, however, that, in their discussions in the protracted course of negotiation, ministers had deluded both themselves and Europe. It necessarily followed, that the powers of the continent had their attention fixed on the progress of a negotiation which lasted eight months. And what must naturally have been the result, but that their disposition to co-operate against France might have induced Russia to enter into a negotiation with the French government? It might have even led Prussia to make a premature demonstration of hostility against France, in order to assure both England and Russia, that the cabinet of Berlin was determined to submit no longer to the humiliation and insults of the enemy. These circumstances, and many more, arising from a negotiation continued for eight months, rendered the production of all papers on the subject highly necessary.

From the conduct of ministers during the negotiation, it appeared as if they had considered peace as certain. If they had not supposed that they were sure of peace, was it possible that during a discussion of eight months, they should have given up all their military plans, and the whole system of internal defence and security? Upon what other ground was the General Training act in a great measure suspended? Why was the instruction for regulating the
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army according to the new system postponed till the return of lord Lauderdale?—It was impossible to conceive a more general torpor than that which pervaded every branch of the army during the whole of those anxious eight months. After the closest attention to the subject, he could only discern that three regiments of the line had been sent up the Mediterranean, and arrived just in time to see our gallant troops abandoning the brave and loyal Calabrians, to whom our commander had promised every assistance.

Lord Castlereagh begged leave likewise to remind the house, that not a man had sailed for Buenos Ayres before the return of lord Lauderdale was known. Under the

circumstances of the case they should either have recalled general Beresford, or sent out a re-inforcement immediately. They had left that valuable capture four months without any re-inforcement, and if the gallant officer commanding at the Cape had not detached some of his troops, it would be impossible to tell the consequence.

Nor was it in leaving Buenos Ayres near four months without re-inforcements, only, that the negligence and inattention of his majesty's ministers to the scenes passing in that part of the world were to be seen. There was another, and a very interesting part of South America, where a little timely assistance on the part of the British government to the operations of general Miranda *

* A variety of circumstances concurred to expand the mind, and raise the views of Miranda to the emancipation of South America, his native country; and a life devoted from his early years to arms, and the acquisition of all manner of knowledge, both by study and travels, formed his mind for taking the lead in the attempt. A commercial and defensive alliance between any great naval power on our side of the globe, and South America, a country far surpassing the whole of Europe in extent, and still more in natural fertility, presented such incalculable advantages to such a power, that general Miranda kept a constant eye on such an alliance as the great engine for effecting his magnificent object;—magnificent, but not difficult to be accomplished, if men could be roused from the torpor of habit, and disentangled from the dark intricacies of a narrow, intriguing, short-sighted, and fluctuating policy; nay, and easy to be accomplished, even in proportion to its sublimity, inasmuch as its accomplishment would rest, not on the various, clashing, and inscrutable views of individuals, but on a reciprocity of wants and superfluities,—on the natural passions of all men, and the great laws and prerogatives of nature.

The most natural ally of South America was Great Britain. A proposal was made by general Miranda to Mr. Pitt in 1797, for an alliance between Britain and South America. Of the sundry articles, eleven in number, we are restrained by our limit from specifying more than the following: That South America would pay to Great Britain for assistance, thirty millions sterling.—That there should be a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and South America—That a communication should be opened between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; and that the freedom of these communications should be guaranteed to Great Britain.

Mr. Pitt entered with promptitude into the plan of Miranda. A change of politics in Europe altered the views of Mr. Pitt relative to South America. Succeeding changes recalled and recommanded the project of Miranda. Farther changes damped and suspended their execution. As this is a subject most interesting and consolatory to Great Britain, we refer our readers for the principal facts authenticated, relating to it, to a pamphlet intitled "Additional reason for our immediately emancipating Spanish America." By William Burke. Ridgway, 1808; to the *Edinburgh Review*, No XXVI. January, 1809; and to the *Monthly Review* for March, 1809, Article X.

might

might have produced the most important advantages to this country. We had sufficient force in the West Indies to have assisted general Miranda; but our naval and military British commanding officers in that part of the world, could not venture to stir, for want of instructions from government. He did not mean to discuss, at that time, the policy of forwarding the general's great project. This was a subject that required as well as merited consideration. But why had not ministers decided in one way or other on a question obviously interesting in so high a degree to the British empire? so far was government from coming to any fixed determination on this point, that our commanders were obliged constantly to reply to the applications made to them for support, that they would write home for instructions.—At last a few light armed vessels were sent to convoy the expedition under general Miranda. Lord Castlereagh thought the amendment of his right honourable friend a perfectly manly mode of telling ministers wherein their conduct was liable to objection. It was very different from the conduct of opposition for the last fifteen years; for those gentlemen, not choosing to commit their sentiments to writing, always dealt in general censure.

The original motion on the address was then put and carried, *nem. con.*

Lord Howick then rose and said, that he hoped to be able to lay the papers relative to the negotiation before the house on Monday next.

Mr. Windham gave notice, that on Monday next, also, he should move the thanks of the house to sir John Stuart, and the officers and men who had fought under him at the glorious battle of Maida.

On that day, Monday, December 22, 1806, lord Grenville presented to the house of lords, by his majesty's command, the papers respecting the late negotiation. In moving to fix a day for the discussion, it was his wish that, on the one hand sufficient time should be given for the consideration of this very important subject; and on the other, that no longer delay should take place than was absolutely necessary. He therefore moved that the papers be taken into consideration on Friday, the 2d of January —Ordered.

He then rose for the purpose of moving the thanks of the house to sir John Stuart, and the officers and soldiers by whose valour the victory of Maida was obtained. He had ever been of opinion that the high honour conferred by a vote of thanks of that house ought to be reserved for great occasions; for deeds of valour of a superior description; for actions which tended to throw a lustre around the British name, or materially to benefit the interest of the country. Of this general description and character he conceived the instance to be to which he now alluded.—The British troops were considerably under 5,000 men: of the enemy, many more. What was the result? That the number of killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, either in the action of Maida itself, or in its approximate consequences, considerably exceeded the number of the victorious army. He knew of no occasion which could more forcibly call upon their lordships for their thanks. Upon which ground he moved, 1st, "That the thanks of that house should be given to major-general sir John Stuart, K. B. and also to the honourable brigadier-general Lawry."

Lawry Cole, and brigadier-general W. D. Ackland, for their gallant and meritorious conduct in the action with the French troops at Maida, on the 4th of July last, and to the officers under their command. 2dly. That the thanks of that house should be given to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers serving under the same, for their bravery and good conduct, and that this vote should be signified to them by the officers of the respective corps."

On the question being put, these motions were carried, *nem. con.* and the thanks were ordered to be communicated to the general officers in the usual way.—The house then adjourned for the Christmas recess, till Wednesday the 31st of December.

On the same day, December 22d, thanks to the same commander, officers, and men, were moved in the house of commons, agreeably to the previous notice, by Mr. Windham—We have already had occasion to notice how well qualified this gentleman is for appreciating, and celebrating the merit of such achievements as the battle of Maida, in giving some account of a debate on a motion in the house of commons by Mr. Jones, respecting a convention at El-Arisch, and the alleged policy of not permitting the French to evacuate Egypt.* Mr. Windham, on that occasion, was naturally led to estimate the mighty advantages we had gained, in point of reputation, by a series of engagements, particularly that of March the 21st, near Alexandria.—The battle of Maida, like that of Alexandria, was a great and animating subject, and it was treated by Mr. Windham with suit-

able powers of reason and eloquence. He praised his countrymen, (to use the language of the sacred Scriptures,) "with his whole heart: he praised them also with his understanding.†" The action he said to which his motion referred, was one of the most distinguished exploits that ever appeared in the annals of this, or any other country. Every man must be so thoroughly sensible of its character and importance, that it was altogether unnecessary to dwell upon this subject. If he ventured to say any thing upon it, it was merely from an impulse to indulge his feelings. There was not so much as one of the various views in which this exploit could be considered, that did not rank it with the proudest achievements of our ancestors: that did not raise it to a level even with the memorable days of Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt. One peculiar character which belonged to this distinguished service, was, the accession it produced to our stock of national glory, the most valuable possession of a great nation. Other services might cut a greater figure in respect of acquisition of territory, or other resources, though not of a nature to call for the sort of honours and distinctions merited by achievements of this kind. But in respect of reputation, it was singularly distinguished even in the midst of those splendid and brilliant triumphs to which this country had been so much accustomed—of what importance it was to keep up a high character for military spirit; how necessary it was to encourage it, with every honourable distinction of public approbation and gratitude; how impos-

* Vol. XLIII. 1801. Hist. of Europe, p. 190.

† Psalm 47. 7.

sible it was for any great country to preserve its character and independence without the possession of such feelings—These were topics on which it was unnecessary for him to insist.

But if ever there had been a period of the world when a strong military feeling was wanted, for the preservation of the greatness and glory of a country, it was the present: it was this period, when the whole world had become as it were one universal camp; when all nations were occupied with military views, military services, and military fame; when these military pursuits were substituted in place of the civil arts of life; when no country could be safe that did not cultivate them, could no longer hope to continue its independence.—It was not because we had lost any part of the military spirit or character of the country, that he dwelt with such pride on the battle of Maida: certainly not. This country had never forfeited its just character for military superiority, yet, from the circumstances in which the war had hitherto been carried on, and the pre-eminence of our great and glorious naval exploits, we had not had the same opportunity of distinguishing our arms by land as by sea. The nations of this continent too, seemed to have been brought over to the opinion, which they were very willing to adopt as some consolation to themselves, that our military power, was not proportionably so strong by land as by sea. Now the immediate tendency and effect of the glorious battle of Maida, would be, to meet these opinions, and correct the error in which they originated.

Many persons in this country appeared to entertain, and in their writings avowed, the opinion that the troops of the enemy were superior to British troops. This opinion was

flattering to the enemy: but he trusted that it had not gone far into the country, and was convinced that it had not made any impression upon the people or the army. British soldiers were strangers to any feelings that would prevent them, whenever they came into contact with the enemy on nearly equal terms, from displaying British valour as conspicuously by land as by sea.

It was a general opinion that all our naval exploits had been achieved by a superiority of experienced discipline and skill. But he could not subscribe to such a position. Many of those heroic achievements which had raised the reputation of our navy to the highest pitch of glory, had been performed by the naked valour of Britons, without the aid of skill or discipline. Of this description, were the exploits performed in boarding ships, in cutting out ships from under the protection of batteries, and in various other operations performed by British seamen on shore; in every one of which the native valour of our countrymen was uniformly triumphant. There were no such instances to be found recorded in the military annals of the enemy.

The enemy however had maintained, and been at great pains to propagate the idea, that they were as much superior to us by land, as we were to them by sea. And the delusion seemed to have prevailed on the Continent. But the battle of Maida had broken the charm. Every circumstance of its progress, the conduct of the officers, and the bravery of the men, had established the ascendancy of British valour, and maintained that superiority which this country possessed in all ages. In proof of this, he could appeal to the determination, as appeared by the gazette,

guzetta, of sir John Stuart to advance with his inferior force to the attack of the enemy, even in the strong position he occupied, if the enemy had not advanced to meet him. The issue of the action that ensued, would prove to the chief of the enemy, and to his troops, who arrogated to themselves a superiority over all other troops, that they are not invincible, as they would represent themselves; that they could not withstand the valour of British troops when fairly opposed to them in action. And yet, from whatever causes, certainly not for want of courage in their adversaries, the events of the late wars had contributed to countenance the opinion of the French being invincible. They conquered, because it was thought they could conquer.

This victory, however, had dissolved the spell. It was obtained in the face of Europe; under the eye of the nation for whose interest the expedition was undertaken, and had proved to the world, in a manner not to be concealed or disguised, that French troops are inferior to British troops.

And here, Mr. Windham thought it necessary for him to take some precaution for guarding against any possible misconstruction of his meaning. Nothing could be further from his intention, than to represent this exploit at Maida, as exclusively glorious for the reputation of the British arms. The whole of the campaign of Egypt was equally conspicuous for the lustre it cast upon the military character of the British nation.—The battle of Maida condensed into a single action, all the same merits that had been displayed in every operation during that glorious campaign. It was a lesson to

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this country, to the enemy, and to the world, of the comparative value of British and French troops, and thoroughly confirmed the decisive superiority of British valour. There never had been an action so completely calculated in all its circumstances to establish this truth. He could not more forcibly illustrate this fact, than by adopting the eloquent language of sir John Stuart on the subject. “It seemed,” said the gallant general, in his dispatch, “as if the prowess of the two nations was to be brought to trial before the world.” Certainly no action, under any circumstances could be better calculated for such a trial. If two sets of philosophers had set themselves to make an experiment by doing away every thing extraneous to their process, they could not have succeeded more accurately. In the first part of the action, the two parties advanced against each other with the bayonet; an operation which, though much talked of, seldom took place between great bodies of men. All the circumstances that had happened previously to the shock, concurred to bring the courage and intrepidity of the two rival nations to the trial. The contest was decided, not by any superiority of corporeal strength, but by the predominance of personal intrepidity. Both armies advanced firmly to the charge until within half a yard of each other. In this moment of perilous trial, British resolution and valour held out, while the enemy shrunk back with panic from the terrible contest.—It is not improper to state here, that hardly any of our men were wounded by the bayonet.—He had to apologize to the house for having trespassed so long on their attention; but really the

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the theme was so pleasing, that he could not refrain from dwelling upon it with peculiar satisfaction.—He should not now detain the house any longer than whilst he could state some circumstances respecting the action, which were not generally known. By these circumstances it would appear, that the victory had been more decisive, and the defeat of the enemy more complete than was at first supposed. Sir John Stuart had correctly stated the amount of his own force as under 5,000 men. But, when he wrote his dispatch, he had not the means of ascertaining with accuracy the force of the enemy. In that dispatch it had been stated at nearly 7,000 men, but it should have been stated at nearly 8,000 men. This fact had been discovered from returns found upon the persons of some of the officers that had been killed. The next circumstance he had to mention, respected the amount of the enemy's loss. Sir John Stuart stated the numbers killed, at 700. But it had been afterwards ascertained by observations made on the spot, that the number killed in the action amounted to 1,300. Fifteen hundred prisoners had been the immediate fruit, and a great number more had fallen into our hands from the consequences of the action. So that thus, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, a number of the enemy had been disposed of, nearly equal to the whole of the British force.

Another consequence of the achievement was, that it had set the Calabrians free from the presence of the enemy, and had totally broken up the force of general Regnier in those provinces, which amounted to 1,300 men.

It was not perhaps necessary to

have dwelt so much on the advantages that resulted from the battle. But the glory that had been acquired in it, he held to be of infinitely greater importance, than any immediate benefits that had been derived from the action. This it was that would carry the effect of the brilliant exploit beyond the single instance, by restoring the military renown of this country, which had been called in question. He who gave glory to his country, gave that which was far more valuable to it, than any acquisition whatever. Glory alone was not to be taken away by time or accidents. Ships, territories, or possessions, might be taken from a country, but the mode of acquiring them could never be forgotten. The acquisitions that were the consequence of the glorious days of Cressy and Poitiers, had long since passed into other hands: but the glory of those illustrious achievements, still adhered to the British name, and was immortal. It was that fine extract, that pure essence which endured to all ages; whilst the residuum, the grosser parts, passed away, and were lost in the course of time. On this ground it was that, in his opinion, the victory of Maida would stand as high as any exploit upon the records of our military achievements, and that the glory of general Stuart, and his brave army, would descend to the latest posterity, unless the country should at any time sink into such a state of degradation, that the memory of former glory would be reproach to existing degeneracy.—Even in such a state of degradation, he was sure that such an instance as this, was calculated to rouse a nation to emulate the exploits of its ancestors.

Mr. Windham having moved the
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same resolutions as those moved in the house of peers by lord Grenville;

Sir John Doyle rose to second the motions.—Having witnessed, he said, upon many trying occasions, the zeal, discipline, skill, and courage, in this instance, so brilliantly displayed, by that gallant officer and his brave companions, he could not reconcile it to his feelings to confine himself to a passive and cold assent. The thanks of parliament were never better deserved, nor would they be any where more highly prized. “I know, sir, so well the feelings of those gallant men, that whatever privations they may have endured,

whatever labours sustained, or whatever dangers encountered, they will find themselves amply repaid by the approbation of a beloved sovereign, and the approbation of a brave and free people.—I rely upon the good feelings of the house to pardon this effusion so naturally drawn forth, and which if I were willing, I am unable to suppress.”—The motions were agreed to *nem. con*

Lord Howick presented the papers relative to the late negotiation with France.—The day fixed for taking them into consideration, was Monday the 2d of January.

CHAP. IV.

Considerations on the late Negotiation with France, in the House of Peers—Apology by Lord Grenville for the Omission of certain Papers in the Number of those laid before the House.—The Ends in view, and the Principle on which the British Ministry acted during the whole of the Negotiation—Review of the Negotiation, in the four different Stages into which Lord Grenville divided it.—Causes of the Rupture of the Negotiation.—Address to His Majesty on the Subject of the Negotiation, moved by Lord Grenville.—Observations on the Address, and the Subject of the Address by Lord Hawkesbury—Lord Sidmouth.—Lord Eldon—And the Earl of Lauderdale—Address carried, Nem. diss.—Address to the same effect moved in the House of Commons by Lord Howick,—Conduct of the English Ministry in the Negotiation vindicated.—Speeches on the present Question by Lord Yarmouth—Sir Thomas Turton—Mr. Montague—Mr. Whitbread—Mr. Canning—Lord Henry Petty—and Mr. Perceval—Address carried, Nem. diss.

THE subject of the negotiation being brought under the consideration of the house of peers, according to the order of the day, the 2d of January 1807,

Lord Grenville rose, and said, that the documents in their lordships' hands, were fuller and more ample than any that had been presented to parliament on any former occasion of a similar nature. This would not have been necessary, if it had not been for the very full, though not equally correct statement, published by the French government. It would nevertheless be perceived by their lordships, that there were several omissions in the papers, of instructions given to our ministers, which could not be supplied without the risk of injury to ourselves, or our allies.—Lord Grenville proceeded briefly to notice a few of the leading principles that characterized the negotiation which was the subject of their discussion.

That peace was a desirable object,

there could be no doubt. There might be cases in which a nation, actuated by views of sound policy, might think it advisable to make great sacrifices for the purpose of obtaining a peace that promised to be permanent; nay even, if a peace could not be considered as permanent, it was worth the making sacrifices to obtain it, if it promised a considerable interval of tranquillity; an interval which might then be calculated upon, as serving to recruit and increase the business of the country. But those who considered the state of Europe for six years, or, he might say, for thirteen or fourteen years past, must be convinced that there was no rational hope of any considerable interval of tranquillity following a treaty of peace with France. It became therefore, in this negotiation, a necessary object to seek out for an equivalent to be set up against the want of permanence, which must attend any peace under such circumstances

stances. He was therefore of opinion, that the only basis on which we ought to treat with France, was that of actual possession. This country being a great maritime and colonial power, and France a great continental power, there would be no reciprocity of cession between the two powers, that could in any degree tend to their mutual advantage. The conquests made by this country, could be of no use to France, unless she would become a great commercial and colonial power: the conquests made by France, could be of no use to this country, unless this country would become a great continental power.

But, though the state of actual possession was the only basis that appeared to his majesty's ministers to be a proper basis for their negotiation with France, it did not follow that such a negotiation was to exclude the necessary discussion of equivalents to be given for certain cessions to be agreed on. And such a discussion became the more necessary where a negotiation involved the interests of allies. When his majesty's present ministers came into office, they found a treaty concluded by their predecessors with Russia, by which each party bound itself not to conclude peace without the consent of the other. That he considered as a wise, and a fair measure. But, even supposing that the treaty with Russia had not been wisely concluded, still the sacred engagement of the sovereign having been given to Russia, his majesty's ministers were bound to fulfil its conditions.

Our allies might be divided into two classes: those to whom we are bound by treaty; and those to whom we are bound by the circumstances

which had occurred during the war, and the situations in which they were placed in consequence of the events of that war. Of the former class of our allies were Sweden and Portugal; and of the latter, Naples and the elector of Hanover. With respect to Sweden and Portugal, nothing more was required than to guarantee to those powers their state of actual possession. The king of Naples stood in a different situation. He had been deprived by the power of France of all his dominions on the continent of Europe. Lord Grenville had no hesitation in saying, that he would have consented to make sacrifices, not merely valuable in finance, in revenue, or in commerce, but even sacrifices of safety and of strength, to procure the restoration of the kingdom to the king of Naples. But no sacrifices that we could make, could have been an equivalent to France for the restoration of that kingdom.—With respect to Sicily, the king of Naples was still in possession of that island, or rather it was in the possession of a brave, and, as it had been proved, an invincible British army. That army had entered the island with the consent of the king of Naples, who had received them there in the full confidence that they would defend it bravely, and that it would not be given up to the enemy. Would it not therefore, have been an indelible disgrace to this country to have given up Sicily to France on her offer of an equivalent? It was not for us to barter it away for any equivalent without the consent of the sovereign. As to Hanover, it was sacrificed to injustice on the part of France, for the express purpose of injuring this country. Would it not therefore, be disgraceful in us not to insist on the

the restoration of Hanover to its sovereign, from whom it had been taken, solely on account of its connection with this country? The restoration of Hanover, thus unjustly seized, was therefore insisted upon as an indispensable preliminary to the negotiation. The principle on which ministry acted during the whole of the negotiation, was, that of good faith to our allies: that of the French government to effect a separation between us and our allies: as clearly appeared from the negotiation from first to last, which was divided into four stages.

The first, when we were offered terms, which might have been considered as the fair price of peace; had we been concerned for ourselves only, but which were offered as the price of dishonour, as the price of the desertion of Russia, our faithful ally.

The second stage of the negotiation was, when the French government, partly by threats, partly by promises and inspiring hopes, contrived to persuade the Russian minister at Paris, M. D'Oubril to sign a separate treaty of peace. This being done, there was in the tone of the French government, a very remarkable alteration. "No," said they to our ministers, "we cannot now grant you the same terms we were willing to do before. The signature of a separate peace with Russia, is equivalent to a splendid victory." An expression not loosely used in conversation, but forming a part of the written sentiments of the French government upon that event.

The French government, finding the treaty would not be ratified, immediately offered the English negotiators better terms, in the hope of be-

ing able, though they could not separate Russia from this country, to separate this country from Russia. And this was the third stage of the negotiation.

The fourth and last stage of the negotiation, was, when the French ministers, finding that Great Britain and Russia were inseparable; at length agreed to the negotiation to be carried on conjointly for the interests of Russia and Great Britain. They refused to agree to the terms asked on behalf of Russia, and again offered terms to this country on the principle of a separate negotiation. The rupture of the negotiation followed of course.

Had Russia insisted upon extravagant terms, or on points trilling and uninteresting, it would have been painful to lord Grenville to have stated, that the rupture of the negotiation arose from any such conduct on the part of Russia. But the very contrary of all this was the case. The terms insisted on by Russia were very moderate, and directed only to the security of her allies. She demanded the guarantee of Sicily to the king of Naples, and that the French troops should evacuate Dalmatia, which was not necessary to the vast empire, obtained by the arms of France, and could be held by this power, only as a post of offence towards Austria and the Porte, and of hostility towards Russia. The guarantee of Sicily to the king of Naples was clearly a British object. That Russia, in requiring the evacuation of Dalmatia, confined her demand to that object, and did not make a demand of the territory, was also of importance to this country as well as to our ally. With this good faith and moderation on the part of

Russia, would it not have been an indelible disgrace to this country, if we had violated good faith on our part? And what were the terms that were offered to us, as the price of disgrace and dishonour? We were to keep, what the French could not without a naval superiority take from us—Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, India, and the Island of Tobago!—It had been stated in the papers now before the house, that if we had made peace at the period alluded to in the papers, the treaty of the confederation of the Rhine, would never have been signed, or at least, would not have been published. It appeared however, that supposing peace to have been concluded with the utmost rapidity, after the arrival of our ministers at Paris, the treaty could not have been signed before the publication of the last German treaty. This very confederation must unavoidably have preceded the treaty, and supposing it to have happened the day after, it would have necessarily been a cause for war.—Lord Grenville concluded by moving, “That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to assure his majesty that that house had taken into serious consideration the papers relative to the late negotiation which he had been pleased to lay before them, and that they saw with gratitude, that he had employed every means to restore the blessings of peace, in a manner consistent with the interests and glory of his people, and at the same time, with an observance of that good faith with our allies, which this country was bound to retain inviolate. That, while we lamented that by the unbounded ambition of the enemy, those laudable endeavours to his kingdom had been frustrated, no exertion should be

wanting on their part to support and assist him, in the adoption of such measures as might yet be found necessary, either for the restoration of peace, or to meet the various exigencies of the war in that most important crisis.”

The same motion, introduced by a speech to the same effect, was made by lord Howick, in the house of commons, January 5.—Never did any motion meet with more cordial and unanimous support in either house, and yet none, perhaps, ever gave rise to a longer conversation; which turned, for the most part, on the mode and course that had been pursued in the negotiation.

In the house of peers, lord Hawkesbury expressed his complete concurrence with lord Grenville, on the great points he had stated, but at the same time said, that if he did agree to the address, it must be with some qualifications. It had been stated in his majesty's declaration, that the French, from the outset of the negotiation, had agreed to proceed on the basis of actual possession, subject to the interchange of such equivalents as might be for the advantage and honour of the two countries. Now, he confessed, that after a careful examination of the papers before them, he found nothing in the whole of them, that could be considered as a certain and unequivocal foundation for such a declaration. Before the arrival of lord Yarmouth in London, the basis of actual possession was so far from being actually agreed on, that another, very different, was expressly stated to be the grounds on which the French government would enter on a negotiation. Lord Yarmouth, indeed, had given a statement in writing, of a conversation he had had

had with Talleyrand, and he, no doubt, believed that Talleyrand had proposed the basis of actual possession. The words were: "Vous l'avez, nous ne vous la demandons pas." But in order to affix the proper and precise meaning to these words, they ought to look at the context, and this shews that the words are not general, and that they refer only to Sicily. Ministry ought to have demanded a precise and categorical recognition, of the basis of negotiation, before they gave full powers to treat to their negotiator. Yet lord H. most heartily concurred in the general result of the negotiation, and with the above exception joined in the address, and in the assurances of support to his majesty in prosecuting the war, which it had been found impossible immediately to put an end to, on grounds in any degree consistent with the security and honour of this country, or the maintenance of good faith to our allies.

His lordship proceeded to shew both that the war was necessary, and that we possessed the means of supporting it. At the commencement of the treaty with France in 1801, that country was in a very different situation from what it is in now. At that time, Holland and Switzerland, though subject to the influence of France, were not completely united to it. Naples was entire, and Austria, though she had lost much of her military reputation, was still a great power; and in point of population and extent of territory, equal to what she had been at the commencement of the war with France. Many, therefore, thought, and lord H. confessed he had joined in the opinion, that if France were to be left to her-

self, her power would sink to its natural level. Now, however, all the states to which he had alluded, had been either completely subdued by France, or reduced within comparatively narrow limits.

In 1801, the British government wished to try the feelings of France, and to find out what would be the policy of its government on the restoration of peace. It might endeavour to acquire confidence at home and abroad, which could be done only by a system of moderation; or it might consider its security to lie in pursuing that system of aggression which had marked the progress of that revolution from whence it had sprung. It had adopted the latter system: so that scarcely three months had elapsed from the time of signing the treaty of Amiens, till the spirit of the treaty was violated by repeated aggressions. Ever since that time, these aggressions had been continued; as an instance of which, their lordships had only to look at the confederation of the Rhine, to which lord Grenville had adverted.—In considering the question of peace or war, they would observe, that while they continued at war they had at least this advantage, that whatever exertions France might make, they must be confined to the continent of Europe. But peace would open to her the way to Asia, Africa, and America. To these at least, he hoped, her power could not extend. Another thing to be considered was, that while we were at war, we were on perfect equality with our enemies. We were as powerful by sea as they were by land. But if peace should take place, from the very nature of the two cases, *their* power would not be made less, while our superiority

superiority would be gradually diminished ; for peace would furnish them with the means of advancing in that particular sort of power, in which our superiority was undisputed.—These were not arguments for eternal war, but they were circumstances that ought to have great weight with their lordships, in considering what we gained by a peace, as a proper compensation for what we lose. It was with great pleasure and *pride* that lord H. reflected on the flourishing state of our finances, which was to be ascribed to two great measures, namely the sinking fund, (which lord H. considered as “ unquestionably the greatest measure ever produced by the ingenuity and wisdom of man ! ”) brought forward, and matured by *his right honourable friend*, the late Mr. Pitt : the other, that of raising a considerable part of the supplies within the year, also first brought forward by *his right honourable* deceased friend, and which had been acted upon, and in some degree improved by lord Sidmouth. The permanent taxes, were not less than eighteen millions. But the sinking fund at this time, produced eight millions and an half. And if we had but perseverance to go on, for a few years, with a strict regard to œconomy in our general system of expenditure, we should arrive at the happy period when the sinking fund would equal all the loans that might be necessary for the expences of the community.

Lord Sidmouth, was willing to admit, that in the documents which had been submitted their lordships, there was not to be found any specific offer of the *uti possidetis*, on the part of the French government. But, he contended, the whole nego-

tiation had been conducted on that very basis. In the letter addressed by M. Talleyrand to Mr. Fox, in the early stage of the correspondence between the two governments, M. Talleyrand states, that France desires nothing of Great Britain that she already possesses.—Lord Sidmouth, further, put the question, what was it that caused a temporary suspension of the negotiation ? Was it any demur on the part of the French government on the point of *uti possidetis* ? No. It was a delay occasioned by a matter of form, as to the manner in which the negotiation was to be conducted, and not any objection that was started to that understood basis. In five or six weeks afterwards lord Yarmouth arrived from Paris, when, by desire of ministers, he committed to writing the substance of the various communications he had held with M. Talleyrand, who, it appeared, in the name of the government of France, had made use of the following expression, “ *Nous ne vous demandons rien,* ” words which he afterwards energetically repeated. It appeared clearly from the papers before them, that previously to the 20th of July last, when M. D’Oubril signed the provisional treaty with France, in the name of the Russian government. Lord Yarmouth did not entertain the smallest doubt that the state of actual possession was the mutually acknowledged basis of negotiation. In fact, the first attempt to question it, though even then not expressly in words, was, after this period, when M. Talleyrand avowed that circumstances had altered, and that, in consequence, the French government had determined not to agree to that which was consented to originally, and that they

they must insist on having possession of Sicily. On three subsequent occasions, attempts were made by the French negotiators to deny the statements of lord Yarmouth; but, though one of them endeavoured to evade and shuffle, they could not deny them, directly, when met by our minister, face to face. This had been stated by lord Lauderdale. The French plenipotentiaries unquestionably wished our negotiators to understand the basis of negotiation to be the *uti possidetis*, although they cautiously avoided formally committing it to writing, in order, no doubt, to have room to cavil. But why, it was demanded, were they not called upon to avow their agreement to this principle in writing? There had been a clear admission originally, that such was the mutually understood agreement.

Lord Eldon did not lament the failure of a pacific adjustment with an enemy, whose aggressions in times of peace, are equally hostile with their operations in war. He admitted that lord Grenville had proved in the clearest and most satisfactory manner, that the principle of actual possession was the only basis on which a beneficial treaty could have been concluded. But that the *uti possidetis* was the actual basis, agreed, and acted upon in the late negotiation, he really did not know in what part of the official papers presented to that house, ministers would be able to find that principle of actual possession once recognized by the French government. No such proposition was made out by the evidence, even in the remotest view of the case.—In the last letter, said in the French account of the negotiation, to have

been sent by M. Talleyrand to lord Lauderdale, there were calumnies which tended to exhibit the noble lord in the most savage form; calumnies, which he was fully persuaded were to him unfoundedly and improperly addressed. Lord Eldon wished to hear from the noble lord, that no such letter had been ever received, or that no minister of a hostile power, would dare to send to the plenipotentiary of Great Britain, a communication replete with the most base and injurious calumnies.—Another practice of the same inveterate malice and unprincipled audacity, was the contradiction of one of the French plenipotentiaries, to the report the earl of Yarmouth had made of his conferences with the French minister on the basis.

Lord Lauderdale thought it singular, that the learned lord should apply to him for evidence, after having considered that of lord Yarmouth as perfectly nugatory. It happened, however, that lord Lauderdale could give ample testimony to the facts questioned by lord Eldon. For independently of lord Yarmouth's having repeatedly stated these facts to him, he was enabled to confirm them from other sources, particularly from his own conferences with the minister of France. But, without any corroboration from his testimony, lord Lauderdale contended, that the notes, and verbal communications of lord Yarmouth, were quite sufficient to sustain the assertion, that the French, from the outset of the negotiation, agreed to proceed upon the basis of actual possession. With regard to the letter alluded to by Lord Eldon, the earl of Lauderdale could say, that during his stay at Paris, he did not experience any want of civility whatever.

whatever. Nor did he know of any thing different, until he saw in this country, the posthumous letter addressed to him in the *Moniteur*.

The address was then read from the woolsack, and agreed to, *nem. diss.*

The same subject underwent a very long discussion in the house of commons.

Lord Howick, having moved that the papers relating to the negotiation with France, should be now taken into consideration, said, that it had become his duty to offer that proposition to the house which had been usual on similar occasions; namely, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, expressive of such sentiments as the house might think fit to convey to the throne, after a careful review of the whole of that most important question. After lamenting the failure of the negotiation, and the death of Mr. Fox, he proceeded to shew, that as, on the one hand, the king's government had not in the course of the negotiation, committed the honour of the crown, in any one instance, by any manifestation of a disposition to make improper concessions and sacrifices, so, on the other, it had neglected no means within its power, to conclude such a peace as was consistent with the honour, prosperity and interests of the country. It had been stated in Mr. Fox's first letter to M. Talleyrand, in answer to the first overture, "that a peace, to be advantageous to the two countries, should be negotiated on principles honourable to both, and, at the same time, of a nature, as far as possible, to secure the future tranquillity of Europe." It was this principle that the ministry had made the basis of the negotiation. It was

this that they invariably pursued. They insisted that we should treat in conjunction with our ally, the emperor of Russia; and that the negotiation should be conducted on the basis of *uti possidetis*.—Lord Howick proceeded to shew, in nearly the same manner as had been done by lord Grenville in the house of peers, that the basis of the *uti possidetis* had been admitted by the French plenipotentiaries; that the English ministers always understood that to be the basis, and that they never admitted any other.—This principle the British ministers applied to Sicily, though not exactly a conquest, as we held it in conjunction with its lawful sovereign. This our faith to the king of Naples required. Hanover, being unjustly attacked for the sake of England, the honour of this country compelled the ministers to stipulate for its recovery. The integrity of Turkey, of Sweden, and of Portugal, was stipulated for, and it was also their object to secure the little states from the insults and incroachments they had experienced from France. From these points they never receded. How far they might have receded as to particular terms, it would not be proper for him in that place to discuss. But if the value of concessions was to be estimated by the probability of the advantages, and the duration of that peace for which they were made, was nothing in the aspect of affairs that could induce them to make valuable sacrifices to purchase peace.—Suppose that Prussia, in making war on France, had succeeded, what would have been said to a minister who should have concluded a peace, and thereby tied up the hands of his country from taking advantage of the new order of things,

things, to obtain better terms? Suppose, on the other hand, she did not succeed, which had actually turned out to be the case, does any one suppose, that peace with Great Britain would have induced Buonaparte to stop his victorious army? If Buonaparte, after making a separate peace, had stated that Great Britain, who had been the means of exciting the flames of war all over the continent, had seized the first opportunity of concluding a peace upon the most mercenary and selfish grounds, and then endeavoured to persuade the nations of Europe, that there could be no peace on the continent till England should be humbled; then, instead of possessing the friendship of Sweden, instead of being linked in the closest alliance with Russia, now opposing France with not inferior numbers, * and with great advantages of situation, we should have been left alone, an object of universal jealousy and suspicion, and without the power of contributing any thing towards the exertions for restraining the ambition of France. Every advantage therefore, of which the nature of the case would admit, had resulted from the part which ministers had acted. But at the same time he was very far from encouraging very sanguine expectations, after all that had happened on the continent within this few years. The event was in the hands of "Him who giveth the victory." But one thing was clear; the progress of Buonaparte had never yet been stopped by submission, and our only hope, therefore, was in resistance, as far as we could resist his ambitious projects.—Lord Howick concluded

with moving an address, the same in substance, though somewhat different in words, with lord Grenville's on the same subject.

Lord Yarmouth had on the Saturday before read in a respectable newspaper, these words, (imputed to somebody, he could not say who,) "The noble lord (Yarmouth) having instructions not to produce his full powers, without a written acknowledgement of the desired basis, did think it proper to produce those powers." He had no instructions, he said, to withhold his full powers except on the ground of Sicily: and he considered the consent of his majesty's ministers to negotiate for that island, as an evasion for what he had formerly been instructed to insist upon, as a necessary preliminary to the farther progress of the negotiation. But he could not have advanced farther in the negotiation without exhibiting his full powers. Lord Yarmouth took a view of the negotiation, of which he gave a clear and accurate account, as it was connected with the causes of the present war. Lord H. admitted, and he thought he had clearly stated, that the noble lord had had no instructions to insist on a written acknowledgement of the basis of negotiation in the first instance. The demand of Sicily was a violation of the original offer of the *uti possidetis*; and it was on that ground that the noble lord was ordered not to proceed one step farther till that demand should be relinquished, unless that requisition should be complied with, he was instructed to demand his passports, in civil terms, and come away.—He was surprized, after the explanation that had already been given, lord Yar-

* Here lord Howick, as has been seen above, was under a great mistake.

mouth should think the vindication be had entered into at all necessary.

Sir Thomas Turton said, that in his view of the conduct of our ambassadors, the history of their proceedings might be summed up in a very concise way.—They were in this country when they should have been in France ; and they had remained in France long after the period at which they should have dated their departure. He was of opinion, that the person whom Mr. Fox denounced, was a spy of the French government. He condemned the employing in the negotiation, a person not used to diplomatic transactions. If an experienced person had been employed, the basis would have been early acknowledged, or the negotiation would have been broken off. The negotiation was meant but to entrap. And hence the aversion to written documents.

Mr. Montague regretted that in the whole of this business, he saw the complete success of the machinations of France. Mr. Fox was eagerly desirous of making peace, and of this eager desire the French had taken advantage. He lamented the death of Mr. Fox, though he had always differed from him in politics, during the last twenty years ; he valued him as a man. Mr. Fox during the whole of that period had never altered his conduct, which in that period of shifting and turning was rather a singular instance. The first overture for peace Mr. Montague considered as having, beyond a doubt, come from Mr. Fox, for his letter* to Talleyrand had broken the ice. It was impossible that those

glancings and oglings at peace, which it contained, could escape the notice of such a penetrating politician as M. Talleyrand. He did not like the expression of *perfect attachment*†, to the man who had been so long the disturber of Europe. When the friendship between M. Talleyrand began, he could not say. Perhaps it was in 1792, when Talleyrand was here, and had kindled the flames of war over Europe.—He acknowledged that Mr. Fox had exposed the sophistry of Talleyrand in a clear and manly manner. But, was it the policy of Talleyrand to obtain peace? No. The negotiation was nothing more than a truce, made use of for the purpose of blinding our government, and enabling Buonaparte to make preparations for his attack on Prussia and Russia. The French ministers had treated our late plenipotentiaries, as Mr. Burke said they treated lord Malmesbury, “ Poor baby hunting, the king is gone a hunting.” Yes ! he had gone a hunting with a vengeance. But it was to hunt the royal tyger of Prussia, and he carried with him a train no less numerous than that which preceded the tyger hunting in the East. Talleyrand had chosen lord Yarmouth to carry on the negotiation, under circumstances in which he was not a proper person for the business, because he was then a prisoner in France, and had hopes of freedom only through the medium of peace. This country ought not to have committed such a burthen to the shoulders of a man unaccustomed to diplomacy. He said this without any disrespect to

* See the papers relative to the Negotiation with France, No. 1. Vol. XLVIII p. 108.

† Mr. Fox in his letter to Talleyrand, subscribes himself “ with perfect attachment.” lord

lord Yarmouth, but really it was not fitting that he should have been sent to treat with such a man as Talleyrand.

As to the basis of the *uti possidetis*, the whole controversy on that point lay between the assertions of that noble lord and Talleyrand. A written note would have made the matter clear, and it was very inconsiderate in government not to have insisted on this. But, the fact was, that Mr. Fox did not like to put the question suddenly. He was afraid he might lose his favourite object; following the policy of a man with a woman, he did not ask her the question broadly at once, lest she would have slapped the door in his face. As to the other noble lord entrusted with the negotiation, from his intimacy with the Brissotines who had since put their king to death, and the patience with which he listened within the walls of the national assembly, to the projects for the destruction of England, he could not think him a fit person to be charged with the interests of his country in this negotiation. He blamed the dalliance in which our two plenipotentiaries had been kept. Their situation was no better than that of prisoners.—Why did not lord Lauderdale demand a categorical answer at once? He had only to say, “This is the basis on which we shall treat,” and then he would have had a plain answer, *Aye* or *No*. In short, our ministers had been bamboozled from beginning to end. He had no doubt but lord Lauderdale had done his duty, though, having sat quietly in the Cyclops’ cave, while the thunderbolts of war were forging against his country, he could not appear to him to have been a

proper person to be entrusted with the negotiation.

Mr. Montague joined heartily in that part of the address which pledged every heart and hand to the defence of the country. Let ministers, he said, be vigilant and attentive, and they should have his support: not uniform and unqualified support, for he thought it might be right to keep them alert by admonition and castigation, but qualified and rational support according as they should be found to deserve it.

Mr. Whitbread, in a very long and elaborate speech, expressed his full conviction that the chief of the French government was desirous, and the ministers of France sincere in their wishes for peace; that an opportunity had been lost of making peace on terms both honourable and advantageous; that the negotiation had been broken off by the government of this country prematurely and unnecessarily; and that with greater prudence and candour, and a little more patience, skill and address on our part, we should have found France ready to grant such terms as his majesty’s ministers ought to have accepted.—In reply to the strictures that had been made by Mr. Montague, on the choice of the earl of Lauderdale as a negotiator from this country to France, he observed that the leaders of the different revolutionary factions there had expiated their crimes by their blood. But if, to the various qualifications for such a situation possessed by his noble friend, his extensive information, his indefatigable industry, his acknowledged talents, and inflexible integrity, could be added an actual acquaintance with the persons and characters of some of those with whom

whom he might have to transact business of such importance ; surely, in the eyes of any reasonable man, this circumstance decided the preference in his favour. It was not any disposition to *ogle* for peace, as Mr. M. had called it, that had induced Mr. Fox to give information of the circumstance which gave rise to his first letter to M. Talleyrand. It was the spontaneous act of his noble and generous heart, influenced by no motive but that of the pure and exalted benevolence with which it at all times overflowed. Had he then thought peace as impossible as it was now represented to be, nay, had the incident occurred at a much earlier period, and he could have foreseen and been sure, that the battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jem would have been prevented by the perpetration of a deed so foul, he not only would have neglected it with indignation, but made the communication that might counteract it*.

Mr. Whitbread having given a brief account of the negotiation up to the 2d of June, when the point of joint or separate negotiation between France and the two allies was adjusted ; he asked his noble friend (lord H.) whether up to that moment, there was any other *sine qua non*, than that of joint negotiation ? The unhappy term of *uti possidetis*, had neither been introduced nor thought of. And most unlucky it had been that it ever was introduced, for it had proved the bane of the negotiation. This basis lord Yarmouth had told them, was first proposed by M. Talleyrand,

who at the same time, gave full assurances of the disposition of France to make specific concessions to England of the highest national importance. True it was that Mr. Fox desired lord Yarmouth to recall the French minister to his own original propositions, when on his return to Paris, he found him receding from them. But he emphatically adds, "*Sicily is the sine qua non.*" And although he argues with great warmth on the conduct of the French government, and even says it was on the faith of the *uti possidetis*, that lord Yarmouth was then at Paris, he does not direct him to break off the negotiation until that basis be again recognized. He sums up the whole of his reasoning in one remarkable paragraph : " The result of what I have stated to your lordship is this : 1st, That Sicily is a *sine qua non*, on which subject, if the French minister recede from his farther answer, it is in vain that any former discussion should take place. It is clearly within his first opinion delivered to your lordship. It is clearly within his last description of places which are reciprocally possessed by the two countries, and which cannot be recovered by war." There was not any other ground in any part of Mr. Fox's dispatch, on which the discussions were to be finally and peremptorily closed. Mr. W. further observed, that it was not the intention of either government to insist on the absolute recognition of the abstract basis of the *uti possidetis*, as preliminary to negotiation, or even to negotiate strictly upon that basis.

* This is a case of conscience, on which divines and moral philosophers might, perhaps, entertain different sentiments. But most people, we presume, would be apt to think, that if the life of so great a scourge to mankind, could have proved a ransom for so many, it would have been well disposed of.—The world could have spared him.

The state of actual possession must have been intended on both sides, if on either. And yet we find, that in the very first conversation held by the English plenipotentiary on his return to Paris, wherein he urges upon that minister the correctness of the message he took to England, he gives Mr. Fox to understand, that he had asked for the cession of Naples, Venice, Istria, and Dalmatia, as well as an alienation of some parts of the French emperor's Italian states, to form a provision for the king of Sardinia. Where then was this basis of the *uti possidetis* to be found, as indispensably necessary to further proceeding? Not in any part of the papers, which he had so carefully searched; not in the narrative of lord Yarmouth, which he had so candidly given to the house; not in the eloquent speech of his noble friend lord Howick. After all he had read, and all he had heard, he was bound to say, he did not find the *uti possidetis* was the *sine qua non* of negotiation, up to the 2d of June, when the correspondence on the subject was renewed by M. Talleyrand, in his letter to Mr. Fox of that date.

Mr. Whitbread begged the favour of lord H. and the house to peruse with attention a paragraph of a note, dated the 11th of August, signed by MM. Champagny and Clarke: "In laying down the principle of *uti possidetis*, have the English plenipotentiaries had it in view to propose a means of exchange and accommodation? If this be their meaning, the emperor adopts it be-

cause it appears to him conformable to the principles already agreed on by both parties." He requested the house to compare this with a paragraph contained in a note delivered by lord Lauderdale, to general Clarke on the 7th August: "He cannot consent to treat on any other principle, than that of the *uti possidetis*, as originally proposed to his sovereign by the court of France. At the same time, he desires it should be well understood, that the adoption of this principle will not prevent him either from listening to any just and adequate compensation to his Sicilian majesty for the cession of Sicily, or from accepting any proposition for the exchange of territory between the two contracting parties, upon just and equal principles, such as may tend to the reciprocal advantage of the two countries." Between these declarations was there any substantial, nay, whether there was any formal difference between them? Why then did not the negotiation proceed? The obstacle was removed, why was it revived? In Mr. Whitbread's opinion, a golden opportunity was lost, he did not say of making peace, for he did not know what would have been the issue of the negotiation, but of ascertaining whether peace could be made. And, as this opportunity, among others, was lost, it was impossible for him to say that the continuation of hostilities was entirely owing to "the injustice and ambition of France*." Mr. Whitbread having taken a review of most of the papers submitted to the consideration of the house by his ma-

* Declaration of the King of Great Britain, October 21, 1806. Vide State Papers. Vol. XLVII. of this work, page 193.

jesty,

jesty, proceeded to take some notice of the terms which were offered at last, by France to this country and to her ally.—Malta was ours—The Cape of Good Hope, the cession of which by England in the treaty of Amiens had been so much censured, was ours—Every point of consequence in the East was yielded.—And Tobago, perhaps of little consequence in itself, but which having originally been an English colony, was on that account an honourable acquisition to this country, was also given up. What was there remaining for England, as England, to ask? As to Sicily, an indemnity for Sicily had been admitted by the king's servants as possible, and if, for the consideration of the question, that time had been given which was wasted in useless discussion, such an indemnity, he thought, might possibly have been found.

With regard to Dalmatia, the peace of Presburgh, made when Austria lay prostrate at the feet of the French emperor, her capital in his possession, and her condition ten times more abject than ever, gave Dalmatia to France. Was it probable then, that France would cede Dalmatia within a few months after she had so acquired it? Had the success of the war in Russia been such, as to entitle her to make large demands on France? or to make it reasonable to expect that France would listen to great pretensions on her part? It had been stated, that Dalmatia was not necessary to France, either for the integrity of her dominions, or for her defence. Was Dalmatia necessary, for either of these purposes, to Russia?

But France, it was alledged, had been desirous of possessing Dalmatia, as a point of offence in war both to

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Austria and Turkey. After the one power had been so repeatedly and signally defeated, could it well appear surprizing if the other, after such a career of victory, when almost every thing was in her power, should select such possessions as would most effectually disable Austria from making any attempts against France in future? And if Austria, Russia, and England conjoined, could not prevent the peace of Presburgh, which gave Dalmatia to France, could it be hoped that England, for the sake of Russia, would do that for Austria, which Austria, with the assistance of Russia, could not obtain for herself? But then Dalmatia was a point from which the independence of the Ottoman empire might be attacked. If, however, Russia was jealous of French influence in Turkey, was not France equally jealous of the influence of Russia? And in the hands of either of those powers, would not Dalmatia be equally a point of offence in war, and intrigue in peace against that empire? It had been insinuated, if not stated, that the object of the war, was not to obtain Dalmatia for Russia, but only its evacuation by France. But surely no one would be brought to believe, that if France could have been persuaded to march out, Russia would not have stepped in. Even the terms held out in the last communication between lord Lauderdale and M. Champagny, could not fairly be stated to be the ultimate terms of France. To the last hour M. Champagny, with an earnestness which, to Mr. Whitbread evinced sincerity, pressed for farther communication, and hoped for fresh instructions. And the emperor had said, that he would leave every thing to his plenipotentiaries. All

F tended

tended to shew, that if the time which had elapsed since the commencement of the negotiation had been duly improved, it might have been known what the ultimate terms of France were, and then only could they have said with truth to the world, that it was solely owing to the injustice and ambition of France, that peace between the two countries had not been concluded. What motive could France have had to desire negotiation with England, but that it should terminate in peace?

His noble friend lord H. had been accused of having delayed expeditions, and withheld armaments in consequence of lord Lauderdale's procrastinated stay at Paris. The justice of this charge he denied. We lost nothing by the delay, and France gained nothing by it. If no correspondence had ever been entered into, would not every accession of power to France have been made, as it now had been made? Would not the Rhenish confederation have taken place? Could we by any means in our power have delayed, much less have prevented it?

In the last note from the French minister, dated from Mentz, October 1, 1806*, wherein Great Britain is forcibly reminded of the elevation to which France had been raised by the combinations to destroy her power, and the successes of the new contest are predicted; we are told, "that amidst all the chances of war, the emperor of France will renew the negotiations upon the basis laid in concert with the illustrious minister whom England has lost." Russia, in her manifesto, published after she had refused to ratify the treaty

signed by D'Oubril, declares her readiness to enter into immediate negotiation. Why should Great Britain alone, refuse to open her ear to any overture? Why should she alone reject all hope?

Mr. Whitbread was aware that his opinions were peculiar, but he desired that it might be recorded on the journals of parliament, that there were some, however few, who thought it unwise in policy, and false in principle, to assert, that peace with France was, under any circumstances, impossible. And he could not refuse himself the satisfaction of putting into the hands of the speaker, a paper which contained the amendment moved by his noble friend (Howick) on the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, the words of which he had made use of, as the most expressive of his sentiments and feelings on the present occasion. He moved to leave out all the words of the address proposed by lord Howick after the word *end* in the third paragraph, for the purpose of inserting the amendment, "To assure his majesty of our firm determination to co-operate with his majesty, in calling forth the resources of the united kingdom, for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which we are involved, and to pray his majesty that he will, in his paternal goodness, afford, as far as is consistent with his own honour, and the interests of his people, every facility to any just arrangement by which the blessings of peace may be restored to his loyal subjects."—This motion was seconded by Mr. Johnstone. The main question upon the address being put, none of the ministers shewing any disposition to speak;

* See Papers relative to the Negotiation with France. No. 65. Enclosure B.

Mr. Canning rose, and freely acknowledged that his suspicions of the conduct of ministers in the negotiation, were pointed quite another way than the charges brought against them by Mr. Whitbread; whose speech coming from one of their own body, from a friend and champion of their former politics, himself still apparently maintaining opinions, which they, very much to their own credit and the advantage of their country, had relinquished, he did not expect they would have suffered to remain unanswered. And he should have thought that the noble lord (Howick) who had made, or whose opinions had dictated so many motions in that house for peace and negotiation in the course of the last twelve years, would have sufficiently felt the pride and the comfort of the situation in which he now stood, the advocate for the justice of the cause of his country against France, not to have omitted an opportunity of vindicating that cause against the objections of his honourable friend. Since, however, neither the noble lord himself, nor any of his colleagues had thought it worth their while to endeavour to counteract the impression which Mr. Whitbread's speech was calculated to produce, he felt himself obliged, though very reluctantly, at so late an hour, to state his opinion of the question now before the house. He agreed with Mr. W. that there were assertions in his majesty's declaration, not borne out by the papers on the table; but not that the effect of these errors or misrepresentations, was, to prove that an opportunity had been lost of making an advantageous peace; that the negotiation had been broken off prematurely and unnecessarily on the part of this country, or that,

with a little more patience and dexterity, we should have found France ready to give such terms as it became his majesty's ministers to accept. He could not believe that there was, from the beginning, any other intention on the part of the enemy than to delude and amuse us. He considered the false statements in the declaration, as only so many ill contrived attempts to conceal or excuse their having been so amused and deceived. And, so far from conceiving the rupture of the negotiation to have been premature, while he agreed in thinking the opportunity ill chosen, he blamed only that choice which let so many better opportunities pass by; that suffered a negotiation, which, it was evident, from the earliest stage, must terminate as it had done, to be protracted by the artifices of the enemy, to his advantage alone, and to the infinite detriment of this country.

Mr. Canning, following the order lord Howick had pursued in his speech, proceeded to state the grounds on which he had formed those opinions. It would serve but little purpose, did our limits admit, to follow Mr. Canning, in a speech of very great length, into new discussions about the *uti possidetis*, and the correspondence between the French and English ministers and negotiators. But two points in that speech claim attention.

While Mr. Canning admitted, and rejoiced in the admission, that the good faith of Russia and England towards each other had been sacredly observed, he regretted that so laudable a system should not have been carried fully and beneficially into execution; that there had not been as much wisdom, as sincerity and generosity displayed in the con-

duct of the alliance ; that a concert, so perfect in principle, had been acted upon so negligently or ill-advisedly, as to lose in policy all the main advantages, which such a concert between two great powers was calculated to produce, and which constituted its principal value—what was, in truth, the main advantage of such a concert and union between two great powers, such as Russia and England, in a negotiation with a common enemy ? Not that it obliged their respective plenipotentiaries to communicate with each other, upon every step that each might advance in its treaty ; not because it bound each not to conclude without the other. These, abstractedly taken, were not advantages, but rather disadvantages. They tended to complicate, embarrass, and retard the work of pacification ; and might ultimately lead to the rejection of a peace in the highest degree desirable to one party, from the want of some petty object, or the failure of some unreasonable pretension of the other. But what was the advantage which more than compensated, especially at a moment like the present, all those mutual inconveniences ; and which made the union of two such powers as Russia and England, not only a mutual security to themselves, but a common blessing to mankind ? What but that security which it held out to mankind, of co-operating for ends in which all the world was interested ? What but the rallying point which it afforded to the weaker powers—the hope which it offered of assistance to those who were able to contend for their freedom, and the refuge and protection to those who fled to it from tyranny and oppression ? But, for the attainment of these objects, it was not sufficient that such an

union existed, unless its existence were known. A concert might be perfectly cordial between two contracting parties ; but if its operation could have been kept secret, if it should not be diligently, nay, and he had almost said, ostentatiously blazoned to the world, it was utterly useless for any purpose of larger benefit. And what was the fact ? Was it notorious that England and Russia acted in concert ?—Was not the direct contrary more than suspected ?—Was not the mission of M. D'Oubril universally believed to be a surprise upon our government ? Was not the omission of any mention of Russia in the king's speech at the end of the last session of parliament, understood both here and abroad, as a tacit abrogation of our alliance ?—Russia and England might still be true to each other. But Russia and England together, were no longer true to the cause of Europe and of the world. And were not the effects correspondent with the errors of the policy ? What lost Prussia ? Lord H. would lament that Prussia did not throw herself upon the courts of London and Petersburg for counsel and assistance. But what inducement had Prussia to take this course ? In the declaration which was published by the court of Berlin, at the beginning of October 1806, it is said, “two negotiations were at that time (when Prussia was goaded by France into the measures which led immediately to war) carried on at Paris ; one with Russia, the other with the English ministry. In both these negotiations, the intentions of France against Prussia were evidently manifested.” And then the declaration proceeded to specify the stipulations hostile to Prussia in each. And if, at the same time, at which

which this undoubted fact of the separate negotiations with M. D'Oubril and lord Yarmouth, were communicated by M. Talleyrand to the Prussian minister at Paris, he had the goodness, as no doubt he had, of communicating in confidence, that sentence of the English secretary of state's letter of the 8th of April, in which Mr. Fox declares his persuasion that the project of a new combination against France was utterly chimerical: then what rational Prussian could have advised his king to look for aid against France, from the joint counsels and exertions of two powers, who were notoriously pursuing courses separate from, and independent of each other; but each separately and respectively hostile to Prussia; and of whom one had voluntarily confessed to France herself, that the day of such confederacies had gone by, and that any attempt to revive them would be utterly chimerical? Mr. Canning trusted that in all alliances which this country might hereafter contract, it would be remembered that, though good faith between the contracting parties was much, it was not all; that such a connection lost half its value, as well as half its sanctity, when it was not avowed in the eyes of the world; that what we appeared anxious to conceal, or afraid to acknowledge ourselves, would not readily be believed or trusted by others; and that "separately in term but substantially in concert," was a form of treaty which had all the disadvantages of combination, without any of the advantages for which combination was most to be prized. How could

that concert be effectual which was known to none but the parties who concealed it, and to the enemy who stipulated for its concealment, in order that he might deny it, and which presented to all other nations, no other appearance than that of disunion of counsels and a diversity of objects? The reasoning of Mr. Canning on this point, of a joint or separate negotiation, was certainly of great weight and importance. The other point, of very great consequence in his speech, above alluded to, related to the policy or impolicy of an open rupture with Prussia, on account of Hanover. Prussia, he observed, at the dissolution of the confederacy of 1805, by the battle of Austerlitz, or rather by the peace of Presburgh, was compelled to consult her own safety, by concluding a separate treaty of peace with France. By this treaty France transferred Hanover to Prussia. From good-will to Prussia? Oh no. Prussia accepted the transfer in the first instance, "under the condition that her possession of Hanover should not be considered as valid till a general peace, and till the consent of the king of Great Britain could be obtained*." For a time Buonaparte appeared to acquiesce in this condition, but no sooner was he set at ease by the retirement of the Russian army, than he found himself at liberty to press Prussia with less reserve. He insisted on the recall of the patent by which the occupation of Hanover was declared provisional, and on the ports being shut against the British flag, in the same manner as if the French had returned into the elec-

* Prussian proclamation on taking temporary possession of the Electorate of Hanover, January 27, 1806.

torate. Prussia had then no choice but war, or compliance, at the risk of war, with England: she saw this risk but could not avoid it. She saw that France, in the words of the king of Prussia, "triumphed in secret at the thought of having disunited two courts, the union of which might have been dangerous to her." We either did not see this, or, seeing, did not regard it. We fell into the snare; and the message from the king to parliament*, April 21, placed us in a state of war with Prussia.

Buonaparte had apprehended the union of Prussia with the two great surviving powers of the confederacy. He wished to punish Prussia, to insulate her, to have her at his mercy. In the space of three months, instead of Prussia plotting with England and Russia, jointly against France, he beheld Prussia at war with England; and England and Russia separately negotiating for peace.

But, to continue and secure to Buonaparte this beneficial state of things, it was necessary that the negotiation with England should be resumed. Otherwise we might have begun to see that war with Prussia, the only power by whose aid we could ever hope to make effectual head against France, was not precisely the policy most consonant with our interests, and we might possibly have corrected it before it was too late. What, says lord H. "would your policy have abandoned Hanover?" Had his policy, Mr. C. asked, recovered Hanover? "What, would you have made common cause with Prussia while you had such a just complaint against her unredressed?" Mr. C. hoped that we were making, or ready to make, common cause with her now, and he

did not see what great benefit we had derived from waiting till now to do so. To prevent our recurring to this policy, however, at a period when it might have been more advantageous to us, M. Talleyrand resumed the negotiation. And then came the message through lord Yarmouth. And then the separate treaty of M. D'Oubril: a treaty in which, most fortunately for us, Buonaparte and his minister were betrayed by the intoxication of the success which had so far attended their plans, into the demand of such terms as it was impossible for the emperor of Russia to ratify. And then came those tedious bickerings, those perplexed and wearisome bickerings about the *uti possidetis*, contrived as it would seem, for the express purpose which France had at heart, of gaining time, of absorbing our whole attention, and of making the continent vanish from our view. And thus was the negotiation protracted till the fate of Prussia was ripe. And then Buonaparte left Paris for the field of battle.---To conquer Hanover for England, no doubt!--And the farce, as lord Lauderdale had very properly called it, was ended. Mr. C. having made these explanations of his sentiments concerning the negotiation, was willing to vote for the address.

Lord Henry Petty said, that during the last year it was evident to all the world, that the relations of Britain and Russia had never been more intimate. No communication of what was then passing, made by France to Russia, could have produced the effect he had supposed, of hurrying Prussia into a war with France. If Mr. C. would look at the date of Mr. Fox's letter to

* See Vol. XLVII. History of Europe, page 160.

Talleyrand, in which it is admitted that there was no longer any chance of organizing a combination against France on the continent, he would find the treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and France, was signed one month before the date of that letter.—It was difficult to discover on what ground Mr. C. supposed the French negotiators denied that the basis of the *uti possidetis* had been admitted. Let him look at the papers and he would find it stated by lord Lauderdale, that when the admission of that basis was urged by lord Yar-mouth, general Clarke did not deny it, but pretended it had been talked of only in loose conversations, which he described as *romans politiques*. This was certainly a very different thing from a denial.

Mr. Perceval, from a review of all the circumstances connected with the negotiation, concluded that the enemy were never seriously desirous of peace, and that ministers were dupes of the artifices of the French government. He lamented that a man of Mr. Fox's great talents, and

incorruptible mind, had been betrayed into a private and confidential correspondence with such a man as the friend to whom he was *attached*, Talleyrand. He blamed ministers for not having sooner put an end to the negotiation, and declared his firm conviction that no peace could take place with France, at least, such a peace as would be worthy of the acceptance of this country, so long as the force and the counsels of that country were directed by two such men as Talleyrand and Buonaparte.

Lord Howick observed, that some honourable gentlemen blamed his majesty's ministers for having done too much in the way of negotiation, while his honourable friend and relation, Mr. W. blamed them for doing too little. But he thought it was not a little in their favour, that they had steered a middle course between two extremes.

Mr. Whitbread having withdrawn his motion, the address was put and carried, *nem diss.* And the house adjourned at five o'clock on Tuesday morning.

CHAP. V.

The insatiable Ambition and insidious Policy of France.—No Alternative for Britain between Resistance and Submission.—The first Attention of the Legislature called to the State of the Army and Navy.—Ordnance Estimates moved in the House of Commons, by Mr. Calcraft.—Resolutions moved thereon—agreed to.—Motion by Lord Castlereagh, for Returns of the Effective Strength of our Military Establishment—agreed to.—Army Estimates.—Number and Disposition of the Volunteers.—Result of the Alteration that had been made in the Recruiting System—Observation by Lord Castlereagh on the Statements that had been laid before the House by the Secretary at War.—Reply to Lord Castlereagh by Mr. Windham.—New System for Recruiting the Army indicated.—Strictures on that System by Mr. Perceval.—Mr. Perceval answered, and the New System defended by Lord Howick.—Remarks by Sir James Pulteney.—Speech of Sir John Doyle.—Observations by Mr. Johnstone—Mr. Rose and Mr. Thornton.—The New System defended by Lord H. Petty—The Resolutions agreed to.—Navy Estimates moved by Mr. Thomas Grenville.—New Arrangement proposed for a clear Statement of the Naval Estimates in future.—Resolutions moved by Mr. Grenville—agreed to.—Sums for Miscellaneous Services moved by Mr. Vansittart—among these a Sum in Addition to what had been granted before to the Roman-Catholic College at Maynooth—Which gives rise to animated Conversations on this Subject:—The Speakers; Mr. Perceval—Mr. Banks—Lord Stanley—Sir John Newport—Mr. Grattan—Lord Mahon—Mr. Wilberforce—and Lord Howick.—All the Resolutions moved by Mr. Vansittart, agreed to.

NEVER was the British parliament more unanimous upon any question than that the crown was to be supported in the prosecution of the war against France, with the whole energy and resources of the nation. The insatiable ambition as well as the insidious policy of the French government, though abundantly apparent, had never been seen before in so clear and striking a light. Buonaparte had lately stated, that he would not conduct the present war as he had done those in which he had been before engaged. He had declared that he would not leave the shores of the Baltic, nor evacu-

ate any of the countries of which he might have taken possession, unless Great Britain should relinquish her maritime conquests. We had therefore no alternative between resistance and submission. The honour of the country was at all hazards to be maintained and vindicated, or, having lost its honour, must lose its power, and sink lower and lower in the scale of nations. The first regards, therefore, of the legislature, were demanded by the state of our army and navy, and our finances by which these were to be maintained and re-inforced.

On the 7th of January the hon

of commons having resolved itself into a committee of supply, Mr. Calcraft moved, that the estimate of the charge of the office of ordnance, for Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1807, be referred to the said committee. He had great satisfaction in being enabled to inform the committee, that there was a considerable reduction in the estimates he had now to submit to them, compared with those of the former years: which reduction, he candidly stated, was to be imputed, not to the board of ordnance, but to the adequate supplies of former years, which, in facilitating the progress of the public works, had lessened the grants of money necessary to support them. If the board of ordnance had any claim to merit, it was for the uniform zeal with which the board had resisted all the expensive projects that had been submitted to them, and consulted on all occasions the utmost economy that was practicable. The principal reductions were owing to the completion of those great works in Kent, and on the coast of Sussex, which, while erecting, were productive of an expence of no inconsiderable magnitude. The sum now required would be found to be £600,000. less than that voted last year; and this, too, notwithstanding the increase of 1,400 men in one battalion of foot artillery; the increased expence of the establishments of engineers; and the augmentation of pay granted to the artillery, by his majesty. This threefold addition to our expenditures, would amount to £150,000: so that, had there not been a reduction of £600,000. the increase now required would be £750,000. In the ordnance estimates for Ireland, the diminution would be found to be

in the same proportion, and owing to the same cause. Next year the reduction would be still greater, as the lines of Chatham, and the great works carrying on at and on the coast, would by that time be completed.

Mr. Calcraft then moved, 1. That a sum not exceeding 2,278,197*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* be granted to his majesty, for the charge of the office of ordnance for the land-service for Great Britain, for the year 1807.—2. That 479,246*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* be granted to his majesty, for the charge of the office of ordnance in Ireland, for the year 1807.—3. That 301,406*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* be granted to his majesty, for defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance for land-service for Great Britain, and not provided for by parliament in the year 1805.—4. That 262,365*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* be granted to his majesty, for defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance for land-service, for Great Britain, and not provided for by parliament in the year 1806. These resolutions were reported next day, and agreed to.

January 12.—Lord Castlereagh moved for returns of the present effective state of our military establishment. The first point on which he thought it necessary to call for information, was, the actual state of the army, regulars and militia. His first motion, therefore, would be, for a return of the present effective strength of the regular army, the militia, and the artillery, up to the latest period when returns had been made, and at the end of every month from the 1st of March 1806, inclusive. By this return, the house would be enabled to judge how far the army had undergone any increase, or diminution of its effective strength

strength within that period. The next point on which he proposed to move for information, respected the sources from which the supply for keeping up the strength of the army was derived. The two motions which he meant to bring forward on these heads, would put the house in possession of full information respecting the general state of the army, and the means at present existing, for keeping it up to its proper establishment. His further motions related to branches of our military force, that were collateral with the regular army, and calculated to support it and keep it up : he meant the volunteers ; and that other branch which had engaged so much of the attention of the house during last session, when the General Training bill was under discussion ---And, if the papers should not prove, that the state of the army was more satisfactory, than, from the information he had been enabled to receive, he was disposed to believe it, he should never consent to a renewal of that fundamental change in the Mutiny act, which the right honourable secretary at war had introduced into it last session.

Lord Castlereagh then moved, 1. That there be laid before the house, monthly returns of the amount of the effective strength of his majesty's regular troops and militia, from the 1st of March 1806, to the 1st of January 1807 ; distinguishing cavalry, foot guards, infantry of the line, garrison and veteran battalions, foreign and local corps, German legion, West-India corps, British and Irish militia ; and distinguishing those serving abroad, from those serving at home. 2. A similar return of the effective strength of the artillery for the same period ; distin-

guishing those serving abroad, from those serving at home. 3. A return of the men raised monthly for the regular army, from the month of January 1805, to the first of January 1807, exclusive of foreign or colonial levies, and distinguishing those raised by the Additional Force act, by the regular recruiting, and those that were enlisted from the militia. 4. Copies of all orders and regulations that had been issued since the last session of parliament respecting the recruiting of the regular army. 5. An abstract of the effective strength of the volunteers on the 1st of January 1806, distinguishing infantry and cavalry : also like return at the latest period where any return had been, specifying within what period such return had been made. 6. An abstract of such instructions as had been issued, by his majesty's command, to the lieutenants of counties ; and of such proceedings as had been taken thereon in execution of the act of last session of parliament, for the general training of the population of the country.

Mr. Windham confessed a difficulty in stating the amount of black troops employed in the West Indies. But, as they were not the only corps employed, the objection did not appear to him to be very material, and therefore he should not press it. Lord Castlereagh consented to have the black West-India regiments thrown into the gross amount of the foreign local troops. The motions were then agreed to.

January 14.---The secretary at war presented to the house of commons the army estimates for the present year, and a copy of the warrant for fixing certain allowances and pensions in pursuance of the act, 40

of George III; and gave notice, that on that day se'nnight he would move those estimates in the committee of supply. Mr. Perceval wished to know, whether the papers moved for on a former night by lord Castlereagh, with a view to the elucidation of the state of our military establishments would be ready before that day. The secretary at war conceived that the papers now presented, might in a great measure

afford the information the noble lord wished for.

January 21.—The house of commons went into a committee of supply, and Mr. Windham, agreeably to the notice he had given on the 14th, moved the army estimates; which, he said, with very few exceptions, were conformable to those of the last year. They were classed under 26 heads; namely,

	NUMBER.	CHARGE.
1. Guards, Garrisons, &c. - -	113795	£4051623 0 6
2. Forces in the Plantations, &c. -	79158	2409143 13 9
3. India Forces - - - - -	25115	582397 0 0
4. Troops and Companies for recruiting ditto - - - - -	437	25214 10 0
5. Recruiting and Contingencies -	—	227249 0 10
6. General and Staff Officers - -	—	190529 17 6
7. Embodied Militia and Fencible Infantry - - - - -	94202	2193644 7 5
8. Contingencies for ditto - - -	—	62153 17 0
9. Clothing for ditto - - - -	—	157227 16 4
10. Full Pay to Supernumerary Officers - - - - -	—	34418 11 0
11. Public Departments - - - -	—	221200 18 5
12. Allowance to Inn-keepers, &c. -	—	467273 3 11
13. Half Pay and Military Allowances -	—	192615 2 11
14. Ditto American Forces - -	—	44000 0 0
15. Ditto Scotch Brigade - - -	—	750 0 0
16. In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals - - -	—	50597 19 9
17. Out-Pensioners of ditto - -	—	355785 7 8
18. Widows Pensions - - - -	—	43258 7 6
19. Volunteer Corps - - - -	—	1480301 4 8
20. Foreign Corps - - - -	21473	832540 19 9
21. Royal Military College - - -	—	22175 5 10
22. Royal Military Asylum - -	—	21227 8 4
23. Allowances to Retired and Officiating Chaplains - - - -	—	18208 15 11
24. Hospital Expences (Ireland) -	—	18461 10 10
25. Barrack Department (ditto) -	—	469450 12 6
26. Compassionate List - - - -	—	12000 0 0
	334180	14743348 12 4
Deduct the India Forces - -	25115	582397 0 0
TOTAL - -	309065	£14160951 12 4

Mr. Windham said, that the difference between these and the estimates of last year, was on the whole but small; being in number of men, only 5281, and in point of charge, £9,176.---On the whole view of the estimate, after an examination of it in detail, Mr. Windham congratulated the country, on an augmentation of the number of forces, and a decrease of the expence of the establishment, of £150,000. In 1806, when the present ministers had first come into office, if they had proceeded on the system before acted upon, without any reformation, the total charge of the number of forces thus augmented, would have amounted to no less than 14,800,000/.---On the subject of the general training of the population of the country, Mr. Windham stated, that the returns had been made, and that every thing was ready for carrying it into execution whenever his majesty's ministers should think fit.

As to the volunteers, the gloomy apprehensions that had been formed of the entire dissolution of that respectable body, in consequence of the reductions made, in the last session, in its expenditure, had been completely falsified in the event. During the agitations of the public mind, and of the volunteers, which had been produced by misrepresentation and studious irritation, while the subject was under discussion, some symptoms of disinclination to farther service might have appeared. But on better information, and better consideration, those ill-advised and inconsiderate discontented had subsided; and the same order of men, formed for the defence of the country, remained, in point of numbers, without any material defalcation. At the present moment,

the apprehensions of invasion, that had called forth and stimulated the volunteers, had subsided; and some relaxation of activity might have been the consequence. But there was not a doubt, that this highly estimable class of the public force would again display their characteristic spirit and zeal, if a renewal of the enemy's menaces should call for a similar energy and ardour.---On this testimony to the merit of the volunteers from Mr. Windham, there was a great cry from the opposition side of the house, of hear! hear! which was as much as to say, that this testimony was not to have been expected from him. Mr. Windham therefore, in reply to this insinuation, said, that the present ministers had never found fault with the volunteers themselves, but only with the manner in which the honourable gentlemen opposite had organized them. Never had the present ministers been guilty of uttering any charge against the volunteers so disrespectful as that which had been brought, and most pertinaciously maintained, by the honourable gentleman opposite; that the volunteers would disband themselves, if any reduction should be made of their pay or allowances. The whole number that had retired from this cause, was only 11,486. The number that still remained on service, was 363,400.

Another point on which Mr. W. thought it necessary on the present occasion, to make a few observations, a point which had undergone more discussion than any other, was the alteration in the system of recruiting.---It would be remembered by many gentlemen, that so long as twelve years ago, he had urged the propriety of adopting a measure of this kind for the amelioration of the army

army; but that he never expected from its adoption, however, any sudden effect, but rather a gradual amelioration in the recruiting of the army, leading finally to the most beneficial effects. The measure, as far as it had now been tried, abundantly promised all the benefits he had anticipated, and he was satisfied that, while it continued to be tried, it would be found more and more beneficial every year.—It was not till last October, that the measure had been carried regularly into effect. Consequently there had not been a fair trial in the last year. But it was certain, that it had been eminently successful in the two great objects of obtaining a greater number of men at a lower bounty, and in the diminution of desertion. If it had been tried in the other eight or nine months of the year, he was certain that the beneficial effects of it would have been more conspicuous. These were the only points that he considered it his duty to notice. If any gentleman required farther explanations, he would most readily give them. He then moved the first resolution, which has been already stated.

Lord Castlereagh admitted that the secretary at war had made his statement with great candour, but he was sorry to see the house called upon to state an opinion, generally, on a large branch of the public expenditure, when a great part of the branch of that expenditure remained unexplained, and to sanction by implication the new military measures, the charges for which were included in the vote, without any explanation as to their effect, or their distinct expence. The effective force on foot should be looked to, and then it would be for the consideration of the house,

whether ministers had an army adequate to the expence to which they put the country. The boasted national saving, always excepting the new expenditure, was an æconomy upon establishment alone, and not on the effective force serving against the enemy. Upon a reference to the estimates, it would be found that the gross number of men was 334,180. From this was to be deducted the number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers; which left only 293,400. This was the estimate of the establishment: but, from the effective force there was a farther deduction to be made of 37,000, which would reduce the actual force to 260,555. He was always desirous to vote supplies to the full extent in which they could be made use of for the benefit of the country: but he thought it too much to ask funds for 37,000, who were not in existence, nor likely to be so.—Nothing had occurred since the agitation of military subjects in that house in March last, to occasion any wish to diminish the force of the country. If our operations could not be directed towards the continent, our troops might be employed in maritime attacks. The interests of the nation imperatively required a great augmentation of the army. The country had a right to expect the accomplishment of this object from his majesty's present ministers, and above all from the right honourable the secretary at war, who, both in the late administration and that of lord Sidmouth, had said, that those administrations should be disgraced and degraded for the inefficiency of their military measures. Lord Castlereagh proceeded to compare the increase of our military strength on Mr. Windham's plan, both with that honourable gentleman's own idea of what

what was necessary, and with that which had taken place under administrations that had incurred his pointed censures; and contended from a variety of statements and calculations, that it had fallen greatly short of both.---After he had shewn, he said, that Mr. Windham's experiment, in respect to the increase of numbers, had fundamentally failed, he wished that the comparison of expence between the right honourable gentleman's system, and those which preceded it, could afford consolation: but the reverse was the case. He considered Mr. W.'s system, as a system not only of fundamental military ruin, but of enormous and ruinous expence. It also tended to the complete subversion of the situation of a soldier, as it had hitherto existed in the British army, and to the total destruction of all order and subordination. He had placed the claim of a soldier to a pension on the foundation of a legal right, and not on the recommendation of the general officer, on which alone it could with safety rest.

Mr. Windham, among many other observations in reply to lord Castlereagh, who had spoken for not less than three hours, said that the noble lord had dwelt at very great length on the details of the expence of the new system, and upon this expence he had founded his principal objections to it. But he had certainly forgot that most of the gentlemen in that house had heard him speak at great length on that subject, but with very little success. For, after arguing for more than hour, that the expence of raising so many men by such means would be ruinous, he had contended in the very same breath, that no men would by that means be raised at all! He had

begun by reckoning the life of a soldier discharged from service, and who had encountered hardships and a variety of climates, to be worth 21 years; according to the calculation of the insurance-offices for the lives of those who had lived at home, and in a different manner. If the house would but grant the noble lord his basis, his calculations and his arguments might be very well: but when the basis was removed as fallacious, these must fall with it.

In arguing about the expences of the new system, the gentlemen on the other side always appeared to consider, that this increase of expence had been adopted for the mere purpose of obtaining recruits: whereas he had always stated that it was a bare act of justice, due to the brave men who had spent their lives in the service of the country. Expence, after all, was a relative term, and ought to be considered in relation to its object. A hundred pounds might be a great deal for one object, and a hundred thousand nothing for another. The argument of expence however, did not appear to have so much weight with those gentlemen when it was connected with the volunteer establishment, which was a great favourite with them, as they supposed it to be one of their own measures.---No reduction had been proposed in the number of volunteers, but merely in certain expences which were exorbitantly extravagant. The great body of the volunteers must themselves have perceived the extravagance of the former expences as a number of favourite corps have been given large extra allowances above what were given to volunteers in general. The striking off those extra allowances to favourite corps of volunteers, had been a saving 1

the public of between 3 and 400,000*l*. But, the same gentleman that so violently opposed this diminution of expence, now, when there came to be a question about granting some increase of allowance to men who had devoted their lives, and impaired their constitutions in the service of their country, wished to dole out that pittance with a niggardly hand, and made it a matter of reproach to him that he had brought forward the measure. It would, however, be the pride of his life, to suppose that he had been instrumental in increasing the comforts of those to whom the nation was so much indebted. Nor should he envy the noble lord, and the gentlemen on the other side, if they could bring forward their schemes and calculations to shew how our brave soldiers could be *starved* at a much cheaper rate than they could be *maintained*. The provision given to the soldiers on their discharge had not before been increased since the days of Charles II. And when it was considered that money was so much depreciated in value since that period, he would ask why the defenders of the country by land or by sea, were to be the only class of those who serve her, who were to have no increase of allowance on that account, or no share in the prosperity and bounty of the nation?

The noble lord had said, that the new system would operate only on the bargaining part of the society: that is, on thoughtful and considerate men who looked somewhat to futurity. He appeared to think that the most valuable class was, the thoughtless, the imprudent, and those who were easy to be acted upon by the arts of crimps, or the immediate temptation of high bounty. Mr.

Windham considered that nothing could be more desirable, than to get into the army that thoughtful, considerate, and undebauched class of men on which the noble lord appeared to set so little value: men who could be relied on, on all emergencies that required steadiness, or intelligence. The object of the new system was not merely a temporary addition to our army, or a forcing the military means of the country beyond their natural power, but a positive increase of both those means and that power. He had not, when he introduced that system, appeared so sanguine about its immediate operation, as many of those who supported it. But he would now say, that the operation of it hitherto had been much greater than he had stated or calculated. In speaking of the army of reserve, he had considered it only as a temporary measure, and the event shewed that it was no more; for that measure died of itself, though not till it had produced a considerable temporary supply to the army. Of all temporary measures proposed, it was certainly the best; as it produced 40,000 men: but when it had done that, it could go no farther.—As to the Additional Force act, another temporary measure, he now thought it failed in every object it proposed. For, if from the addition which had been made to the army, during the late administration of two years, a deduction were made of those men who entered from the army of reserve, and the 18,000 men who entered from the militia, (which was only changing the existing force from one hand to another,) and the allowing officers to raise corps for rank; (the very worst way of raising men), the actual increase would be found to be very small indeed.

They were like a *dram* given to the country which for the moment might increase its power, but which would be followed by greater languor and debility. The measure which he proposed, had for its object, not a mere temporary increase of numbers, but a permanent increase of the power and military means of the country. The first of these means was, to make the service as desirable as possible to those who were embarked in it. The second, to make it as generally known to the public as possible, what advantages and comforts were in future to be given to those who should enter into the army. But if, hereafter, it should be judged necessary to resort to any sort of compulsory measures, even then the advantages of the present system would be felt, as it would be much easier to procure substitutes, if the service was made desirable than if it was not.---The great benefit of the present system was, that it would provide for the progressive supply of the army. This progression made him prefer it to any measure that would have a sudden or violent operation, because the state of the army was such (being 12,000 stronger than at the beginning of last year), as not to make any violent measure necessary.

By a comparison of the accounts from the office of the inspector-general of recruits, with the accounts of correspondent periods of former years, he found that there was a growing increase, small at first, but at length amounting to an excess in the proportion of two to one.---As to the circumstance of the men being entitled to the allowance of *right*, it had been thought proper that men who had spent their lives and con-

stitutions in the service of their country, after a service of fourteen or twenty-one years, should not be left to the caprice of commanding officers. The noble lord had observed, by way of objection to the measure adopted for recruiting the army, that a man, if disabled, might be entitled to his pension, after a service of two or three years. But, if disabled in the service, Mr. Windham would ask, why he should not?

Mr. Perceval said, that the facts respecting the recruiting service, stated by the right honourable the secretary at war, were different from those that were to be collected from the papers on the table. He might have an accurate account in his pocket, but it would have been more respectful if he had submitted it to the examination of the house. In the two favourite months of October and November last, selected by Mr. W. 2,220 men were obtained. In the same two months of 1805, no fewer than 3,103 had been acquired, being an excess of 883 men. In the four months of February, March, April, and May, 1806, more men were obtained by the regular recruiting under Mr. Pitt's bill, than in the favourite months of the new mode.---Mr. P. objected to the new arrangement, that a man subject to epilepsy, or other distemper, rendering him unfit for duty, was to be allowed to retire with all the benefits of long service; thus obtaining a benefit by fraud at the expence of the public.

Lord Howick, taking the final result of the measures of last administration, for increasing the army, shewed by a very clear and authentic statement, that the whole number raised by those measures, was 5222; of which, 3422 were procured for
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rank, and 1073 mere boys; leaving as the produce of their exertions only 707 men which could possibly be considered as a beneficial acquisition to the army. Let these vain and illusive attempts, he said, be compared, not with the promises, but with the advantageous effects of the measures of his right honourable friend, and the result would meet the wishes of every friend to the military strength of the country. The constant strain on the part of the noble lord, and learned gentleman who had spoken last, was, "Compare what ye have done, with what we had promised. We engaged to supply 25 or 26,000 men under the former mode of recruiting."—They might have said, what was the fact? 40,000.—Of the propriety or fairness of this kind of comparison, he should say nothing. But, attending to the vast inequality between the assurances given and the event, he could not entertain any very sanguine hopes of what those gentlemen would have done, even if they had had the most favourable opportunity of multiplying both their promises and exertions.—The honourable and learned gentleman had talked much of February, March, April, and other periods: but no comparison could be made between the different modes of recruiting, as the information respecting the new system was limited to October. Availing himself, then, of all the intelligence received on the subject, he found the relative effect to be as follows: the regular recruiting in 1805, from the 20th of October to the 15th of the present month (January) produced 1208 men. Under the new measures there were obtained, in the same interval, 2155, yielding an addition of 947 men.

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Lord Howick protested, however, against the charge so frequently repeated, that Mr. W. had, at any time, declared his confidence or expectation that any extensive addition to the public force was to be expected from the means to which he had resorted, suddenly. On the contrary, it had been constantly urged, that all that could be expected from the measure, was a gradual and progressive improvement, derived principally from an amelioration of the condition of the army, under a conviction in the public mind, of the increased respectability of our military establishments. The learned gentleman opposite, had said, that by the new measures, pensions, and other emoluments, might be obtained by fraud. Was he a lawyer, instructed in all the erudition of his profession; and yet ignorant, that by the laws of England no man can sustain any demand founded on a fraud? Mr. P. had supposed the case of a man inlisting, to be subject to the epilepsy. Did not that learned gentleman know, that perjury must be committed for procuring admission under such circumstances? Indeed there were prosecutions grounded on this violation of moral and religious duty.—The resolutions moved by Mr. Windham were then agreed to, and reported on Friday January 23d. Upon the first resolution being read,

Sir James Pulteney observed, that though Mr. Windham might not have been very sanguine, as to the number of men his plan might raise, yet the advocates of the system must, no doubt, have expected that it would produce some increase. Whereas, on the contrary, it appeared by the estimates, that it had occasioned a diminution. However his majesty's

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ministers might hope that this measure would be ultimately beneficial, he must ask them if they did not consider that some supply was necessary for the army in the present year, and whether any of their measures had a tendency to procure that supply?—Sir James wished extremely to see the training bill carried into effect.

Sir John Doyle having observed that government had not been able to restore the blessings of peace, and that the continuation of the war was inevitable; and having stated our danger, and pointed out the folly of relying solely on our naval strength, came to the army, which, he said, was inferior only in numerical force, to that of the enemy, and particularly to the plan of the right honourable secretary, for recruiting it. It had been remarked that the measure of limiting the term of service, would have no effect on the minds of soldiers, or those likely to become so. Now he held in his hand two papers that would shew the futility of an observation so contrary to common reason. The one was the return of a battalion of the army of reserve, of which, for the six months previous to the new measure, 147 men engaged for general service; whilst 334 engaged in the six months subsequent to this measure. The other was a still stronger case. For seven months prior to this change, only one man, out of a battalion of 400 men, extended his services. But in the month, when the right honourable secretary's plan was explained to the battalion, 264 men immediately turned out: thus polling, as it were, for his measure by acclamation. There had been a great difference also, as the right honourable gentleman had observed, in the desertions. But, perhaps it was not

quite correct to set down as deserter all those who received bounty on the parish bill. For such fellows never joined, or meant to join any corps and therefore could not properly be called deserters, but robbers. And he was not sure, that it would be quite incorrect to consider those who held out such temptations to them as accomplices. A great part of those whom the bill collected, were, in fact unfit for service; even where they were honest enough to shew a disposition to serve. How many of them had he seen to bring a wife and six children? The old adage says 'that it requires nine tailors to make a man:' but nineteen of the fellow he had alluded to, would not make a soldier.—Sir John would by no means be understood to speak lightly of that meritorious body, the volunteers. He admired as much in any man, that brilliant effusion of national spirit and valour, which burst forth so nobly in the hour of danger: and he had no doubt but the manifestation of that spirit had made a very powerful impression on the enemy. But still he might be allowed, consistently with the regard he had always entertained for those gallant men, to express his disapprobation of the system under which they were originally organized and trained. A great deal of unnecessary instruction and inappropriate discipline was attempted to be communicated to them at the outset. It happened to Sir John, in America to meet with a circumstance from which he derived much useful information on this head. About 150 recruits were sent out to the regiment of which he was the adjutant. He immediately proceeded to have them taught *secundùm artem*; eyes to the right, toes out, and so on. But he

he was interrupted in his course by the major, who was a very sensible intelligent man, and who told him that he began at the wrong end. Sir John accordingly changed his course, and taught his men to manage the firelock : and this proved to be a wise advice, for these recruits, in three weeks after they arrived, had to meet the enemy. Now the volunteers ought to have been so instructed, for the invasion by the enemy was almost daily expected, at the very time when a kind of discipline was commenced, which they could not have learned for six months, and which was unnecessary, if they could. The volunteers would be extremely useful as auxiliaries to our army, particularly from the nature of the country, which was enclosed, and their local knowledge, were they merely trained as light troops.

Mr. Johnstone was of opinion, that Mr. W.'s plan had completely failed ; and asked ministers, what was to prevent them from recruiting from the militia ? According to the right honourable secretary's plan, the militia were to be reduced to 40,000 men. From the surplus number, therefore, the army might be strongly recruited. Yet this plan, easy as it was to be carried into execution, had not been adopted. Why ? The real reason he believed to be, that ministers were afraid of offending the militia colonels.

Mr. Rose found that the amount of the estimates was actually 475,000*l.* more than those of 1805. This was a sufficient answer to the assertion, that the late ministers would have made the estimates higher. With respect to the increased allowances in the Chelsea hospital, he dreaded the effect of

these in a peace establishment. In the event of a peace, probably 50,000 men would be discharged, and, with the increased allowances, an additional expence would accrue of 6 or 700,000*l.* Mr. Thornton thought that Mr. Windham's measures for recruiting the army, as a general and permanent system, were good ; but he doubted their efficacy for immediate defence. He approved highly of converting the service for life into a service for years. He approved also of the Training bill, as tending to diffuse a military spirit throughout the country. But, at the same time, he thought it was calculated to do any thing rather than to provide for immediate defence. Much time was necessarily spent in preparing great measures, and carrying them into execution, and he was anxious for some measure that might meet the immediate exigencies of the country.

Lord H. Petty observed, that it had been stated by gentlemen on the opposite side of the house, that the numbers of men raised according to the papers on the table, did not equal the amount of what his right honourable friends had stated in their speeches. It was to be recollected, however, that the papers began the account from March last, and that of course, they did not contain a year's return. But if gentlemen would have the goodness to wait until the month of March next, he was confident, from the result of the most minute enquiries he had made in the best-informed quarters, that, by that time, the numbers would even exceed those stated in the estimate of his right honourable friends.—He challenged gentlemen on the opposite benches, to contradict him, when he stated to the house, that in the staff

at home, there had been a saving of 43,000*l.* and in the barrack department, notwithstanding that there had been, last year, a retrenchment to the amount of 500,000*l.* there was this year, a farther saving of 50,000*l.* And in the commissariat department, there were nine places less than in the preceding year. He was anxious to reform abuses, and to diminish expences where the practices were known to be corrupt, and the establishments useless. But to give grudgingly to the soldier disabled, or to the veteran worn out in the service of the country, was a thought which he could not bear. And he declared his opinion that his right honourable friend, Mr. Windham, was entitled to the thanks of the nation for the act, not of generosity, but of humanity and justice, which he had done in their name to a most deserving set of men.

The resolutions were read a second time, and agreed to.

On the same day, January 23, the house of commons went into a committee of supply upon the navy estimates for the current year. The right honourable Mr. Thomas Grenville, first lord of the admiralty, moved for a vote of 10,000 seamen, in addition to the 120,000 already voted. As to the necessity of this additional supply not having been foreseen when the late grant was made, the accounts ending the 30th September, took in the estimates but for three-fourths of the year, and he could not competently decide on the point of what might be necessary, until furnished with the remaining quarterly account, ending 31st December. It was a great satisfaction to him to state to the committee, that it appeared by this last quarter's estimates, that the number of British

seamen exceeded 126,000 men. It might appear a question, why, if the numbers had exceeded by more than 6000, the ordinary supply, there should now be a farther demand for an additional 10,000? This was accounted for by the variety of increased expenditure in the department relative to the marines.--- According to the present mode of submitting to the house the naval supplies, it was impossible that the members could be put in possession of all the information that was necessary to a right judgment of the supplies required. But he had it in contemplation so to arrange the statement of the naval estimates in future, as to render them clear and intelligible to every gentleman who might be anxious to examine them minutely. It was intended that different articles of expenditure should be arranged under the following heads: 1st, Wages to the officers; 2d, seamen; 3d, marines; 4th and 5th, pilotage and wages; 6th, wear and tear; which would be a most important and comprehensive head of expence; 7th, pensions; 8th, salaries to the admiralties; 9th, rebuilding ships in merchants-yards by contract; 10th, hired armed ships; 11th, the most difficult branch of all others, to detail purchases of stores, to replenish his majesty's magazines, an article requiring in itself no less a sum than 3,600,000*l.*; the 12th, head he should intitle bills of exchange; 13th, incidental expences; and 14th, and last, the victualling board.---Mr. Grenville illustrated the necessity of such an arrangement, and concluded with moving his first resolution, which related to the additional 10,000 seamen.

After a short conversation of no interest or importance, the resolutions

lutions on the navy estimates, were agreed to. The other resolutions were for granting 240,500*l.* as wages for 10,000 seamen for thirteen months; 247,000*l.* for victualling and other necessities; 390*l.* for wear and tear of ships; 32,500*l.* for ordnance; 1,135,434*l.* for the ordinaries of the navy; 2,134,903*l.* for building ships in merchants yards, and other extra expences; 1,500,000*l.* for the hire of transports; 300,000*l.* for sick and wounded seamen; 500,000*l.* for prisoners of war.

Mr. Vansittart moved the following sums for miscellaneous service: 6,853*l.* for the superintendence of aliens; 12,000*l.* for defraying the expences of the public office in Bow-street; 51,350*l.* for convicts at home; 15,000*l.* for contingencies in the offices of the three secretaries of state; 12,000*l.* for messengers for the secretaries' offices, &c.; 11,600,175*l.* for foreign and secret service money; 20,000*l.* for law charges; 3000*l.* for the expence of prosecuting those concerned in the forgery of coin, &c.; 11,600*l.* for sheriffs of counties, to defray the extra expence incurred in the conviction of felons, &c.; 140,199*l.* for the relief of French, Dutch, and Corsican emigrants, and also American loyalists; 1,432*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* to pay the balance advanced for ditto, in 1806; 1,336*l.* for the relief of poor dissenting ministers, and French refugees; 1,828*l.* for the use of a certain class of ministers; 1,934*l.* for stationery to the court of exchequer, &c.; 5,210*l.* for the salaries and other expences of certain offices connected with both houses of parliament; 39,760*l.* to defray the expences of certain improvements made, and still to be

made in buildings of both houses of parliament; 11,800*l.* to make good the vote of last session, for defraying the expence of certain additions to the houses of parliament, and also that of the speaker; 4,993*l.* for paying the expence of military roads in North-Britain.—These resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

February 20. The house of commons resolved itself into a committee of supply, on the various accounts respecting the Irish miscellaneous services.

Sir John Newport moved, and it was resolved by the committee, that the several sums in the respective estimates, amounting in all to 666,000*l.* be granted for his majesty's services, to which they referred for the year ending on the 1st of January 1808. On the resolution that a sum of 5000*l.* be granted for the Roman-catholic college at Maynooth, in addition to the annual sum of 8000*l.* (which additional grant was made for the erection of other buildings for the farther accommodation of the students in that seminary,) a short conversation took place; in the course of which, Mr. Perceval objected to the proposed addition, as the commencement of an increasing expenditure would tend to make that institution rival the university of Dublin, and thereby tend to the establishment of the Roman-catholic religion: though he did not then mean to press his opposition to a division. Sir John Newport thought the catholics could not, by being educated abroad, be rendered better subjects, and that a domestic education for them was most desirable. The petition was solely for the education of the catholic clergy, but a lay seminary had

had been established near the college, which had the benefit of the professors of the college. The catholics had not been allowed to enter the university of Dublin, till the relaxation in 1793, immediately after which the institution at Maynooth had been founded. Mr. Grattan said, that the question lay within a narrow compass : whether the Roman-catholic was to go abroad, to form foreign connections, involve himself in foreign relations, and bring home foreign affections to his country ; or whether he was to remain in his native land, and there acquire the instruction he was there to disseminate ?—Keep the Roman-catholic at home, said Mr. G. Home education will promote allegiance. Kept at home, and taught to love his country, he must revere its government ; foreign education can engender no great loyalty.—Mr. Banks thought the institution highly impolitic, and that catholicism in Ireland should not be upheld, but discouraged.—Lord Stanley highly approved the principle of the institution.

The resolutions were agreed to, and reported March 4th ; when the conversation approaching to the style of a debate, was resumed on the grant of 5000*l.* in addition to the 8000*l.* formerly granted to the Roman-catholic college at Maynooth.

Mr. Perceval said, that in perusing the journals of the Irish house of commons, at the period when the measure of founding the Maynooth college was submitted to the Irish parliament, the catholics themselves presented a petition against the inexpediency of excluding the protestants from the option of being educated there ; being sensible, no doubt, that friendship and concilia-

tion would follow from the professors of the two religions being associated in their education. Had the public money of that time been expended in enlarging the university of Dublin, instead of adopting the policy of a separate institution, a great object would have been obtained, the benefits arising from which would have every day increased. The interests of the protestant university were sacrificed to the advancement of the catholic seminary. Within a few years the professors of the latter institution were doubled ; there being, instead of the nine original professors, now eighteen. In the university of Dublin, provision was made for only 100 persons, including the fellows, senior and junior scholars, and sizers ; whilst the public were called on to defray the expences of 200 Roman-catholic professors and students in the college of Maynooth, a class of subjects who, in their religious tenets, withheld from their lawful sovereign the admission of his supremacy.—As to the place of education, whether abroad or at home, it did not seem to Mr. P. a matter of much consequence. The true and strong source of danger and hostility lay in the principles in which the Roman-catholics were educated. There seemed to Mr. P. a great mystery about the Maynooth institution. There was nothing like a visitorial inspection, no inquiry as to the doctrine instilled, and discipline exercised over a number of youth educated, if not in aversion, at least in opposition and hostility to the principles of the protestant establishment.

Sir John Newport did not admit, that either the existence or the enlargement of the college of Maynooth was prejudicial to the interests of the

university of Dublin. The increase of catholics at the university of Dublin had been progressive, and at this moment their number was twice as great as it had ever been before. But it was not in the university of Dublin only, that the number of catholic students had increased. Great numbers of the higher orders of that body were to be found in the universities of England, and those of Glasgow and Edinburgh. The enlargement of the university of Dublin would be to no purpose. Persons whose intention it was to instruct their flocks in certain articles of faith, and in the observance of certain religious ceremonies, would never be induced or forced to embrace a system of education foreign from those intentions. The Roman-catholics being in a great degree cut off from foreign education; to restrict them to the university of Dublin, would be to restrict them to a state of ignorance. As to what had fallen from Mr. P. about the college of Maynooth being independent of all visitorial inspection and power, the learned gentleman would find it distinctly specified by the statute, that the lord chancellor and judges of the country shall be visitors of the morals and conduct of the seminary, as connected with civil policy; wisely abstaining from all interference either in their religious doctrine or discipline.

Mr. Banks objected to the additional grant now moved for, as it would double the number of students for the catholic priesthood in Ireland, and consequently make the £.5000. annual. A regular supply for the catholic priesthood, like many other objects, might be accomplished by private contributions.

Mr. Grattan was surprised to hear from Mr. Perceval, that if the Roman-catholics of Ireland were to

be educated in the principles of their religion, it was little matter whether they received that education in Ireland or in France. The jealousy hitherto entertained of catholicism, was founded, not on the mere doctrine, but on its foreign connections, its foreign relations, its foreign views. But, now, the objection was changed. No danger was apprehended of those foreign relations and foreign views. The Roman-catholic might go abroad. But, if kept at home, if educated in the bosom of his country, he would be dangerous. Was this the doctrine? If so, in order to be refuted, it needed only to be repeated. And, if it was not, if foreign connections and views were dangerous, why promote those views, and strengthen those connections, by exiling the Roman-catholic for the purpose of educating him,—not at the expence and under the protection of his majesty's government, but as a pensioner on the bounty of the emperor of France?

Lord Mahon observed, that the influence of the catholic priests in Ireland had been too strongly exemplified by the events of the rebellion. He therefore considered it as an inestimable benefit, to have the care of their education committed to the government of the country.

Mr. Wilberforce confessed that he was not one of those men who entertained the enlarged and liberal views on religious subjects, insisted on with so much energy by Mr. Grattan. He was not so much like a certain ruler (Buonaparte), of whom it had been very happily said, that he was an honorary member of all religions. He could not help saying, that in his opinion, the institution at Maynooth would cramp the growth of protestantism in Ireland.

It would be cruel and criminal to oppress or restrain the catholic religion. But it was no oppression not to favour it to the detriment of the protestant establishment.

Lord Howick observed, that as the principle of the institution had been acquiesced in ever since 1795, it was strange that the present grant should be resisted. For, as the house had acknowledged the principle, it followed that they could not refuse such additional grants as times and circumstances might render necessary. This was an argument in favour of the grant, from their own concession. But, in support of the argument, he could instance a fact, which, he was confident, would establish the necessity of encouraging home education for the catholic priesthood of the land. He was sorry he had not the document about him, but the fact was, that doctor Walsh, a priest of talents, who was appointed head of the college established in Paris for the education of catholic priests, had used all means in his power to induce such of the Irish catholics as went

for their education in Lisbon, to go to his college. He had offered them not only education, but every temptation that he thought likely to withdraw them from their king and country. On a representation of the matter to the catholic bishops in Ireland, they treated it as it deserved, and denounced exclusion from the faith against any who might be weak enough to fall into the snare laid for their allegiance. This threat had the desired effect. But we should not in future leave any description of his majesty's subjects exposed to the temptations of the enemy. Lord Howick expressed, in the strongest terms, an intention of making up, as far as lay in his power, for the time which had been mispent with respect to Ireland. And with respect to the grant to the catholic college of Maynooth, if circumstances made it necessary to have the grant made longer, he should most cordially support it. Of course he gave his full assent to the resolution now proposed.—This resolution and the others were then severally moved and carried.

CHAP. VI.

Finances of the Country.—Supplies.—Ways and Means.—Plan of Finance, with its Object, proposed by Lord Henry Petty.—Eleven Resolutions relating to his Plan laid on the Table for the consideration of the House of Commons.—Objections to the Plan by Mr. Johnstone, - and by Lord Castlereagh.—Resolutions relating to a Plan of Finance, submitted to the House by Lord Castlereagh, in place of that of Lord H. P.—Objections to Lord H. P.'s Plan by Mr. Long.—Lord H. P.'s Plan defended by Mr. Tierney,—and by Lord H. P. himself.—Further Reasoning against Lord H. P.'s Plan by Lord Castlereagh.—Fundamental Error in Lord C.'s Plan of Finance pointed out by Mr. Giles.—Lord H. P.'s Plan defended by Mr. Davie Giddy.—Resolutions on Lord H. P.'s Plan reported and agreed to.—Plan of Finance by Sir James Pulteney.—Lord P.'s Plan defended, and Lord C.'s attacked by Mr. H. Thornton.—Ways and Means.—Progress of the Commission of Military Inquiry.—Abuses in the Barrack Department.—Fraudulent Dealings of Mr. Alexander Davison.—Proceedings of the Treasury with regard to Davison.—Motion by Mr. Robson for the Appoinment of a Committee of Inquiry into useless Places, and sinecure Offices.—Slightly amended by Lord H. Petty, and agreed to.—Reflections on the Proceedings in Parliament relating to Finance.—On the Nature of Money, and its great and still increasing Influx.—Bad Effects of this.—Observations on the Funding System.—And on the Sinking Fund for paying off the National Debt.

THE estimates for the service of the current year having been approved, it became the next and most important duty of the house of commons, to devise in what manner the free revenue of the country might be rendered sufficient for defraying so enormous expences.

Thursday, January 29, in the house of commons, lord Henry Petty moved the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the finances of the country ; also, that the several

acts relating to the redemption of the public debt, and also the several acts for granting to his majesty certain duties for a limited time, after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, be referred to the committee. The house having resolved itself into the said committee, Mr. Hobhouse in the chair ;

Lord Henry Petty, after a proœmium relating to the arduous nature of the task he had to perform, and requesting the patient and unwearied attention of the house, proceeded to state as the foundation of what he

he should have afterwards to submit to the house, the supplies, and ways and means for the present year, as far as they could then be estimated. Nearly the whole of the supplies had already been voted by the house. He came now to state the supplies wanted: the total amount of which, for Great Britain and Ireland, as a joint charge, was 43,811,340*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Of this aggregate sum, the portion to be furnished by Great Britain, was 40,527,065*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; that to be defrayed by Ireland, £.5,314,275.*

After an enumeration of the various articles of ways and means, he stated, that in addition to the several sums for which those provided, there remained to be raised by loan £.12,200,000. The whole of the means were then to be stated thus:—

Duty on malt, pen- sions, tobacco, &c.	} £2,750,000
Surplus of consoli- dated fund,	} 3,500,000
War taxes,.....	19,800,000
Lottery,	450,000
Exchequer bills on a vote of credit,	} 2,400,000
Loan,	12,200,000
<hr/>	
TOTAL,	£41,100,000

It should be observed, that the total of the supplies being 40,527,065*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* while that of the ways and means was £.41,100,000, there would remain an excess of 572,934*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* an excess which it might be desirable to provide, with an eye to those circumstances in the state of the world, which might occasion an unavoidable fluctuation in that part of our revenue which arose from the trade and commerce of the country.

Lord H. Petty having thus fully stated the supplies, and ways and means for the year, said, that in ordinary times, he might be justified in confining his views to the exigencies of the moment; that he might here close his statement, dismissing the subject for the present year, and relieving himself from the necessity of trespassing farther on the patience of the house. But in the present crisis of the history of the world, it was their duty, if they could, to anticipate the dangers it contained, and to provide against those evils which it threatened. First of all, it became their duty to make such arrangements as should enable us, if the war should be protracted, to maintain the dreadful conflict, with the firmness we had hitherto shewn in its support, and, if possible, with increased energy and exertion. It was of great importance to consider of what application our resources in future would admit, and, if possible, to combine with a provision for the vigorous support of the contest in which we are engaged, some relief from the prospect of increasing burthens.—This was the object of the plan of finance he had to propose. He proceeded to state the plan of necessity, at very great length, in detail, together with the arguments on which it was founded. The spirit or first principle of the plan, appears to have been to render the operation of the sinking fund more equal in its progress; to increase its present powers, and to diffuse over a great number of years those extensive effects, which would, according to the present system, be confined to the latest period of its operation; and to keep up the price of stocks

* For a detailed account of the supplies, see Appendix to the Chronicle.

by the application of a larger sinking fund to the redemption of the present debt, until the period to its final extinction, than would have been made during the same period, by the effect of the present system.

Lord Petty, in recapitulating the heads of his system, stated, that we should in the first place, by this plan, be enabled to provide for an extraordinary expenditure of £.32,000,000.—Should any farther charge arise, that charge must, under this, as under any other system of finance, be productive of additional burthens.—But (unforeseen charges apart) we should be enabled to provide for £.32,000,000 without any additional burthen on the public for the next three years, and, should the war continue so long, for the seven years subsequent to that period, with the comparatively trifling addition to the taxes of £.293,000 annually. But, should the war be still farther protracted, should it even continue for ten years beyond these two periods, we should have the means of providing for an expenditure of £.32,000 without imposing on the public any additional burthen at all. And this relief would be obtained without the least injury to the interest of the stock-holder. On the contrary, an addition would be made to the sinking fund even in the present year. An amount equal to the present unredeemed debt would be more speedily redeemed. The proportion which the sinking fund bore to the unredeemed debt, and on which the period of the duration of that debt depended, would be increased. And, by a more equal distribution of the powers of

the sinking fund, those inconveniences would be avoided, which would necessarily arise from the too great influx of money into the market during the latter years of its operation. It was true, indeed, that a part of the war taxes would be pledged beyond the war, but, he had already shewn that the property tax might, under any circumstances, be released at the end of six months from the ratification of the definitive. And, by the application of the excesses, as they should arise, of the sinking funds of the present war-debts, as they should arise, the release of the other war taxes would be considerably accelerated.

Important, lord H. Petty observed, as the advantages of this plan were, both in respect of the present relief which it afforded, and the prevention of those future evils, which the unlimited operation of the sinking fund must ultimately occasion, its principal benefit consisted in the impression which it must make both in this country and out of it: where it would be seen, that without any farther material pressure on the resources of the country, and by a perseverance only in the wonted exertions, parliament now found itself enabled to meet with confidence all the exigencies of the present war, to whatever period its continuance might be necessary for maintaining the honour and independence of the empire.—He concluded with laying eleven resolutions relating to his plan, on the table; and proposed that the consideration of them should be adjourned till Wednesday se'n-night.*

Mr. Johnstone, though he agreed

* These resolutions will be found in the Appendix to the Chronicle. See also, in the Appendix to the Chronicle, this plan of Finance, as described by the minister, and published in an official Paper.

to the propriety of postponing all debate till the resolutions should be printed, yet thought it necessary to make a very few observations at the present moment; because if the impression made by the elaborate and eloquent speech of the noble lord were to go abroad with the apparent acquiescence of the house, the country might be induced to entertain an opinion which could never be realized. All the noble lord's conclusions proceeded on the supposition, that the annual expenditure of the country would not exceed 38 millions. Grant him this basis, and the rest followed. What had been the consequence of a similar hope held out at the beginning of the war? Lord Sidmouth, for whom he entertained the highest respect, then at the head of his majesty's government, on the supposition that the annual expenditure would not exceed 26 millions, trusted that we might be enabled to carry on the war without any increase of debt, by the operation of the sinking fund. But, in the 4th year of the war, our debt had increased 50 millions on account of England, and 17 on account of Ireland. He feared that a similar result would follow the present calculations. Lord Sidmouth had assumed, that the annual expenditure would not go beyond 26 millions: and lord H. Petty had assumed that it would not go beyond 38 millions*. The grounds of the former prediction had failed; and so might those of the latter. Besides this, the noble lord had omitted to consider the necessary enhancement that must take place in the price of every article required for the service of the coun-

try. Nor had he made any allowance for, what was inevitable, the situation of the continent, which would call for essential aid from this country. The chairman of the committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on the present question; which was brought into discussion on the 12th of February, when lord Castlereagh rose for the purpose of reviewing the new and extended plan of finance, proposed, and to compare it in all its parts, and all its bearings, with the present system. Any one, he said, who looked to such an extended system of warfare as the present, would be satisfied as to the necessity of being prepared for it to an indefinite length. He was not displeased that the noble lord had gone the length of calculation on a probable duration of this for 20 years. But it was too much to incorporate the calculation of the expences of such a length of time, into arrangements to be adopted at present. It was impossible that parliament could now provide for occasions so distant, and events so uncertain, without involving itself in infinite contradictions and embarrassments. He admitted that unless data were assumed, it was impossible to reason or arrive at any conclusion. But what he feared was, that by the assumption of fallacious data, far from being enabled to proceed consistently, we should be led into continual errors. It should be recollected, that the expenditure of £.32,000,000 was an expenditure cut down from £.44,000,000, and in setting that forth, as the probable amount of our war expenditure,

*Of which sum, it is to be observed, £.6,700,000 is raised by the ordinary taxes.

care should be taken not to mislead the country with regard to the burthens it would have to bear. Lord Castlereagh proceeded to state, at great length, and with much detail, his objections to lord H. Petty's plan of finance, which, on raising money by double loans, resembled the usurious terms on which a distressed man raised money to defray the interest of sums borrowed antecedently. When the noble lord erected his superstructure of two stories on such a basis, he might as well have raised his castle to as many more, like the Indian pagoda, and, by borrowing the interest of the interest of his supplementary loans, have carried his principle to its ultimate point. But though lord C. had explained at some length, his objections to the plan of Lord H. P., he was still anxious to submit them in a more precise form to the house, in the shape of resolutions; which he offered rather as his objections to the system of the noble lord, than as the principles on which he should be disposed to found any system. Lord Castlereagh afterwards, Feb. 26, added to these, three other resolutions.

It had been alledged by Mr. Thornton, that lord C.'s resolutions instituted comparisons between lord H. Petty's, and the old mode (Mr. Pitt's) of raising the expenditure within the year, and not with either of the plans he proposed to substitute. Lord C. calculated, that in 1816 the sinking fund would not only be capable of furnishing the aid now looked to from it, but also a large sum in addition. By adding, therefore, the annual average want of £. 400,000 to the loan of the year, and

carrying the interest of it, *i. e.* £. 33,000 to be advanced out of the consolidated fund, to be replaced by the sinking fund, as soon as it should afford a surplus applicable to the purpose, the whole difficulty would be surmounted.

There was another principle, lord C. said, that might be applied to the object of lord H. Petty, namely, that when the amount of the sinking fund should exceed the interest of the redeemed debt, no provision should be made by new taxes for the interest of the loan, but that it should be provided for out of the interest of the debt unredeemed in that year; and that this was not fair at a time when it was universally agreed, that further taxation ought to be abstained from. Two of the resolutions which he subsequently proposed, were therefore intended to shew, that lord H. P.'s plan would bear as little comparison with the modifications of it, which he had proposed, as with the old system. The third resolution was, to shew that by lord H. P.'s mode of managing the sinking fund, more injury would be done to the stock-holders, than by either of the plans proposed by lord C.

The whole of the resolutions moved by lord Castlereagh, will be found in another part of this volume*. Lord H. Petty observed, that the great objection of lord C. to the new financial system, was, that it meant to legislate for futurity. He begged to call the attention of the house to the fact, that neither he, nor those who supported his system, had ever stated to the house that they could anticipate the future, or prepare any plan that

* See Appendix to the Chronicle.

would cover the exigencies of a war, for 20 years, without any change. If he continued to fill the situation which he then held, it would be his duty to explore the cause of the change when it occurred. He proposed to equalize the operation of the sinking fund, by adding to it now, with a view of taking from it hereafter. But the noble lord had taken advantage of the excess of the sinking fund, without adverting to the concurrent principle of adding to that fund, which was a leading feature of his system. He had taken all the beneficial result, but left out the operating cause. Lord P. however, assured lord C. that not only in this instance, but at all times, he would be ready to attend to any suggestions from him, or any of the honourable gentlemen near him.—The debate was then adjourned to Monday the 16th of February.

On that day lord Castlereagh rose for the purpose of moving the postponement of his finance resolutions, from that to some future day. He knew that in considering lord H. P.'s resolution, his own must of course come under review; but he hoped that the noble lord, considering the magnitude of the subject, would be disposed to grant some farther delay.—He was desirous of entering upon some explanation of the modification of lord P.'s plan, which he had offered the other day, because, though from this explanation, it should appear that the modification was more objectionable than was at first apprehended, yet the noble lord, in pointing out the defects of this, would illustrate the defects of his own plan. He confessed that he had discovered some errors in his own statements, which he had amended.—Lord C. con-

cluded by moving, that the consideration of his resolutions should be postponed to that day se'nnight. Lord H. Petty would not object to any day for the consideration of the noble lord's resolutions, though, he observed, these must come under review in discussing the present plan. The motion of lord Castlereagh, for postponing the consideration of his own resolutions, was then agreed to.

Lord H. Petty moved, that the house should resolve itself into a committee, to consider further of the finances of the country, which was agreed to. On the motion for the speaker's leaving the chair, Mr. Long rose, and said, that though it was not possible, even for those who were conversant with subjects of this nature, to make themselves masters of the noble lord's plan, within a time so limited, as the house was called on to discuss the plan, he would now offer the few observations that at present occurred to him.—Lord H. Petty thought that he had better state these in the committee.

Mr. Long replied, that he thought it more regular to proceed now, as his objections pointed rather to the principle of the plan, than to the detail, though he did not object even to the principle, to a certain extent. To a certain extent he saw no objection to borrowing from the war taxes; but he must object, he said, to the system of pledging the whole of the war taxes, independent of the property tax, and at last the property tax also.—The noble lord ought to consider the nature of his system of ways and means; and particularly to consider the furious objections made to the property tax, which was called a system,

ten, not of taxation, but of confiscation. But if he had great doubts, as to the propriety of pledging the war taxes to the full extent proposed by the noble lord, he had still stronger doubts as to the data, on which the plan was founded. He had supposed, that during the whole period of 20 years, the war expenses would not exceed 32 millions annually. But he ought to have taken into the account, the subsidies that might be wanted, and the depreciation of money that might be wanted.--That lord H. P. imposed no new taxes for the first three years, was a measure of which Mr. Long highly approved. For by this means, relief would be afforded to the people, and taxation might be had recourse to afterwards, if this should be necessary. This circumstance would have the best effect too, on the permanent taxes. If, therefore, this period of respite had been extended to five years, he could have had no objection to the plan. The noble lord, in the mean time, might have observed the progress of the sinking fund, of the war taxes, and of the permanent taxes, and have borrowed upon these, as he should find it expedient. But to take a period of 20 years, and to proceed on the supposition that 32 millions only would be required for the war expenditure, was to legislate for futurity, on grounds the most uncertain and erroneous that could be conceived.

Mr. Tierney said, that lord H. P.'s plan was not intended to legislate for 20 years, it merely held out the prospect of what might be done in 20 years, certain data being allowed. It did not tie up the hands of the legislature from adopting such alterations as circumstances might render

necessary. As to the depreciation of money, if there was any mode better than another for preventing the depreciation of money, it was, to prevent any additional taxation.--The house then went into a committee.

Mr. Rose, with many calculations and details, contended that lord H. Petty's plan, not only had a direct tendency to interrupt the progress of the old sinking fund, in paying off the present debt, but anticipated our resources instead of providing new ones; and that, in the course of its operation, it would have the effect of diminishing the sinking fund, and increasing, to an immense amount, the capital of the debt. A moderate and reasonable allowance for unforeseen expenses, would unavoidably increase the supplementary loans, and involve a necessity of imposing taxes to a considerably larger amount than the noble lord had led the house to expect. His entreaty, however, to the noble lord was, not that he would relinquish his plan, nor even that he would at present make any alteration in the detail of it: but, only to limit the experiment of it to the present year, which would answer all his purposes completely and effectually, and afford him and his majesty's other subjects leisure to consider it more fully themselves, and to advise with others, as well as to the public, to understand it better than they now do.

Lord Henry Petty, in the course of a further explanation, and vindication, at great length, of his own plan, particularly where it was opposed to lord Castlereagh's, deprecated and protested against the opinion that what had been raised as necessary to the prosecution of war, should be levied and rendered perma-

permanent in a peace establishment ; and asked what substitute could be found for his plan ? How could the same relief be afforded by a system that should every year make a great addition to the permanent taxes ? It was impossible to stop taxation otherwise than by mortgaging the war taxes. — He had in contemplation a measure from which a very great accession to the public revenue might be expected, namely, the prevention of smuggling, by making the revenue-officers participate in the benefit of seizure, which they did not at present. With a view to this object, a large peace-establishment would be highly beneficial : and if chargeable in one view, it would be beneficial on the whole. Among advantages of his plan, he stated that it was peculiarly calculated to keep up the price of stocks, and down the price of provisions ; or at least to prevent those fluctuations in prices, which so mischievously tended to depreciate the value of money. It was in the first of these advantages, he said, the certainty it afforded to the stock-holder, that he might go where he pleased to a good market, that the great benefit of his plan consisted. Lord Castlereagh observed, that lord H. Petty had that night, in express terms, admitted that his system was founded on a principle of raising money upon a compound interest, though he contended for the advantage of a compound benefit. He repeated, that lord P.'s plan would increase the public debt ninety millions. He contended, that lord P.'s system of double loans and compound interest would only lead to bankruptcy and ruin. Mr. Giles undertook to prove the existence of a fundamental error of immense magnitude, that pervaded the whole of

lord C.'s system, arising from his omission to make any account of the accumulating interest of the sum to be borrowed. Mr. Davie Gidd considered lord H. P.'s plan as possessing all the physical and moral powers necessary for the attainment of its object. It was correct in all its parts ; allowance being made for any thing that might hereafter impede the operations of the machinery. — The resolutions were agreed to and reported Thursday, February 19 ; when, the order of the day being moved by lord H. Petty,

Sir James Pulteney (from the fact that the price of stocks was at its highest, when there was scarcely any sinking fund, namely in 1790, when the 3 per cents. were at 96, drew the inference that the price of stocks was not in proportion to the sinking fund. The best security for keeping up the price, he said, was the quantity of capital to be invested in stock. It was agreed that the accumulation of the sinking fund should stop some time. He thought it should stop now. The accumulation of debt would thus be prevented, and the situation of the stock-holder not deteriorated. He gave notice that he had to propose a plan of finance, which, on an accurate comparison, he thought would be found preferable to that of lord H. Petty. By this, he said, a great accumulation of debt would be avoided, and the war taxes preserved untouched. — Even on the plan of taking the war taxes, the system which he had to propose was preferable to that of the noble lord's.

Mr. H. Thornton deprecated equally the continuance of heavy taxation, and the immediate invasion of the sinking fund : on which account he was inclined to approve lord H. Petty.

Petty's plan; to which, indeed, the most maturely weighed of the plans on the other side, very nearly approached.—As to lord C.'s plan, he charged it with extreme inaccuracy on the same ground, on which it had been before severely attacked by Mr. Giles. It was unpardonable, he said, to delude the people with statements representing the charges of the new system as comparatively burthensome, and to exclude, from one of the plans compared, all consideration of accumulating interest. In general, he urged, as lord H. P. had also done, that lord C.'s plan invaded the security of the stock-holder, by taking the excesses of the sinking fund, without offering any compensation. The debate, in which, the speakers were Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Rose, Mr. Corry, Mr. Perceval, lord Henry Petty, lord Castlereagh, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Vansittart, and Mr. Canning, was continued till a very late hour. But nothing of importance was stated on either side, that had not been, in many instances, stated and urged before in the preceding part of the debate, or in the previous stages of the business. The question being loudly called for, the resolutions were read a second time, and leave given to bring in bills agreeably to the resolutions.

April 13. The house having resolved itself into a committee on the Loan interest bill, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that he had no objections to the interest of the loan being secured according to lord H. P.'s plan for the present year, but wished to avoid pledging the house to approve of any part of that plan for the future. A similar declaration was made in the

house of lords, April 23, by lord Hawkesbury, the new secretary of state for the home department.

On the 3d of March, sir James Pulteney moved his resolutions on finance, pursuant to his former notice. He did not propose to enter on any detailed observations on his plan, till his calculations should be before the house; and should, for the present, content himself with shewing that a considerable saving would accrue without any inconvenience whatever. He proposed to take advantage of the war taxes during the war, and to mortgage them only at the end of the war, and then to charge the war debt upon the war taxes. By this plan, there would be a smaller amount of permanent debt, and a larger sinking fund created, than by the new one proposed by lord H. Petty. By this mode of finance, the supplementary loans would not be felt during the war; and the amount of the war loan would be but 11 millions annually; the interest of which he proposed to provide for, in part, out of the proceeds of the sinking fund.—Sir James concluded with moving the ten following resolutions, which were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed:

1. "That in the new plan of finance, it is proposed to mortgage, during each year of war, a certain portion of the war taxes, to provide for the payment of the interest and sinking fund of part of the loan, which shall be made in that year; and also to provide what shall be further wanted for the public service by a supplementary loan.

2. "That, the war expenditure being stated at 32,000,000*l.* it will be necessary, in addition to

the war taxes unpledged, to make loans in the first year to the amount of 12,000,000*l.* in order to meet that expenditure, and loans to a larger amount in each subsequent year.

3. "That if no part of the war taxes were to be pledged, a loan of 11,000,000*l.* annually, would be sufficient for this purpose.—That the amount of the present sinking fund is 8,331,709*l.*, and therefore the annual interest of a loan to that amount might be provided, by appropriating for that purpose the interest of debt redeemed annually without causing any diminution in the present amount of that fund. That the interest of 2,668,291*l.* being the difference between the present amount of the sinking fund, and the sum of 11,000,000*l.*, with the usual sinking fund of one per cent. upon the nominal capital, would be 177,886*l.* per annum, supposing the 3 per cents. to continue at 60: and that if it should at any time be thought expedient to appropriate for the interest of such sum, viz. 2,668,291*l.*, a part of the interest redeemed by the operation of the sinking fund within the year, there would be on that account, a reduction of such sinking fund in each year to the amount of 133,418*l.* That the employment of a considerable sum in the purchase of stock, at successive periods throughout the year, under the provisions which now regulate the purchase of stock by the commissioners for the redemption of the national debt, has a tendency to keep up the price of the funds, and is consequently, in the time of war, of advantage both to the public and to the stockholder.

4. "That the sinking fund may in each year, be carried to the amount

proposed for such year in the new plan, by making a supplementary loan equal to the amount of the difference between the sinking fund, as it would otherwise stand for such year, and the amount proposed in such plan for the purpose of supplying that difference.

5. "That such supplementary loan, when added to the sinking fund by reducing an amount of interest equal to the charge of interest increased by raising the same, it is obvious that, whatever advantage might result from so large an increase of sinking fund, operating in the market, (if an increase to the amount proposed by the new plan, and wholly produced by adding to the loan of the year, can really be deemed advantageous,) might equally be obtained by this mode, without an additional burthen to the public.

6. "That the smallness of the loan for the service of the year, proportion to the sinking fund, may also have a tendency to keep up the price of funds.

7. "That this advantage will result in a greater degree from the system of borrowing 11,000,000 only in each year, than by having recourse to the larger loans, which would be required for the service each year under the new plan.

8. "That this mode of providing for the war expenditure, would consequently be more advantageous to the public, and to the stockholder than the new plan; and that if, upon the return of peace, a portion of the war taxes exactly equal to what would be pledged at the same period by the new plan, were then to be pledged, to meet the annual charge of such portion of the total debt, that amount of taxes would provide

for at an interest of 10 per cent., including the sinking fund upon the same, the remainder would be the permanent debt, leaving the present annual charge of the portion of the debt so deducted and provided for, to be added to the amount of the permanent sinking fund.

9. "That the debt on the war taxes, being in the same manner deducted on the return of peace, from the total debt which may have then been contracted upon the new plan, the remainder would be the permanent debt incurred by that plan, and that, the sinking fund of the war taxes being deducted from the total

sinking fund, which may have arisen within the same period, the remainder would be the permanent sinking fund.

10. "That the operations of the mode now proposed, whilst they afford some comparative advantage during the continuance of the war, would place the finances of the country in a much more favourable situation, at the restoration of peace, than those of the new plan, at whatever period peace may be concluded; and that at the termination of the period of 20 years, the comparison would be as follows:—

Permanent Debt by the New Plan	- - - - -	£. 318,311,495
Permanent Debt by the Mode proposed	- - - - -	285,595,705
Less Debt by the Mode proposed	- - - - -	£. 32,715,790
Sinking Fund, Mode proposed	- - - - -	14,359,900
Sinking Fund of the New Plan	- - - - -	12,762,691
Larger Sinking Fund by Mode proposed	- - - - -	£. 1,597,209
Amount of Taxes imposed by the New Plan	- - - - -	£. 2,051,000
Amount of Taxes imposed by Mode proposed	- - - - -	1,985,228
Less Amount of Taxes by the Mode proposed	- - - - -	£. 65,772

The resolutions were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed, and the debate on them was adjourned to Thursday se'nnight."

Next day, March 4, the house having resolved itself into a committee of supply, lord H. Petty moved for a sum, not exceeding 80,000*l.*, to make good a like sum advanced to the king of Prussia for the defence of his fortresses, in consequence of the urgency of the state of affairs on the continent: which was granted.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of ways and means; when lord H. Petty rose pursuant to notice, to recapitulate the supplies, and ways and means for the year, and the terms of the loan that he had contracted. As this loan had been negotiated, since he had opened his plan of finance, the intervening time had enabled him to make the several statements of supplies and ways and means, with greater accuracy than he had done on that occasion.

According

According to his former statement, the Total of the Supplies to be frayed by Great-Britain was, 40,527,065*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

By his corrected Statement - - - - - *£.* 41,500,8

The Ways and Means by which the Supplies were to be covered, according to his former Statement, were - - *£.* 41,100,0

By the corrected Statement - - - - - *£.* 41,671,1

Leaving an Excess over Supplies - - - - - *£.* 170,2

The terms of the Loan were, for every *£.* 100 subscribed,

Three per Cent. Reduced - - - - - *£.* 70 0

Three per Cent. Consols. - - - - - 70 0

Navy Five per Cents. - - - - - 10 12

Being at an Interest of 4*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

The loan of last year, he observed, had been negotiated at an interest of 4*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

Lord H. Petty entered into a calculation to shew, that, by a deduction of the supplies which were extraordinary in the votes of the present year, such as the payment of the Loyalty loan, the subsidies to the king of Sweden (280,000*l.*), the emperor of Russia (500,000*l.*), and to the king of Prussia the remainder of the sum total on credit, and the excess of the extraordinaries of the present year, the supplies to be prospectively raised, would be reduced from the supplies of the present year, already stated, to 38,100,130*l.*—The first resolution being moved,

Mr. Rose observed, that the noble lord had excluded from his consideration, in the first formation of his plan, any estimate founded on the subsidies that might be necessary; and yet, scarcely a month had elapsed, when he came forward with subsidies to the amount of nearly one million! He had always been of opinion, that lord H. P.'s supposition that 32 millions would be sufficient prospectively for the war, was totally fallacious. Sir Thomas Turton said, the event had proved that the war expenditure could not be confined to 32 millions. After a few observations in explanation of the

statements before the committee the resolutions were agreed to and ordered to be committed.

Of the various plans of finance, that took up so great a portion of the time and attention of the house of commons in this session of parliament, has been thought proper to give a fuller account than is permitted, by our limits, to many other proceedings, because their object is of vast importance; and because, out of the discussions to which they give birth some results may arise for the correction and improvement of our political œconomy.

In an account of the proceedings of parliament, relating to finance, the progress of the Commission of Military Enquiry is to be omitted.—This commission, which had been appointed in the last year of the administration of Mr. Pitt, and renewed under the present administration, had brought to light abuses of very great magnitude in the barrack department. It appeared that general Deland, barrack-master-general, had been in the habit of drawing, through the medium of Mr. Greenwood, an army-agent, immense sums of public money, long before they were wanted; and that in a part of

of his accounts, (as there had not been time for examining the whole,) there were over-charges, and mis-statements to the amount of no less ~~a sum~~ than ninety thousand pounds*.

The report of the commissioners, (being their third,) made early in the present session of parliament, related to Mr. Alexander Davison, banker, and colonel of a regiment of volunteers. This man, who had been lately tried for bribery at elections, and imprisoned for that offence, soon after his coming out of prison, had been made treasurer of the ordnance; an office in which, from three to four millions passed through his hands of the public money. It appeared from the report, that in consequence of a bargain with general Delancey, Davison was to receive a commission of two and a half per cent. for supplying the articles of beds, bedding, sheets, blankets, towels, iron-mongery, candles, beer, and forage; but that, as to coals, he was to supply this article as a merchant.

It appeared from the report, that the way in which the public was injured by Davison, was two-fold. First, by following the example of Delancey, in drawing immense sums of money, long before they were

expended by him for the public service: he had always in hand a million or more of the public money; of the interest of which he thus deprived the public. Secondly, he imposed on the public in the price of the articles furnished. On this head there did not appear to have been any means of detection afforded, as far as related to the articles furnished on commission: but ample means of detection were found with respect to the coals, and the commissioners did not fail to make a proper use of them. The bargain concerning the coals was this: Davison was to buy the coals on his own account, and to sell them to the barrack-office, at the whole-sale prices, at the several places where the barracks were situated: and, that these prices might be ascertained in a regular way, Davison was to produce certificates that his prices were fair; these certificates being signed by persons of the most perfect respectability. But it appeared that Delancey had never made any inquiry into the character, or the means of knowledge possessed by the persons who signed Davison's certificates, save in one single instance†. Had he conceived himself to be under any check or control,

* Vol. XLVII. (1806) p. 79.

† In the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, the certificates were generally signed by a person of the name of George-Richard Walker, a dealer in coals, and who was concerned with Mr. Davison under some agreement or contract, in supplying coals for the barracks in Guernsey and the adjacent islands, for about four years. He was afterwards Mr. Davison's agent for about two years more, in the same business, at a commission of 2½ per cent. on an estimate price of the coals delivered. He was also Mr. Davison's agent in supplying candles during the whole time. This person had, therefore, had a direct interest in certifying high prices: and he had also an interest in the quantity delivered in; for while he acted as Mr. Davison's agent, he received, on an agreed valuation of 65 shillings per chaldron, on all the coals measured in the barracks. It was during this period, that the great increase in the cargoes sent to these islands appeared.—Now this Richard-George Walker was convicted of perjury and executed." *Extracted from the Third Report of the Commission of Military Inquiry. See the whole Report in the Appendix to the Chronicle.*

it is probable that, in his tricks, he would have been less daring.

In the first place, he charged, in point of measure, as a retailer, not making the allowance always made by wholesale dealers, of one chaldron in twenty: so that, supposing his prices to have been fair, he thus gained one twentieth part more, than would have been done by a fair wholesale dealer. This, however, was a trifle, compared with what follows. It appears, from a comparative view of the prices which Davison paid, and those which he charged to the government, (and which were paid to him for a course of nine years,) that the average of the price charged to the public, was eighty-one shillings per chaldron; and the average of the price paid by Davison, sixty-one shillings per chaldron; making a difference of twenty-five in the hundred. To this sum, again, must be added, the one chaldron in twenty, which Davison ought to have given in, as the wholesalers do, amounting to five pounds in the hundred more: thus making a gain of *thirty* pounds in every hundred. Farther still, Davison was bound to make the deliveries in the most favourable seasons; instead of which, he made almost the whole of them in *winter*, when coals were dearest, though he had bought them at the seasons when coals were cheapest; and that too, through the most shameful and culpable inattention, if not the connivance of general Delancey, with the public money. For many other instances, and the most accurate details, concerning the fraudulent

dealing of Mr. Alexander Davison we refer our readers to the report of the commissioners.---The wealth that this man accumulated at the expense of the public, must have been immense; nor was he at any pains to shade it from the public eye, but on the contrary, seemed desirous to display it by the utmost splendour and magnificence*. In short, he seemed destined to rouse the attention of government to the conduct of their servants, and the agents of its servants.

Lord Archibald Hamilton, who had given notice, in the house of commons, of a motion which he intended to bring forward respecting the third report of the commissioners of military inquiry, on the 2d of February, called the attention of the house to this subject. He had intended to have moved, that the attorney-general should be instructed to take the necessary measures for ascertaining and securing, by due course of law, such sums as should be due to the public from Mr. Alexander Davison, in consequence of the transactions disclosed in the third report of the commissioners of military inquiry. But he had since learnt that the business was in the hands of the treasury, with whose proceedings he was unwilling, especially after some communication he had had with his noble friend (lord H. Petty) to interfere. He thought it his duty, however, to state the view with which he had taken up the subject. He had considered that, the report having been made, it was far from being creditable that it should be

* He was a purchaser of the most valuable pictures, as well as of estates, and was in the habit of giving grand and splendid entertainments not only to the nobility but to the Prince of Wales, and others of the Princes.

been supposed to remain so long on the table unnoticed ; and also that it would have been more desirable for the house to have instituted some process against Mr. Alexander Davison, than that it should have been done by the treasury. Nor had he yet wholly relinquished that opinion, though by his communications with his noble friend, it had been very much weakened.

Lord H. Petty took the present opportunity of explaining to the house the proceedings of the treasury with regard to the matter in question, which he was not surprized to find had attracted the notice of his noble friend, and of the house in general. The commissioners of barrack accounts had, very properly, communicated to the lords of the treasury their opinion, that it was very necessary that Mr. Davison should produce his cash-account with the barrack-master-general. Mr. Davison, after delays which he endeavoured to excuse, declared his readiness to give such information as to his cash-account, *as he could give* ; but stated at the same time, that his cash-account was so mixed with other accounts, that *it was impossible he could give a clear view of it*. It was not competent for lord H. P. to say, in the present stage of the business, whether there was any evidence on which to found a criminal prosecution : but if it should, the attorney and solicitor-generals would be instructed by the lords of the treasury to institute proceedings upon it. Mr. Davison had written to the lords of the treasury, stating, that he would produce, in his own defence, an account which would prove satisfac-

tory. The commissioners, however, by the direction of the treasury, had called for the cash-account, and directions had been given, and measures taken for the recovery of the sums due.

Mr. Robson, Feb. 18, moved for certain papers relative to abuses in the barrack department. Four years had elapsed since he had first recommended and pressed an inquiry into the expenditure of that department ; and since that period, six millions had been granted for that service in Great Britain, and two millions for Ireland. If his suggestions had been acted upon, there would have been a saving of two millions for the public, out of the sums paid for the hire of buildings, the repairs of buildings, and the rent of temporary barracks. As an instance of the abuses in the above articles, he mentioned a collusion between a Mr. Page who had become barrack-master, and a Mr. Green, a lawyer at Winchester, stated in the second report of military inquiry.* In proof of the utility of producing the papers to be moved for, he stated that last year he had confined his inquiry to one parish or district in the Isle of Wight, and that in this place he had since found that the rents of the temporary barracks were reduced to one half. Barns hired for that purpose, and rated at £.2,200, were now lowered to £.1,100 by means of the motion he had formerly made on that subject.

Lord Howick declared in a very earnest manner, and wished Mr. Robson to be assured, that if his motion could possibly have been complied with, without interfering

* Vide Appendix to the Chronicle.

with

with the commissioners already appointed, no one could be more ready than he would have been to support such inquiries.—Mr. Robson's motion being put from the chair, was negatived, without a division.—Mr. Robson then stated, that he should on a future day submit a motion to the house, that would reach the barrack departments on foreign stations: and he hoped that the charges abroad, for instance, in the Island of Sicily*, would not turn out to be such as formerly existed in the Island of Corsica.

A committee of finance had been appointed in 1797, for investigating public establishments, and sifting official abuses, as a ground-work for retrenchments in the national expenditure. For the same end,

Mr. Biddulph, February 10th, moved, in the house of commons, the appointment of a similar committee. Great advantages would result from an attentive perusal of the valuable documents of the former committee; the light which their labour and industry had thrown on the subject; and finally from the eventual good which the application of that information, assisted by the result of the intermediate time and circumstances must in any future inquiry produce. His motion would embrace every branch of the public expenditure. The powers he proposed to give to the committee, were the same as those granted to the committee of 1797. The pension-list was not referred to the committee of that time, neither would he have it expressly referred to the committee now proposed. But his motion, he said, would be framed in such a manner that the committee would be

enabled to attend to that branch of expenditure, as well as to every other. He concluded with moving, "That a committee be appointed to consider of what saving could be made by the reduction of useless places, sinecure offices, exorbitant fees, and every other retrenchment that could be made in the expenditure of the public money."—Lord Folkstone, rose and said, that he had the honour to second the motion.

Lord H. Petty said, that whatever difference of opinion there might exist between himself and the honourable gentleman as to the words, there was a perfect coincidence of sentiment upon the grounds of the present motion, between the honourable gentleman, and not only himself, but all his majesty's ministers. In this they all concurred, that the strictest œconomy should be observed in the management of the public money; and that all places, offices, and pensions, should be reduced to the smallest charge, consistent with the proper administration of the affairs of the nation. But if an union of sentiment prevailed so far, he hoped there would also be an union of sentiment upon another position, essential to the welfare and stability of government; which was this, that in every country there ought to be rewards for services performed; and that such rewards should form part of the establishment of all well-regulated governments. The only point then to be considered was, how far places and pensions were proper, and in what instances they had been allowed to run to excess, either through abuse or neglect. That such excess

* Where the commander-in-chief of our forces was general Fox.

did formerly exist, he was perfectly aware; but he begged leave to remind the house, that during a course of twenty years, it had been a constant object to reduce and confine such places within their proper bounds. From an historical view of this kind of reform, from the commission of accounts established in the administration, in which a near and dear connexion of his (earl of Shelburne) bore a part, to the present period, he concluded that great progress had been made in destroying offices, and that there was a disposition in the government to prevent the unnecessary renewal of them.

But though little remained to be done, he did not contend that that little should remain undone. He was of opinion, that with a slight alteration in the words, the motion deserved the assent of the house. He proposed an alteration by which the motion, as amended, stood thus: "That a select committee be appointed to examine and consider what regulations and checks had been established in order to controul the several branches of the public expenditure in Great Britain and Ireland, and how far the same had been effectual; and what further measures could be adopted for reducing any part of the said expenditure, or diminishing the amount of salaries and emoluments, without detriment to the public service; and that they should report the same, with their observations thereupon, to the house."

Mr. Biddulph very readily acquiesced in the amendment; between which and the motion he had made, there was so little of substantial difference; and declared his sincere

satisfaction in the sentiments expressed by the chancellor of the exchequer. The sentiments of lord H. Petty, and the other ministers, on the propriety and necessity of economy, were also highly applauded by Mr. Fawkes (in a maiden speech), Mr. Ellison, and Mr. Calvert. The amendment was then agreed to, and the committee nominated, to whom were referred the reports of the committee of finance, and the commissioners of accounts, and other reports of a similar nature.

The present age, that is, the last century, with what has passed and is passing of this, may be called the age of finance. If a traveller from some distant country, altogether unacquainted with our banks and paper-credit, had put the question, what the house of commons were about, when they were so busily employed for so long a time, in the consideration of plans of finance; and been told that they were creating money; he would doubtless have imagined that they were engaged in the business of coinage. The conventional value of gold and silver, had been abstracted from these solid metals, and transferred to paper, stamped with a promise; so that money had come to be an operation of the mind, an act of faith, not a substantial or material, but a metaphysical sort of thing, and so easily multiplied, that bank-notes in this country almost exceeded calculation. And in the beginning of A. D. 1797, so great was the demand on the bank of England for payment of its notes in specie, that the intervention of government was found to be necessary for the preservation of public credit.*

This vast accumulation of circulating

* Vide Vol. XXXIX. 1797, History of Europe, p. 178.

lating capital tended no doubt to rouse and enliven every branch of industry and species of adventure, and thereby contributed to the general wealth or clear revenue of the nation. But, it is not to be disguised, that it had a most pernicious influence on the condition of the great mass of the poor labouring people. Taxes on taxes without end, for payment of the interest of loans on loans, gave birth to such a profusion of those paper-signs of wealth, as occasioned also a rapid decrease in its value. While idle capitalists and stock-jobbers rolled in wealth, the lot of the lower classes of the people became harder and harder. The price of provisions and all necessaries became higher and higher: that is, the value of money became less and less. This fall in the value of money was rapid, but the rise in the price of labour, particularly agricultural labour, the most valuable of any, and which employs so great a proportion of the population of the country, was very slow.* And no sooner was it raised, if indeed it ever was raised, to a level with the depreciation of

money, on an average proportion of wages to necessaries for some years back, than new inundations of both metaphysical and metal money destroyed the balance. The number of those who depended on relief from their parishes, had increased to an alarming degree. And the increase in the poor-rates was an enormous addition to the enormous taxes paid to government. The reduced state of the common people was observable to every one, and to those who happened to return to London or any other place, after an absence of twenty or thirty years, extremely striking. A very great number of what are called tea-gardens, in the vicinity of the metropolis, were deserted. The voice of joy and gladness was less heard in the villages. And even among those who were not inclined to give vent to their feelings, in murmurs and complaints, there was an air of patient and sad resignation. —These were among the evils flowing from the funding system, or that of shifting off on the shoulders of posterity the burthen of the day; which burthen, however, would, in many instances, have been less, if

* We have no acts of parliament against combining to lower the price of work; but many against combining to raise it. In all such disputes, the masters can hold out much longer than the labourers or workmen. A landlord, a farmer, a master-manufacturer, or merchant, though they did not employ a single labourer or workman, could, generally, live a year or two upon the stocks which they have already acquired. Many workmen could not subsist a week, few could subsist a month, and scarcely any a year, without employment. In the long-run the workman may be as necessary to his master as his master is to him: but the necessity is not so immediate—we rarely hear, it has been said, of the combinations of masters, though frequently of those of workmen. But, whoever imagines on this account, that masters rarely combine, is as ignorant of the world as of the subject. Masters are always and every where in a sort of tacit, but constant and uniform combination, not to raise the wages of labour above their actual rate. To violate this combination is everywhere a most unpopular action, and a sort of reproach to a master among his neighbours and equals. We seldom indeed hear of this combination, because it is the usual, and one may say the natural state of things, which nobody ever hears of.—SMITH'S WEALTH OF NATIONS, book 1.

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the difficulty of borrowing money had been greater.

But this system had been for more than a century adopted, for avoiding the immediate pressure of raising the supplies within the year, and could not now be abandoned. The imposition of new taxes to any great amount, would have been harsh and cruel, and might have been even a dangerous expedient. The raising of the property-tax to 10 per cent, (which certain financiers entertained thoughts of raising still higher) was universally complained of as most oppressive, and tyrannical. It was called by thousands, not taxation, but confiscation.

Lord Henry Petty therefore, in the ardour of genius and youth, conceived the design of relieving the nation, at least for a time, by abstraction on abstraction, by retirements and calculations, that stretched to the utmost the finest and strongest nerves of political arithmetic. War-loans and supplementary loans; one per cent. sinking fund on supplementary loans, and five per cent. sinking funds on war-loans; to raise the first year a smaller supplementary loan than in proportion to that of other years; tables to shew how much might be diverted out of the existing sinking fund; and calculations on the rise and fall of consols, on money capital of debt, and nominal capital. . . . All this with the acknowledged uncertainty of future incidents, and the future depreciation of money, conveyed to minds incapable, or too inactive to follow the labyrinth of his combinations, the idea of a machinery too cumbersome and intricate, and liable to too many unforeseen accidents, to be acted upon by men of common sense, and altogether chimerical; while more

acute and patient calculators, both in and out of parliament, set themselves to shew by a variety of statements, though with what degree of accuracy it is not here pretended to judge, that the amount of taxes necessary to be imposed under the new plan, as it was called, or of debt incurred on account of compound interest, in the twentieth year from raising any particular loan, would be twice as much as under common funding, that is to say, borrowing, and raising taxes within the year for payment of the interest of the sums borrowed.

Of all the plans of finance submitted to the consideration of parliament, the most simple, solid, and what would have been most generally acceptable, was that of Sir James Pulteney, who declared his opinion that the accumulation of the sinking fund should stop now, that is, that the produce of this fund, during the war, should be diverted to the service of the year: which would save the trouble and expence attending the making and managing of new loans to that amount. The great partiality of ministers, or those who expected or wished to be ministers, for the sinking fund, was very generally ascribed to the facility it extended, by keeping up the price of stocks, to the borrowing of money. Lord H. Petty's confession that, in his view of the matter, the great benefit of the sinking fund lay in the certainty it afforded of stock being a marketable commodity, was much commented on both in conversation and publications of the press: in which this benefit to stock-jobbers, and ministers, ever prone to get the command of as much money as possible into their own hands, was viewed as a tax of eight or nine millions a year

year on the people. In truth, this benefit, if it be one, was the only benefit that accompanied the sinking fund. With regard to the nation, considered as an individual proprietor, or one family, this scheme of making the family at once debtor and creditor, taking from the one hand to give the other, robbing *Peter* to pay *Paul*, was merely a political sophism. It reminds us of the covetous man in Moliere; who, chagrined beyond measure at the loss of his money, and not knowing whom to accuse of the theft, seizes the left hand with the right, and cries out in a paroxysm of passion, "And myself too! I will charge myself with the robbery." Public credit would never be shaken while we could pay the interest, though we should never diminish the amount of our debts. The taxes raised for the sinking fund, may be considered as a capital laid out at a very low interest, instead of being suffered to remain in the hands of industrious individuals, to be employed by them in agriculture, manufactures, and trade. It is, as if a landholder, or farmer, instead of improving his estate or farm, should lock up, for the benefit of his grandchildren, his guineas, crowns, and shillings, in his strong-box. Without a sinking fund, the very progress of society would alleviate the burthen of the national debt, and at last almost annihilate it.

Either the navigation, commerce, and general exertion and improvement of the British empire, must undergo a sudden and a sad reverse, or continue to flourish more and more: for in human affairs there is nothing absolutely stationary. In the first case, the sinking fund would be swept away in the general crash; public credit would dwindle also away, and almost to nothing; and the voice

of the stockholders, clamorous in vain for the regular payment of their dividends, would be drowned in one general uproar of the nation.---But such a sudden and sad reverse, even though our open trade should be shut out from the continent of Europe, with all the world to trade with besides, is not to be apprehended. Our national prosperity may reasonably be expected, if we may judge by what has past since the termination of the American war, to increase, not in an arithmetical, but more nearly in a geometrical proportion to its present extent: in which case the future depreciation of money must be extremely rapid; so great indeed as to defy all our calculation. Here the loss, it is evident, would fall on the stockholders. The debt of the nation would be almost annihilated, merely by a gradual decrease in the value of money. And as to the stock-holders, the depreciation in the real value of stock, that is, the necessaries it would purchase, while it continued to be transferred from hand to hand, would not be very sensibly felt by any possessor.

It seems therefore to be the wisest as well as simplest political economy, to apply, if necessary, the whole revenue of the current year to the service of the state, rather than to oppress and overload the people by taxes that cramp productive industry, for the purpose of raising or continuing the accumulation of a sinking fund.---Queen Elizabeth was wont to say, that "money was as good to her, in her people's pockets as in her own."---If the people had been suffered to live as comfortably as possible, and if possible to put a little money in their pockets instead of the sinking fund, government would have lost nothing. It seems

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to have been just as easy for government, in the reign of George III, to put their hands in the pockets of the people, as in that of Queen Elizabeth. It is the yearly produce of the national industry alone that can be considered as a permanent fund for defraying the expences of each year. If more be taken, by drawing bills on posterity, and loading the present generation with the interest, the annual produce is every year suffering diminution; which is also a diminution of the sources of revenue.

The controversy about lord H. Petty's plan of finance, and the nature and operation of the sinking fund in general, in 1807, bore a near resemblance to that between Mr. Necker and Mr. Calonne, in France, about twenty years previous to that period. Mr. Necker, the comptroller of the

finances, like Mr. Pitt, had provided, according to his calculations, a sinking fund. But lo! instead of a sinking fund, a great *deficit*. Mr. Necker acknowledged that *deficit*, but by way of apology, gave an account of the various unforeseen circumstances to which it was owing. Mr. de Calonne replied that reasons why the *deficit* could not but exist, served only to prove the truth of its existence. The contingencies by which it was occasioned, ought to have been taken into that average on which the pretended sinking fund was founded.

These false appearances of sinking funds, invite popular applause and confidence at first. But they do not seem calculated to stand the touch of reason, or the test of time.

CHAP. VII

Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, brought into the House of Peers by Lord Grenville.—Motion for appointing a Day for the second Reading of the Bill. Communications on this Subject between His Majesty and Foreign Powers.—Second Reading of the Bill.—Speakers in favour of the Bill and Speakers against it.—Religious and Moral Plan for the gradual Abolition of Slavery, by Lord Sidmouth. New Clauses introduced into the Bill.—The Bishop of London's Lamentation respecting the Paucity of Churches and Ecclesiastics in our West-India Islands.—Emphatic Declaration against the Bill, by the Earl of St. Vincent.—The Bill passed in the House of Peers, and sent down to the House of Commons.—Speakers pro and con.—Council held against the Bill.—Second Reading of the Bill.—Debate on the Question for going into a Committee.—The Question carried—and passed into a Law.—Motion for a gradual Abolition of Slavery in our West-India Colonies, by Lord Percy—supported by Mr. Sheridan—but not pressed, for the present, by Lord Percy against the general sense of the House.

THE time that was taken up, and the anxiety that was shewn by the British parliament, to provide for an enormous expenditure, the necessity of which was imposed upon the state by the imperious law of self-preservation, did not shut the ears of the legislature against the cries of suffering and outraged humanity.

A bill for the abolition of the slave-trade went hand in hand with the proceedings respecting finance and œconomy. The British parliament and nation had the generosity and the courage, in the cause of humanity and justice, to hazard an innovation, which, in the opinion of most men, threatened ruin to the most valuable branch of British commerce, and proved to the world, that this “nation of shopkeepers,” as it had been sneeringly styled by the French, was susceptible of the finest feelings, and

might be induced to pay homage to the purest principles of morality.

It will be recollected that two resolutions were passed by both houses, in the last session of parliament; the one declaring that the African slave-trade, being contrary to the principles of justice, humanity, and sound policy, ought to be abolished with all practicable expedition; and the other, to address his majesty, beseeching him to take such measures as might appear most effectual for obtaining, by negotiation, the concurrence and concert of foreign powers, in the abolition of the slave-trade, and the execution of the regulations adopted for that purpose.*

In pursuance of these resolutions, lord Grenville on the 2d of January brought into the house of peers, a bill for abolishing the slave-trade. Lord Eldon wished to know whether the

* Vide Vol. XLVII. 1806, History of Europe, p. 92.

the bill was meant to extend to the slave-trade in general, both in the West Indies and on the coast of Africa, or if it was the African slave-trade only that was to be abolished. Lord Grenville said that the bill extended to the African trade only.--- Lord Eldon, however, thought that this mode of proceeding, for the abolition of the slave-trade, was impracticable, and that, if their lordships consented to put an end to the trade on the coast of Africa, the application of the same principle would necessarily compel them to extend the abolition to the West-India islands. The bill was read a first time, and printed.

January 12th, on the motion of lord Grenville, for appointing a day for the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the slave-trade, lord Hawkesbury moved an address to his majesty, praying, "that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the house, copies of all communications which had passed between his majesty and foreign powers, respecting the abolition of the slave-trade, in consequence of the address of that house." Lord Grenville said, that with respect to France the fact was, that during the late negotiation with the government of that country, communications on this subject did take place, to the production of which he saw no objection. As to Spain and Holland, no communications had or could have taken place with those powers. Communications respecting the slave-trade had passed between the plenipotentiaries of this country, and the united states of America; and an agreement on this subject actually formed one of the articles of the treaty which had been signed by one of those plenipotentiaries. With re-

spect to Portugal, it was not thought expedient to make any communication on the subject, during the negotiation with France.---These five were the only powers materially interested in the slave-trade.

On the 4th of February, counsel having been called in, pursuant to order, before the house of lords, Mr. Plumer and Mr. Dallas attended on behalf of the West-India merchants; Mr. Alexander for the merchants of Liverpool; Mr. Scarlett for the merchants and planters of Jamaica and Trinidad; and Mr. Clarke for the corporation of Liverpool, and the trustees of the dock of that port. The counsels having concluded their pleadings, requested, according to the prayer of the petitioners for whom they appeared, that witnesses might be called in; which was not allowed, as it was not thought in any respect necessary.

The day appointed for the second reading of the bill for abolishing the slave-trade, was Wednesday the 5th of February; on which day, lord Grenville having given a copious detail of the principal arguments on which the principle or spirit of the bill was founded, concluded with moving, "that the bill be now read a second time." The abolition of the slave-trade has been so repeatedly submitted to the consideration of parliament, and the proceedings and debates on this subject so often noticed in the Annual Register for the preceding twenty years, that it is altogether unnecessary, and might appear even irksome to our readers, to follow the reiterated discussion through the speeches in both houses, in 1807. We shall therefore just state the progress of the bill till it was passed into a law, and then take a brief view of the question, not only as it

it was debated in the present session of parliament, but in former sessions, and by reasoners on the opposite sides, in general.

Lord Grenville's motion for the second reading of the Slave-trade Abolition bill was supported by the duke of Gloucester, the earl of Selkirk, lord King, earl of Rosslyn, lord Northesk, the bishop of Durham, lord Holland, and the earl of Suffolk. It was opposed by the duke of Clarence, the earl of Morton, the earl of Westmoreland, lord Sidmouth, lord Eldon, and lord Hawkesbury. It was suggested, on the present subject, by lord Sidmouth, that churches should be built for the negroes in the West-India islands, agreeably to the advice of Mr. Burke, and that they should be instructed in the morality, and also the peculiar doctrines of the Christian Religion. To Mr. Burke's advice, lord Sidmouth made an addition that merits the most attentive consideration. He recommended that the negroes should be also united by the ties of matrimony, as the first step towards civilization, and the future improvement of their condition. With these advantages, and the blessing of being protected by our laws, he thought that the time would arrive for emancipating them.*—The second reading of the bill was carried by a hundred voices against thirty-six.

The report of the bill being brought up, on February 9th, lord

Grenville stated, that it had been thought advisable to fix the same period in all the clauses of the bill for the abolition of the slave-trade, namely the 1st of May next; and to introduce a proviso, allowing vessels employed in the trade, which had cleared out from the ports of this country for Africa previously to that day, to complete their cargoes in Africa, and trade with them to the West Indies, and other parts of America, until the 1st of January, 1808, at which period the trade should be finally abolished. The amendments proposed by his lordship were agreed to.

Lord Redesdale suggested, that, as the loss of a vessel, or other unavoidable accident, might prevent the arrival of a cargo from Africa, in the West Indies, within the time limited, it might be advisable to make an exception for such a case.—After a short conversation between the lords Redesdale, Grenville, and Stanhope, it was agreed to introduce into the bill, words excepting from its operation those cases, where the voyage to the West Indies could not be completed within the time limited, on account of capture, the loss of the vessel, or other unavoidable accident: the proof of which to lie on the party.—On the question being put for engrossing the bill, the bishop of London rose, and expatiated on the moral and religious consequences that might be expected to accrue from that salutary and

* The building of churches would have little effect, if they were not attended by the masters and mistresses as well as the slaves: nay, they might have a bad effect; they might appear to be thought fit places of meeting for negroes. But if it were possible to procure clergymen as zealous in making converts, as catholics are, or have been, the good effect would be certain. By instruction in the doctrines and precepts of Christianity, and by encouraging marriage and domestic habits and virtues, slavery was abolished in the Danish colonies, with safety and advantage.

humane

humane act of legislative justice.— But he lamented that the number of clergymen was so small when compared with the great population of the blacks. In the island of Jamaica where there were from 2 to 300,000 negroes, there were only 20 clergymen, whose time was almost entirely taken up in religious instruction, and exhortation, administering the sacraments, and performing other duties of their function to the whites.—The earl of St. Vincent, who had, on former occasions, set his face in the most decided manner, against the bill, embraced this last opportunity of entering his protest against its adoption: the consequences of which, he was fully persuaded, would prove fatal to the best interests of this country. As soon as France should make peace with this country, (and she would hasten a pacification in consequence of this measure), her first object would be to get complete possession of the slave-trade, and, if she succeeded in that object, it would soon appear that she had got possession of an engine that would work the downfall of the naval superiority of this country. Such was his conviction, and he uttered it now for the last time. His lordship then immediately withdrew from the house.* The different clauses of the bill were

then agreed to, and the bill engrossed.

Next day, February 9, the order of the day for the third reading of the Slave-trade Abolition bill being read; lord Redesdale rose,—not, he said, to detain their lordships with a speech, but to declare his conviction that the present measure would be the means of producing all the horrors of a revolution that could possibly be imagined. The abolition of the African trade should have gone hand in hand with the abolition of that in the West-Indies. Had the object of the bill been a gradual and general abolition of the slave-trade, it would have had his hearty concurrence—but he would not enter into any debate. Any attempt to withstand the present enthusiasm on the subject would be in vain. But he could not help remarking, that when a legislature acted enthusiastically, they did not always act wisely, and he did not think, that in the faithful and conscientious discharge of their duty, the opposers of this bill had much to answer for.—The earl of Buckinghamshire said, that mere enthusiasm was not calculated to last for twenty years, during which period this measure had been under discussion. When a member of the house of commons in the year 1792, he had voted for a

* Another naval commander of still greater celebrity was as decided an abolitionist as lord St. Vincent, as appears from the following passage, which is part of a letter from lord Nelson, to Mr. Simon Taylor; Jamaica, dated Victory, off Martinico. June 10. "I have ever been, and shall die a firm friend to our colonial system. I was bred, you know, in the good old school, and taught to appreciate the value of our West-India possessions, and neither in the field, nor in the senate, shall their interest be infringed, while I have an arm to fight in their defence, or a tongue to launch my voice against the damnable and cursed doctrine of . . . and his hypocritical allies, and I hope my birth in Heaven will be exalted, as his who would certainly cause the murder of all our friends in the Colonies. I did not intend to go so far, but the sentiments are full in my heart, and the pen would write them."

gradual abolition, conceiving that persons concerned in the trade ought to have sufficient notice. Now however, he had no doubt that the trade ought immediately to be abolished, not only because that trade was contrary to justice and humanity, but also because the abolition was the only means of preventing those evils which must otherwise necessarily result from the multiplication of slaves in the west. The duke of Norfolk approved of the bill, and expressed a confidence that the planters, by a moderate treatment of their slaves, would contribute to bring about that state of the colonies which was so much to be desired. The earl of Westmoreland was at a loss to understand on what principle of logic it was to be proved, that if the slave-trade was contrary to justice and humanity, it was not also contrary to justice and humanity to keep the negroes who had been procured by means of the trade, in a state of perpetual slavery. Not that he was so mad as to think that freedom ought to be given to the slaves in the West-Indies, but that on the principles on which the abolition bill was now founded, emancipation ought also to follow. Lord Grenville said that in abolishing the slave-trade, justice would be done to the inhabitants of Africa, who were the parties aggrieved, but that liberty to the slaves on the Islands, would be to them, in their state of ignorance and barbarism, a baleful poison.---The bill was then read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the commons, for obtaining the concurrence of that house.

House of commons, February 3.---The bill being laid on the table, a motion was made by lord Howick, for reading it a first time. This

was opposed, in what is called a maiden, or first speech in parliament, by

Mr. George Hibbert.—He was particularly anxious to impress on the minds of all the members, that they were not a mere *comitium*, or popular assembly, nor yet a mere organ of the voice of the multitude, but a deliberative body, limited in their number, that they might deliberate calmly, without any mixture of popular prejudice, enthusiasm or passion; bound to maintain the rights, and to consult the interests and the wishes of the people, but bound also to decide, according to their consciences, for the good of the whole, after full and free discussion.---He was determined to oppose at every step, a measure which he believed to be grounded on a delusive promise of good which it would never accomplish, and to be pregnant with inevitable, immediate, and extensive mischief.

Captain Herbert too thought that the abolition of the slave-trade would become the ruin of the British colonies in the West-Indies, and consequently of our finances in that part of the world. General Gascoyne also entreated the house to give the measure before them, the fullest and most serious consideration. Every measure he said, that invention or artifice could devise, had been resorted to on the present occasion. The church, the theatre, and the press, had laboured to create a prejudice against the slave-trade. It was not his intention, however, to speak at present on the general subject, as he should consider it as disrespectful to the lords, if any bill that came down from their house, should not at least be read a first time.---Lord Howick, and Mr. W. Plumer,

Plumer, declared that if any artifices had been practised for raising a popular clamour against the slave-trade, they were wholly unknown to them. Lord Howick knew, he said, that there had been a most laudable and persevering attention on the part of the honourable gentleman (Mr. W.) with whom the measure originated. This attention, however, had never been used to mislead any one, but merely to make the matter generally understood.

After a short conversation between Mr. Plumer, lord Howick, Mr. Hibbert, lord H. Petty, Mr. H. Addington, Mr. I. H. Browne, lord Temple, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Babington, a motion for the second reading of the bill on Friday se'n-night was put and carried. On that day, February 20, lord Howick having moved the order of the day, counsel were heard against the bill, in the following order; Mr. Dallas for the merchants and planters of Jamaica; Mr. Alexander for the merchants of London, trading to Africa; Mr. Clarke for the mayor, corporation, and merchants, of Liverpool; and Mr. Scarlett for the merchants and planters of Trinidad. The learned counsel for Jamaica, London, and Liverpool, at the close of their respective speeches, requested that evidence might be called in, and general Gascoyne made successive motions to that effect, which were negatived without a division.—The propriety of hearing evidence was urged by Mr. Fuller, Mr. Hibbert, sir C. Pole, and Mr. Howarth. On the motion for calling in evidence being made for the first time, that is, after the conclusion of Mr. Dallas's pleadings, lord Howick said, that not any

thing the counsel had stated was new to the house, except one point, the relative situation of St. Domingo and Jamaica, and this was a matter of mere opinion. If, after so many years of inquiry, the house should still go on to investigate this subject, they would never come to a decision. Mr. Wilberforce, too, was convinced, that the house would not see any reason for further evidence, when they considered that for the last three years, both down stairs, and in committees, every species of evidence had been brought and considered, that could possibly elucidate the question.

Mr. Scarlett was then heard for the Island of Trinidad. He also concluded with a request that evidence should be adduced. After having retired, he was again called in on the motion of lord Howick, to state the points on which he wished that evidence should be examined. They were, in substance, the loss that would be sustained by certain persons who had been induced by the British government to become settlers. After Mr. S. had again withdrawn, Mr. Wilberforce remarked, that the present was not the proper time for hearing such evidence. If the question of compensation should be brought before the house at a subsequent period, that would be the opportunity for receiving it.

A motion by Mr. Howarth that the counsel should be called in, and directed to proceed with his evidence, was opposed by lord Howick. The learned counsel, he observed, had stated two points, which he wished to establish by evidence. The first was, that no more ground could be cleared in the Island of Trinidad without a fresh importation of
I 2 slaves;

slaves; the second, that great loss would be sustained, from the abolition of the slave-trade by the settlers. The first was a self-evident proposition, and would lead merely to a question of policy. The second would be a question of future consideration. Those who demanded compensation, might hereafter submit their case to the house, who were never backward in listening to the claims of justice. General Gascoyne could not forbear expressing his satisfaction that the principle of indemnity seemed to be acknowledged by the noble lord. Lord H. said that he had only stated a general principle. Sir P. Francis was not willing to allow the possibility of a case in which the public ought to make compensation to an individual for any losses that might arise from the abolition of such iniquitous practices. Mr. Roscoe declared, that, in his opinion, the house, after performing the great duty of abolishing the slave-trade, was bound to consider the situations of those who should suffer from the annihilation of a system, which, though it disgraced the land, had been so long sanctioned by the legislature. Mr. R. Thornton thought that few cases would be found entitled to compensation. Those engaged in commercial concerns, were necessarily exposed to risks, and sufficient warning had long been given to those who were engaged in the abominable traffic. Mr. S. Stanhope conceived that it would be convenient if the principle on which compensation would be allowed, were stated to the house before the passing of the present bill.—The motion was then negatived without a division. After which, lord Howick moved the commitment of the bill, and the debate on that

motion was adjourned till Monday, February 23.—When, pursuant to this adjournment, Mr. Manning stated that in the event of the bill for the abolition of the slave-trade passing into a law, he should move for the appointment of a committee to consider of the propriety of granting compensation to certain classes of persons, whose interests would be affected by it: he wished to ask his majesty's ministers, whether they were authorized to accede to such a proceeding? The compensation he had in view, was much more limited than might be supposed. The first class he thought entitled to this, were those who had purchased land under commissions, granted by his majesty for the sale of them. A second class, were those who had purchased lands on the faith of parliament, previous to the first agitation of this question. A third class, consisted of those who had suffered in their properties, by insurrections of the negroes, or by wars or invasions on the part of the enemy. He did not propose that any compensation should be granted, except in cases where the claims should be approved of by commissioners appointed for the purpose. There were other classes of persons, whose cases, though deserving attention, he did not then think it necessary to allude to.—Lord H. admitted the candid manner in which the honourable gentleman had stated his views of the limited amount of compensations. But it was contrary to the practice of parliament, to declare, before-hand, what might be the amount of compensation, to be granted for possible losses, by proposed political regulations. This was all he could say on the subject, as he was not authorized to consent to

to the proposition of the honourable gentleman.

The order for the adjournment of the debate on the question for going into a committee on the Slave-trade Abolition bill being read, lord Howick rose and said, that though the question had been so often agitated, that every honourable member must be acquainted with its details, yet he could not reconcile it to himself to bring forward a measure of such vast importance in that new parliament, without stating those facts and that evidence on which alone this question ought to rest. His lordship then entered into a copious recapitulation of those facts, and contended, from a review of the whole of these, and of the various topics insisted on in the discussions of the question, that the abolition of the slave-trade was founded not only in justice, but on the true principles of sound and liberal policy.—Lord Howick was followed on the same side of the question by Mr. Roscoe, Mr. Lushington, Mr. Fawkes, lord Mahon, lord Milton, the solicitor-general, sir John Doyle, Mr. Manning and lord Percy. On the other side, there appeared general Gascoyne, and Mr. Hibbert. Mr. Bathurst, though he approved of a gradual, was not prepared to go to the length of an immediate abolition. He recommended a tax on the im-

portation of fresh negroes, which would ultimately lead to a total abolition. Mr. Hiley Addington could not assent to the bill but upon one principle, namely that of the modification proposed by Mr. Bathurst, for postponing to a more distant period, the final abolition, and for a gradual progress in the measure. Mr. Wilberforce replied to the principal arguments that had been urged against the bill, and referred to Mr. Park's book to shew the evils that the slave-trade created in Africa. He adverted also to another recent publication that had drawn considerable attention, namely Mr. Malthus's Essay on Population. It had been contended that in that essay Mr. Malthus had favoured the slave-trade. But Mr. Malthus had called upon him that day, and expressed his surprise to have learned, that in some of the publications of the day, he was regarded as a favourer of the slave-trade.* He declared that his meaning had been misunderstood, and that he had just prepared a short appendix to his work in order to explain his ideas on the subject.—Mr. Wilberforce concluded with an elegant eulogium on the display of both moral sentiments and talents which the house had that night witnessed, on the side of humanity and justice, particularly on the part of

* If Mr. Malthus be not a favourer of the slave-trade, his book at least, beyond all doubt, tends to favour it. In that book at least, though not perhaps in his heart, he is the best advocate for the slave-trade that has yet appeared. He considers the rapid progress of population as a most formidable evil. There is nothing he dreads so much as its excess. Neither disease, nor death, nor any natural cause, he thinks, is a sufficient barrier against the progress of this evil. It is not, he says, to be counteracted but by other evils: war, murder, famine, pestilence, and vice, and misery, in a thousand forms.—The voice of Nature as well as of Divine Revelation says, "Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth." But according to Mr. Malthus, obedience to this law of natural instinct, and political institution, would be inevitable destruction.

the younger members; whose lofty and liberal sentiments, recommended and enforced by the elevation of their rank, and purity of their form, must tend to produce the happiest effects on all classes of the community. Such an indication of mind and feeling, would shew to the people, that their legislators, and especially the higher orders of their youths, were forward to assert the rights of the weak, against the strong; to vindicate the cause of the oppressed; and, that where a practice was found to prevail inconsistent with humanity and justice, no consideration of profit could reconcile them to its continuation.—Mr. Wilberforce himself, every one acknowledged and felt, was, above all others, entitled to the highest degree of praise for his unwearied exertions, and the ability and prudence he had displayed in bringing the great measure before the house, to a successful issue; for it was now evident that it would not meet with any effectual opposition. He was complimented on the occasion by different speakers, particularly by the solicitor-general. When he looked at the man now at the head of the French monarchy, surrounded as he was with all the pomp of power, and all the pride of victory, distributing kingdoms to his family, and principalities to his followers, seeming, when he sat upon his throne, to have reached the pinnacle of earthly happiness; and when he followed that man into his closet, or to his bed, and considered the pangs with which his solitude must be tortured, and his repose banished by the recollection of the blood he had spilled; and when he compared with those pangs of remorse, the feelings that must accompany his

honourable friend (Mr. W.) to his home, after the vote of the night should have confirmed the object of his humane and unceasing labours; when he should retire into the bosom of his happy and delighted family; when he should lay himself down on his bed, reflecting on the innumerable voices that would be raised in every quarter of the world to bless him: how much more pure and perfect felicity must he enjoy in the consciousness of having preserved so many nations of his fellow creatures, than the man with whom he had compared him, on the throne to which he had waded through oppression and slaughter?

The question being loudly called for, the house divided.—Ayes 283, noes 16. The house then resolved itself into a committee *pro formâ*, and at half-past four adjourned, to Friday 27th February: when sir Charles Pole declared himself to be so impressed with the impolicy of the abolition, that he was induced, in every stage, to thwart a bill, ruinous to the colonies and the commerce of the country. He strenuously recommended a prolongation of the time when the bill should begin to operate, and a total change of the preamble of the bill. Mr. Hughan concluded a long speech, his first in parliament, by entering his solemn protest against the adoption of a measure fraught with ruin to the colonies, and to the empire. Mr. Anthony Browne, having taken a view of the internal situation of Africa, radically barbarous, and the dangers to be apprehended from the abolition of the slave-trade, and that too, on the ground of its being both unjust and inhuman, concluded with putting the question to the honourable members

members of the house, if it could be the policy of the British legislature to encounter all those fearful hazards from a doubtful chance of benefit to the native African, who was in a situation not to be benefited by its exertions, a situation of solitary and hereditary slavery? Mr. Fuller contended, that the abolition of the slave-trade would make the condition of the slaves in the West-Indies worse; though he admitted that it was necessary, in their present condition, to keep them to their work by moderate discipline.—The abolition of the slave-trade was also opposed by Mr. Windham, who, with all the reverence he felt for the principles of justice and humanity, had not courage to come to the decision which the advocates of that measure proposed, contemplating as he did, the effects which it threatened; and, at no very distant period too, no less than the ruin of their country. As those gentlemen who supported the bill were anxious

to wash their hands of the guilt involved in the African trade, so he was equally anxious to wash his hands of the consequences which that abolition, in his judgment, threatened to produce. The necessity of passing the bill, on the score of *morality**, was not so overbearing as to leave no option between abolition, and non-abolition.

The bill, on the other hand, was defended by Mr. Courtenay, sir Ralph Milbanke, Mr. Montague, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Herbert of Kerry, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Whitbread, and lord Howick. Mr. Bathurst recommended, as he had done before, a gradual decrease. Mr. Courtenay at the conclusion of his speech, made an elegant, as well as merited, eulogium on Mr. Wilberforce, the original mover of the question. Mr. Whitbread, after recapitulating the facts and arguments, on the strength of which he had uniformly given his support to the bill, related a very affecting anecdote, which had

* Sometimes considered as synonymous with *reason*, sometimes with *truth* or *justice*, and sometimes with a *moral sense*, or *conscience*; but on whatever it be founded, something of *universal obligation*, which all are obliged to consult, and to whose decisions all men ought, and generally profess themselves ready to submit. The stings of conscience amounting sometimes to remorse, are in some cases as quick and painful as thrusts of a bayonet. But it will be allowed that in general, conscience is but gentle in her admonitions, and that, in every case, she waves the authority of a civil magistrate, and leaves the point entirely to our own decision. Men may elude the authority of conscience for a time, by abstract speculations concerning its nature. Her voice may be drowned in the noise of controversy. For conscience never disputes, she barely signifies her will; too delicate to insist, much less to debate and contend. Yet still moral obligation admits of no compromise. Immorality is always the same, though not always punished. But Mr. Windham seems to think that the authority of moral obligation might, in this instance be easily evaded. Mr. W. is a candid and most ingenious man. He has a liberal way of thinking, and a very distinguishing head. It would have been very gratifying to curiosity, if he had explained, or if he did, if the reporter of the debate had stated his explanation, how morality has a commanding authority in one case and not in another.—Perhaps what he meant was, that the *humanity of the measure* in question was dubious: and here indeed there were wanting many arguments *pro* and *con*.—It cannot well be supposed that Mr. W. meant to affirm that morality was not very authoritative or overbearing when *not armed by positive law*.

been communicated to him by a friend, and which he thought necessary to state to the house. A fine young slave had been purchased for his estate, who at first seemed afflicted and sullen, but whose discontent was expected to wear off with time. After a short period, however, another cargo of slaves arrived, and the newly imported negroes, on meeting with the former, prostrated themselves before him as their chief. The violence of his emotions at the contrast between what he was, and what he had been, drove him within twelve hours to commit suicide.

The house then went into a committee on the bill, *pro formâ*. It was recommitted, and, with some amendments, passed on the 16th of March. Those amendments were agreed to by the house of lords, on the 22d, and, on the 25th it was approved and signed by his majesty.

Next day, after the bill for the abolition of the slave-trade had been passed in the house of commons, lord Percy, pursuant to the notice he had given, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in his majesty's colonies in the West-Indies. The object of his bill was, to prevent the horrors, which had been disclosed in the course of the discussions on the slave-trade, on which he expatiated in a very feeling manner: if it had been established, as he trusted it was, that the slave-trade was contrary to the principles of justice, humanity, and sound policy, and that therefore it ought to be abolished, it necessarily followed that slavery itself, being contrary to the same principles, ought also to be abolished. It was not however his intention to propose an immediate, but

a gradual abolition.—Lord H. Petty deprecated any discussion of this subject at the present moment. He entreated most respectfully, but most strongly, his noble friend either to withdraw his motion, or to concur in the previous question, which he should feel it his duty to move. Sir C. Pole also deprecated the discussion, but was glad the motion had been made, as it would open the eyes of all who were interested in the West-India islands, to the dangers which threatened them. Mr Wilberforce declared that both he, and they who acted with him, were satisfied with having gained an object which was to be obtained with safety. The sole point they had in view was, the abolition of the slave-trade, and not the emancipation of the slaves. The enemies of the abolition had always confounded these two objects: the friends of the abolition had always distinguished them. Mr. Hibbert said, if there remained a ray of hope that the colonies might be saved, it must be decidedly shewn, and clearly understood, that the house would not for a moment listen to any proposal for emancipation.

But Mr. Sheridan, who, on the preceding night, had considered the bill then passed, as only a prelude to the ultimate measure of emancipation, expressed his hope that the young nobleman who had done his feelings so much credit by the proposition which he had that evening made, would stand to his ground. If he persevered in the pursuit of his object with the same zeal as his right honourable friend Mr. W. had done, he had no doubt but he would meet with the same success.—He did not like to hear the term *property* applied to the subjects

subjects of a free country. Could man become the property of man? A colony emanating from the free constitution of England, must carry with it the principles of that constitution, and could no more shake off its well-known allegiance to the constitution, than its allegiance to the sovereign. He trusted that the planters might be induced to lead the way to emancipation; and were they themselves always resident on their estates he would have good hopes. But the negroe-drivers would not soon forget their fixed habits of brutality, or learn to treat the unhappy wretches in their charge with clemency and compassion. Slavery would not wear itself out. It would become more rigid, unless the legislature should become more vigilant, and remind the planters of the new duty that had fallen upon them, of rearing the young slaves in such a manner as that they may be worthy of freedom.—After a conversation between Mr. Wilberforce and some other members, the house, which had become very thin, was counted, and, there being only 35 members in it, it was immediately adjourned, and the question was dropped.—Thus it appeared that the great measure, to which lord Percy's motion was a kind of episode, was not the effect of popular and blind enthusiasm, nor yet of the mad doctrine of—*fiat justitia, ruat cælum*; but of long and serious deliberation and reflection.

The abolition of the slave-trade was indeed an act of legislation, sufficiently bold of itself, without its being followed immediately by another for even a gradual emancipation. Resolutions as new and hazardous are to be found in the conduct of states, when pressed and

ready to sink under external aggression, but it would be difficult to point out in the history of our own, or of any other country, an innovation so great and so hazardous in any matter of internal regulation. The opposite views under which it might be considered, were so various and extensive, and the arguments, on the question of political expediency at least, so equally balanced, that they could not but give birth to hesitation and doubt. Nor is it probable, that even among those members of the legislature who voted for the measure, there were not to be found some who, after it was adopted, felt a degree of anxiety and suspense respecting the consequences, when they attended to the arguments of the anti-abolitionists, whether in or out of parliament.

It was established, said the anti-abolitionists, beyond a doubt, both by parliamentary documents, and publications of the press, that this country derived so great advantages, in various ways, from her trade with the West-India colonies, that they were in fact, as a source of revenue and naval power, the most valuable appendages of the empire. To cut off the supplies of hands necessary to the cultivation of the islands, would not only be a mighty diminution of the public resources, but threatened the ruin of those who, on the faith of the legislature, had embarked their fortune on the colonial trade and plantations. The abolition of the slave-trade was particularly alarming to the colonists of our great settlement, the extensive island of Jamaica. In that island the cultivation of coffee had increased, in the course of the last seven or eight years, in a very rapid manner. Many coffee-estates, still infant settle-
ments,

ments, could not be cultivated with any prospect of advantage, without considerable supplies of labourers. By an abolition of the slave-trade the coffee-planters on those estates would be obliged immediately to abandon them.

The business of West-India estates was conducted by Europeans, who resided upon them, having been induced to seek their fortunes in that part of the world. In the pursuit of these, their first object was to acquire as much money as would enable them to purchase a few negroes. By their future savings and their credit, they increased the number of these, and ultimately became planters on their own account. By these means, the white population of Jamaica was constantly kept up, and a force provided, which was indispensably necessary for preserving due subordination, and counterbalancing the population of the negroes. But after an abolition of the slave-trade, there would be no prospect to clerks, book-keepers, overseers, and other needy adventurers, of bettering their fortunes. It would be impracticable to find white persons of good education and decent manners, disposed to reside in the West-Indies: for even the offer of augmented salaries, if the proprietors could afford to give them, would not induce them to hazard their lives in that unfavourable climate. And what convulsions were not to be dreaded from the schemes of the negroes, unrestrained by the presence of those to whom they had hitherto been accustomed to pay respect and deference?

Another evil of a most alarming magnitude would attend this discouragement, to men of the above description. The colonies would lose

the benefit of their services in the various capacities of jurors, magistrates, and militia-men, ready to defend it against both an internal and external enemy: for it was not to be expected, that they would remain in a country, that would not afford them an opportunity of improving their fortunes.

The slaves imported, year after year, from different territories in Africa, especially when dispersed in new plantations, in the uncultivated parts of the interior of Jamaica and Trinidad, were more easily governed, because less united than a great body of negroes born in the same English colony. Fresh slaves thought of nothing but returning, even after death, to their former abodes, scattered in different parts of Africa. The sympathies of the different cargoes with each other were not so strong, as if they were all natives of the same island, and united by one *esprit de corps*. So that even if it were possible to cultivate the land, by the encouragement of the negroe population, in our own island, this mode of supplying hands for labour would be attended with greater danger than the mode that had hitherto been adopted.—But, that the stock of negroes could not be kept up without supplies of labourers from Africa, had been proved by experience.—Farther still, it was to be apprehended that the abolition of the slave-trade might induce the colonial negroes to assert their right to freedom. It might very readily occur to them, that the same government which had put a final period to the slave-trade, was heartily disposed to abolish slavery, and that it would have proceeded at once to emancipate the poor negroes, if it had not been for the opposition of their masters.

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They would be very apt to consider the king, Mr. Wilberforce, and their other friends, as in alliance with them against the great and opulent body of the West-India planters; especially as an abhorrence of all slavery had been so often expressed in parliament.—Could the British legislature think slavery either humane or just, if it should declare the slave-trade to be contrary to humanity and justice?

On the whole, the reasoning of the anti-abolitionists, on the ground of policy or expediency, may be reduced to the following dilemma. Either the black population of the colonies could support itself, or it could not. If it could, it must increase: for population is never exactly stationary. The proportion of whites to blacks would be more and more diminished. And the horrors of St. Domingo proclaimed the fate of a colony, in which the power of the Africans predominated over that of the Europeans. But if it should not be able to support itself, hands would be wanting more and more for the cultivation of the soil, and the value of estates, and the commerce, naval power, and revenue of the empire, be more and more diminished. With regard to humanity, it was alleged, that if the prisoners taken in war, were not sold as slaves, they would be either put to death by their savage conquerors, or sacrificed to their gods, or at best retained in a state of the most rigorous and horrid slavery in their own country.—As to justice, slavery was one of the conditions in which a very great portion of mankind had existed in all ages, and in Africa particularly. There are gradations of ranks or

conditions of life, and that of the slave, though at the bottom of the scale, was one of them.—It was mentioned without either abhorrence or disapprobation in the sacred Scripture.—But if slavery was allowed both by the order observed in the course of Providence, and by revelation, it was reasonable to infer, that a trade in slaves was allowed also. Was no advantage to be taken of any benefit that might be traced to the follies and vices of men? This doctrine, carried into all its consequences, would throw society back into a state of wild, ferocious, and uncomfortable barbarism. The British legislature, in taking measures for the civilization of Africa, went entirely beyond the limits of their province. The general government of the world was in the hands of the Almighty Ruler, who had permitted evil, both physical and moral, to be blended with good, but who, by the operation of general laws, educes good out of evil, in his own time and way. The British government would find sufficient exercise for all their philanthropy and legislative wisdom at home. The *Scallags** in the Hebrides, the fishermen in the isles of the Shetlands, and the Orkneys were as much slaves as the negroes in our West-India islands, and in circumstances far less comfortable.—The labouring poor, and other classes in England, Scotland, and Ireland, were also objects of great commiseration. The first attentions of the British legislature were due to these sufferers.—Their sufferings it, might alleviate. But it was wholly beyond their power to prevent those evils which arise out of the ambition, the

* Prædial slaves.

jealousy,

jealousy, the animosity, the rage and revenge which produce incessant war, and slavery among that multitude of chiefs and princes under whose dominion the vast peninsula of Africa is divided. The greatest good that Britain could do to Africa, would be to continue a trade, by which the condition of the captives taken in war is rendered so much better than what it would be if they remained in the hands of their most barbarous captors. It was clearly the interest of the masters to treat the slaves well. And measures had been recommended to the colonial assemblies, which if adopted, as they no doubt would be, would certainly effect, though gradually and progressively, the abolition of the slave-trade.

It was argued on the other side, that the population of the negroes on our islands was capable of supporting itself, if they were treated with common humanity. Why should it be supposed that an universal law of nature should be resisted, opposed, and overpowered, only in the West-Indies? and that there alone the human species should not continue, in obeying the call of nature, to increase and multiply? In fact, the population of our great settlement Jamaica had been found competent to support itself, notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, which, it might be expected, the abolition of the slave-trade would remove. It had been ascertained by the most accurate calculations respecting the negro population of Jamaica, that from the year 1698 to 1730, the excess of deaths above the births amounted to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; from 1730 to 1755, to $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; from 1755 to 1769, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; from 1769 to 1780, to 3.5ths per cent. And the average of three years end-

ing in 1800, gave an excess of deaths of only 1.24th per cent.—It was remarkable also, that in Dominica, although a newer settlement, and although new lands were known to be inimical to population, there was an excess of population above the deaths, and so there was also in the Bermudas and Bahamas. Fresh importations of labourers, therefore, were not necessary to the cultivation of the islands, or those parts of the islands that were already under cultivation. And, with respect to the cultivation of new lands, the continuance of the slave-trade for that purpose, would be to ruin the planters, who were now distressed by the accumulation of produce on their hands for which they could not find a market.—With respect to the general security of the islands, the danger did not arise from those negroes who had been long settled in them, and used to their masters, but from those who had been freshly imported and were smarting under recent wrongs. The case of St. Domingo had been cited as an example of caution against the adoption of any measure that might tend to stir up, and agitate the passions of our negroes, or to unite them, by an *esprit de corps*, in a design to assert their liberty. But the events which had taken place in that island, ought to serve as a warning against successive importations: for it was well known that, just before the insurrections and commotions which prevailed in that ill-fated island, there had been unusually large importations from Africa. The passions of men had been let loose and inflamed at the commencement of the French revolution, throughout every part of the French empire, Hence

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St. Domingo became a prey to intestine commotions, and was divided into different political parties, each of which in their turn endeavoured to avail themselves of the assistance of the blacks. And the fresh and large importations from Africa during that period, served as fuel to the flames of discord, insurrection, and all the fury of war: whereas among the old slaves, and such particularly as were natives of the island, there were a great many instances of faithful and attached slaves saving, at the expence of their own, the lives of their mistresses and masters. The newly-imported African was much more dangerous than the man born in the island. It deserved to be remembered, that Dessalines himself was an imported African. It was admitted that St. Domingo in its present state was not a good neighbour, and that emissaries had been sent from thence to excite revolt in Jamaica. But emissaries would have been sent if the present question had never been agitated. And the effects of the abolition would be to counteract the attempts of such emissaries, by tending to make the situation of the negroes more comfortable.

It had been argued that this measure would tend to diminish the white population in the islands by discouraging those who go out from this country to the islands as book-keepers and overseers, with the hope of procuring plantations and making their fortunes. But the expectation of making large fortunes could not be considered as the main inducement for such persons to go from this country to the West-Indies, but rather that they might obtain such a competent provision as they were not likely to meet with at home. But were no other

modes of employment by which the white population might be kept up, and such a militia as might be necessary to controul the negroes? a great deal of what is now performed by blacks, might be performed by whites, or done by machinery: and encouragement might be given to Europeans to settle in the West-Indies, and pursue such trades as those of coopers, wrights, carpenters, and other employments. Thus the proportion of whites to blacks would be increased: and by this increase, and treating the negroes kindly, there would be no reason to dread either intestine commotion or the attacks of a foreign enemy.

With regard to the national, and the individual interests connected with the slave-trade considered by itself, and independently of its effects on the colonies, it was computed that the African tonnage was not quite 1-52d part of the export trade of this country, (without including that of Ireland and the coasting trade) and the seamen employed not quite 1-23d part, of the seamen in the general trade. Now it was not to be doubted but, in the flourishing state of our commerce, employment would be found for this shipping, when not embarked in the slave-trade.—As to the capital embarked in the African trade, it did not exceed 1-110th part of the whole export capital.

Thus it appeared, that the abolition of the slave-trade would contribute to both the security and prosperity of our West-India islands without materially affecting the interests of individuals or the public revenue. But were these doubtful points, the abolition of that horrid traffic was imperiously demanded by justice. What right had we to deprive, by

by force, the nations of Africa, of the means of labouring for their own advantage, and compelling them to labour for ours? Was it to be endured, that the profits obtained by rapine and outrage were to be urged as an argument for the continuance of rapine and outrage?—Greater indignation, if possible, still, was excited by the cold calculations of those who affected to defend the slave-trade, even on the ground of humanity, and to maintain that greater evils would be created to the Africans, by an abolition of the slave-trade, than any which it was proposed to remedy. War among the numerous and almost innumerable chiefs of Africa, it was said, would exist if there were not any trade in slaves, and but for the slave-trade, prisoners taken in war would be put to death.—It was not supposed that slavery was the only cause of war among the savage tribes of Africa: but it was one cause, and on the sea-coasts the chief. Because wars spring out of ambition, hatred, revenge, and other evil passions; was it nothing to add another motive to war, and that, one more constant and permanent in its operation, namely, avarice? In the interior of Africa, population and civilization increased, and on the coast barbarity reigned with undiminished sway; a contrast to be accounted for only by the slave-trade. As to the alledged murder of prisoners of war, though human sacrifices had sometimes been made, it was known that the common fate of prisoners of war, as among all barbarous nations, was, to become domestic slaves to the captors. It had been objected, that “if we abandoned the slave-trade, other nations would take it up.”—They might say the same thing of

us; and the argument would go round in a circle, without ever leading to a satisfactory conclusion.—As to the argument that slavery had always been one of the states of existence in which man had been placed by Providence, it would be more correct to say that man had been placed in that state by the tyranny of man. If, however, through the abuse of reason and free-will, moral good was blended with evil, there was a principle of progressive civilization and humanity implanted in human nature by its gracious Author; and, if many things were tolerated, as arbitrary divorcement among the Jews for a time, on account, as it is said in the scripture of “the hardness of men’s hearts;” the great, all-comprehending, and paramount law of the Gospel, was charity:—“Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even the same unto them, for this is the law and the prophets.” By the progress of civilization and of the influence of religion, slavery was gradually mitigated in the Roman empire, and finally abolished in almost the whole of Modern Europe. This was the course of Providence: this was the progression of grace and good-will towards men. And it became men and Christians, to co-operate with this benevolent plan, not to counteract it.

Time has not yet proved or disproved the solidity of the arguments and predictions on either side of this important question, except in one capital instance. The negroes on our islands have not been incited by the abolition of the slave-trade to rise against their masters. All changes are in some degree hazardous. The remote consequences of new measures are often of greater magnitude

magnitude than the immediate effect. But without innovation there can be no remedy against existing evils and abuses. And whatever might be the consequences of the abolition of the slave-trade in respect of commerce and political power, the natural claims of man from man were not to be weighed in the balance with any commercial or political advantages whatever. These were not considered by the British legislature and nation as commensurate objects. The common feelings of humanity roused, and directed into one channel by a "labour of love" on the part of one man, with patience, perseverance, and ability, for the space of twenty years, formed a generous torrent that bore down all opposition. Many of the members of the house of commons, while they declared their own sentiments to be in favour

of the abolition, declared that they were also the sentiments of their constituents, whose earnest instructions they had received on the subject. The genius of human nature appeared as both a judge and advocate for the poor Africans. It seemed as if the Sire, the common parent of mankind, wrung with grief and anguish at the unequal lot, and the evils inflicted on one another by his offspring, had called with efficacy to their recollection, and touched their hearts with a sense, that they were all brethren. The emotions of the liberal and humane appeared to be perfectly in unison with those of Adam, as described by Milton in *Paradise Lost*, on the revelation made to him by the angel Michael, of the effects that were to flow from his original crime :—

"Dire was the tossing! deep the groans! Despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch :
And over them triumphant *DEATH* his dart,
Shook ; but delay'd to strike, though oft invoc'd
With vows, as their chief good, and final hope.
Sight to deform what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold ? Adam could not, but wept,
Though not of woman born. Compassion quell'd
His best of man and gave him up to tears."*

* *Paradise Lost*, book xi. line 490—7. The abolition of the slave-trade gave birth, as was to be expected, to the finest strains of eloquence, in both houses of parliament. But the most impressive eloquence we ever witnessed on this subject was not that of a man, but of an inferior animal. Mr. T—w, Kensington, known for his taste, and admirable collection of antiquities and natural history, had a parrot that was newly brought home from the West Indies, by the lady of a planter, accompanied by a female slave.—The animal would now and then make a noise which was an exact imitation of weeping and lamentation.—Immediately on the back of this, it would set up another kind of noise which was as exact an imitation of loud laughter.—What is the meaning of this?—It is a female slave smarting under punishment ; and her mistress laughing at her crying.

CHAP. VIII.

Motion by Mr. Whitbread for Leave to bring in a Bill for encouraging Industry and the Relief of the Poor.—Description of the Numbers and actual Condition of the Necessitous Poor in England.—Observations on the New Systems of Poor's Laws proposed by Mr. Malthus, and Mr. Arthur Young.—Principles on which Mr. Whitbread founded his Bill.—The particular Measures proposed to be adopted.—Prophetic Vision of the happy Effects that might be expected to result from their Adoption.—Compliments paid to Mr. Whitbread.—His Bill read a second time, and printed.—Sundry Observations on the Bill.—Fate of the Bill.—Motion by Lord Howick for Leave to bring in a Bill for securing to all His Majesty's Subjects the Privilege of Serving in the Army and Navy—objected to by Mr. Perceval.—The Motion agreed to, and the Bill read a first time, and ordered to be printed.—Reasons for postponing from time to time the Second Reading of the Bill.—Resolution, moved by Mr. Banks against Granting Places or Offices in Reversion ; and carried.—Motion by Mr. Martin for an Address to His Majesty, against Granting for Life any Office that had been hitherto held during His Majesty's pleasure.—A long Debate.—The Motion carried.—Circumstances that led to a Change of Ministry, detailed by Lord Grenville in the House of Lords, and Lord Howick in that of the Commons.—Committee of Inquiry into the Propriety of permitting Sugar and Molasses to be used in Distilleries and Breweries.—Conduct of the Marquis of Wellesley.—Freehold Estates.—Assets for Simple Contract Debts.—Administration of Justice in Scotland.—Adjournment of Parliament.

THOUGH there were not any other bills of public and great importance that passed in what remained of this session, into laws ; yet not a few of this character were brought into discussion, which it would be improper to pass over unnoticed, as the progress of public opinion leads sooner or later to practical consequences.

Mr. Whitbread, in the house of commons, February 19th, moved for leave to bring in a bill “for promoting and encouraging industry amongst the labouring classes of the

community, and the relief and regulation of the necessitous poor.” It was an assertion, he observed, now pretty generally made, that the system of our poor's laws had served to degrade those whom it was intended to exalt ; to destroy the spirit of independence throughout the land ; to hold up hopes which could not be realized ; to encourage idleness and vice ; and to produce a superfluous population, the offspring of improvidence, and the early victims of misery and want. By the accurate returns, which had of late years been

been laid before parliament, which were made up in 1803, it appeared that upon a population in England and Wales (exclusive of the army and navy) of 8,870 000 souls, not less than 1,234,000 were partakers of parochial relief. That is, that nearly one-seventh part of the people of England was indebted to the other six, wholly or in part, for their support; but by far the larger part of that number wholly. It was also proved, that exclusively of all collateral expence, such as army, militia, and so on, which was raised at the same time with the rate for the relief of the poor, and paid out of it, there had been raised, in the year ending at Easter 1803, for the maintenance and relief of the poor, £4,267,000, being almost double the sum raised for the same purpose, on the average of the years 1783, 1784, 1785, and nearly double the sum raised in 1776. All would agree that a remedy was immediately to be sought for an evil so great and so rapidly increasing.—Mr. W. believed man to be born to labour, as the sparks fly upwards; that a certain portion of misery was inseparable from mortality; and that all plans for the lodging, clothing and feeding of all mankind, with what might be called comfort, were quite impossible in practice.—He believed that the work of Mr. Malthus on Population had been very generally read, and that it had completed that change of opinion with regard to the poor's-laws which had in some measure begun. He believed his principles to be incontrovertible. This philosopher had declared it as his opinion, that the poor's-laws had not only failed in their object, but that they had been productive of much more wretched-

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ness than would have existed without them. But in many of the conclusions to which Mr. M. had pushed his doctrines, Mr. W. materially differed from him. Any man who read his writings, ought to place a guard over his heart, lest it should become hardened against the distresses of his fellow-creatures: lest, in learning that misery and vice must of necessity maintain a footing in the world, he should give up all attempts at their subjugation. Many persons agreeing in Mr. Malthus's position, had wished that the whole system of the poor's-laws were expunged from our statute book. But, Mr. W. thought that no one had been bold enough to propose a total and immediate abrogation of the poor's-laws. Supposing the ultimate good to be certain; could the house of commons, in order to obtain it, give their consent to a measure which, in its dreadful execution, would be more widely fatal than any edict, that ever proceeded from any tyrant conqueror upon earth? which would spread famine, desolation, and death throughout the land, and consign to a premature grave infirmity, age, infancy, and innocence? The immediate abrogation of these laws was absolutely out of the question. But their gradual abolition had been suggested to be practicable. And he recollected two plans which had been laid before the public for that purpose. The one bore the name of Mr. Arthur Young. The other was suggested by Mr. Malthus himself. Mr. Young's plan, was, to take the amount of the rate raised for the relief of the poor at a given time, and to enact that it should not, on any account, be increased. But Mr. Young, as Mr. Malthus had shewn, beyond a doubt, had

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had completely refuted himself, by an extract from his Travels in France. "The national assembly of France," says Mr. Young, "though they disapproved of the English poor-laws, still adopted their principle, and declared that the poor had a right to pecuniary assistance; that the assembly ought to consider such a provision as one of its first and most sacred duties; and that with this view an expence ought to be incurred of 50 millions a year. But Mr. Young does not comprehend how it is possible to regard the expenditure of 50 millions a year as a sacred duty, and not to extend that 50 to 100, if necessity should demand it; the 100 to 200; the 200 to 300, and so on in the same miserable progression that had taken place in England."—Mr. Malthus's own plan was, "that a regulation should be made, declaring that no child born from any marriage taking place after the expiration of the law; and that no illegitimate child born two years from the same date, should ever be entitled to parish assistance." By this measure Mr. W. observed, the poor-laws would absolutely cease after a very short period, as to the rising generation. But to what a scene of confusion, jarring, contention, and suffering, would it not give birth? He was perfectly certain that if the legislature could be induced to pass a law pregnant with such cruelty, within two years after the commencement of its operation it must be repealed.—The poor, denied their right to support, by those who possessed property, might have recourse to the original right of occupancy. For each man born had surely a right to occupy a spot of ground unoccupied, though he might not possess any right to the

ground occupied by another, or to any part of the fruit of his labours. But if all the land were occupied and the poor were denied any right to assistance, might they not become a most formidable body? and what step could be taken to cure or correct an evil thus improvidently created? Mr. W. could not look forward to such a situation without great apprehension and dread, no consent to break that chain, which with all its imperfections and disadvantages, bound the different classes of society indissolubly together. If then a total and immediate abrogation of the poor-law were out of the question, and no practicable plan presented itself for their gradual abolition, what remained to be done?—It was not Mr. W.'s wish to get rid of the poor-laws, but he thought that by taking proper steps, they might become obsolete in the lapse of half a century: though he would have such a code always to remain on the statute book, that there might be sure and legal refuge, under an change of circumstances or society for indigence and distress.

The principles on which he would proceed to effect this most desirable object were these. To exalt the character of the labouring classes in the community. To give the labourer consequence in his own eyes and in those of his fellows. To make him a fit companion for himself, as fit to associate with civilized men. To excite him to acquire property by a prospect of tasting its sweet fruits and to give him inviolable security for that property when acquired. To mitigate those restraints which confined his sphere of action. To hold out a hope of reward to patience and exertion. To render dependence on poverty

poverty, in all cases, degradation in his eyes, and at all times less desirable than independent industry.--- Having accomplished this first grand object, he would endeavour to lighten the burthens inevitably to be borne, by a more equal distribution. He would propose some material alterations in the mode of affording relief, and to put some of the present institutions on a more orderly footing, that it might be possible to make a distinction between the criminal and the innocently necessitous poor. It would carry us far beyond the scale of our narrative to enter into the details of the plan proposed*. The great principle, out of which, the greater and most important part of them sprung, or to which they might be referred, was a national or general education; which was expected to extend the views of men, by enlightening their understanding, to raise their aims, to quicken their industry, to purify their morals, to make them sensible to honour or dishonour; and in a

word, by making them both wiser and better, to make them less a burthen to themselves, or to the public. "Look," said Mr. Whitbread, "at Scotland; see her enviable state with regard to her poor. That country is the theme of panegyrick amongst all who have visited her, on account of the situation of her labouring classes: and yet she has your system of poor-laws. The enactments are the same; they are still in force; they have been in general use; they may be, and are still sometimes resorted to. And time was when the state of the poor, on the other side of the Tweed and Eske, was more wretched, and their violence greater, than was almost ever known in the southern part of the island. The truth of this position Mr. W. proved from the political discourses of the celebrated Fletcher of Saltoun†. Now (Mr. W. continued,) the poor-laws are almost totally in disuse, and all is regularity and order. What was the day-star then which shone forth and calmed those troubles?

* These may be seen in Mr. W.'s bill, which was printed and sent to the magistrates of the different counties in England.

† There are at this day, 1698, in Scotland, says Mr. Fletcher, (besides a great many poor families very poorly provided for by the church boxes, and others who, by living upon bad food, fall into divers diseases), 200,000 people begging from door to door. These are not only no way advantageous, but a very great burthen to so poor a country. And though the number of them be perhaps double of what it was formerly, by reason of this present great distress; yet in all times there have been about 100,000 of these vagabonds, who have lived without any subjection to the laws of the land, or even to those of God, or nature. Fathers incestuously accompanying with their own daughters, the son with the mother, and the brother with the sister: no magistrate could ever discover which way one in a hundred of these wretches dies, or that ever they were baptized. Many murders have been discovered among them, and they are not only an unspeakable oppression to poor tenants, (who if they give not bread, or some kind of provision, to perhaps forty of such villains in one day, are sure to be insulted by them); but they rob many poor people who live in houses distant from any neighbourhood. In years of plenty, many thousands of them meet together in the mountains, where they feast and riot for many days: and at country weddings, markets, and other like public occasions, they are to be seen, both men and women, perpetually drunk, cursing, blaspheming, and fighting together.

Education*. In contrast with the description that had been given of the state of Scotland by Mr. Fletcher in 1698, Mr. W. produced another given by the lord advocate of Scotland, the honourable Mr. Hope, in 1803, on the occasion of a bill brought into parliament for a more liberal provision for the school-masters of that country; which bill was afterwards passed into a law; the preamble of which recites, "that the school-masters of Scotland are a most useful body of men, and essential to the public welfare." Mr. Hope, on that occasion, ascribed to the establishment of those schools, all that intelligence which was so observable in that part of the united kingdom, and that which so much attracted the attention of strangers who visited it. To this, also, was to be ascribed, the good morals, the social order, the loyalty, the paucity of crimes, the proper attendance on divine worship, and the increasing wealth of that part of the country. The paucity of crimes was so remarkable, that there were more convicts transported in one quarter sessions, from Manchester, than from all Scotland, in the course of the year. He also observed, that the executions in Scotland did not amount, on an average, to more than six in the year.

Mr. Whitbread then proposed a general system of national education, by the establishment of parochial schools; not compulsory on the poor, which would destroy its object, but voluntary. And he was confident that it would soon so work its way, that every man in England

and Wales, as in Scotland, would feel it a disgrace not to have his children instructed. Among various considerations recommendatory of his plan, Mr. W. noticed, that the main spring of all that was good on earth, namely, religious instruction, had been particularly attended to. He also called the particular attention of the house to the illustration of the advantages of education held up to their view by the state of the poor in Ireland. There were in that country, no poor-laws, to which the wretchedness and misery of the lower orders of society could be traced. But they had no instruction. In Scotland they had instruction, and therefore they were contented and happy, and did not avail themselves of the poor-laws which they had. Mr. Whitbread, after a very comprehensive and circumstantial view of the evils to be remedied, and the means of remedying them, recapitulated the effects, that might be expected to result from his bill in a kind of peroration. "During the hours of anxious thoughts and laborious investigation which I have passed, I have been charmed with the pleasing vision of the general amelioration of the state of society, and the eventual and rapid diminution of its burthens. In the adoption of a general system of education, I foresee an enlightened peasantry, frugal, industrious, sober, orderly, and contented, because they are acquainted with the true value of frugality, sobriety, industry, and order: crimes diminishing because the enlightened understanding abhors a crime; the practice

* The system of national education in Scotland was established in 1696, but of course, its operation could not have been felt in the very short period between that year, and 1698.

of Christianity prevailing, because the mass of our population can read, comprehend, and feel its Divine origin, and the beauty of the doctrines which it inculcates: the kingdom safe from the insults of the enemy, because every man knows the worth of that which he is called upon to defend. In the provision for the security of the savings of the poor, I see encouragement to frugality, security to property, and the large mass of the people connected with the state, and indissolubly bound to its preservation: in the enlarged power of acquiring settlements, the labour directed to those spots where labour is most wanted: man, happy in his increased independence, and exempted from the dread of being driven in age from the spot where his dearest connections exist, and where he has used the best exertions, and passed the best days of his life: litigation excluded from our courts, and harmony reigning in our different parochial districts. In the power of bestowing rewards, I contemplate patience and industry remunerated, and virtue held up to distinction and honour. In the various detailed alterations, in the mode of rating, and the equalization of the county rate, I perceive the more equitable distribution of a necessary, but henceforth, I trust, decreasing burthen; in the constitution of vestries, the benefit universally resulting from arrangement, order, and œconomy, derived from the more attentive inspection by each, of the general concern: from the power to exempt cottagers from the rate; a great relief to individuals, at a very trifling expence to the public; in the power to build habitations for the poor, their comfort, and health. Lastly, in the reform of the work-

house system, and the power of discrimination in administering relief, an abandonment of filth, slothfulness, and vice; and a desirable and marked distinction between the profligate and the innocent.

Mr. Whitbread concluded a very long, elaborate, and animated speech, with the motion above stated. He was complimented for the pains he had taken, and the ability he had shewn in the investigation of a great and complicated subject. Mr. Rose, however, at the same time that he thought the honourable gentleman entitled to the highest degree of gratitude, feared that his object would not be effected without a general plan for the employment of the poor. Mr. Spencer Stanhope allowed the existence of every grievance that Mr. W. had ascribed to the present poor-laws. He was not prepared to say how far the present plan contained adequate remedies. The opinion of the justices could not be collected at the next quarter-sessions, and it would be material to the facility of collecting that opinion, to divide the bill into three or four parts. Mr. Sturges Bourne wished the bill to be in the hands of the country-gentlemen, at the assizes, as well as the quarter sessions. Mr. Bathurst recommended to have a great number of copies of the bill printed, and to have them circulated through the country, with every facility of conveyance that government could give. The bill would be better considered altogether, in the first instance. It might afterward be divided: and if the whole of it should not pass this session, he hoped that some parts of it at least would, as many would be highly beneficial. Leave given, and a committee appointed.

to prepare and bring in the bills*. The bill was presented to the house by Mr. Whitbread, Feb. 23, read a second time, ordered to be printed, and then to be sent to the quarter-sessions in the several counties, for the consideration of the justices, who were instructed to give their opinions upon it. But the progress of the bill was precluded by a dissolution of parliament, and concomitant change of administration. It was, with amendments, brought several times under the consideration of the house of commons, but, August 11, thrown out of the house of peers, on the motion of lord Hawkesbury.

Lord Howick, March 5, in pursuance of previous notice, moved

for leave to bring in a bill for securing to all his majesty's subjects, the privilege of serving in the army or navy, upon their taking an oath, prescribed by act of parliament, and for leaving to them, as far as conveniences would admit, the free exercise of their respective religions. He held it as a maxim, that all governments ought to unite every description of persons living under them, in their own defence. A great portion of our soldiers and sailors, were catholic, and was it fitting that parliament should not allow, that by right, which was already allowed by connivance? The bill he had to propose, would enable persons of every religious persuasion to serve in

* The power of education, the main spring of Mr. Whitbread's plan, to effect his object, seems, at first sight, to have been demonstrated with a precision and certainty, amounting to that of a legitimate process of algebra, or a mathematical demonstration. Yet there is a fallacy in his reasoning of which that ingenious and most respectable gentleman was not aware. He presumes, that because a religious and virtuous education produced the happiest effects about a century ago, in Scotland, it would do the same thing now in England. Towards the conclusion of the 17th, and for the first half of the 18th century, the Scots of the higher, and middling ranks, were a religious people. It was usual for many gentlemen, and even noblemen, to keep up the worship of God in their families, and to officiate, as elders, in visiting the sick, maintaining the discipline of the kirk, making collections for the poor, and even in assisting in the administration of the sacrament. Religion was respected and honoured. Opinions, customs, usages, and, we may add, fashions, uniformly descend from the high to the low; and when these are given up by the former, they are also, at no great interval of time, abandoned by the latter. The minds of the lower classes of the Scots, or labouring poor, were prepared to receive, even with avidity, instructions so highly valued by their superiors. The spirit, the zeal for religion was infectious. The soil was mellowed and pulverized, for the reception of good seed. Though the French revolution has driven many to a decent attendance at church, it is not to be concealed that the present is not the age of vital religion. On the whole, the great, the affluent, the fashionable; those who give the ton to society, are any thing but religious. Had the great, the affluent, and even middling classes of people in Scotland, been as indifferent about religion, in the times of the Scottish parliament, as they are now, the poor would have given themselves very little trouble about the acquisition of knowledge despised by their superiors. Nevertheless, it is to the parochial schools, that the Scots are principally indebted for the industry that needs not, and the spirit that scorns the acceptance of parochial charity. Attracted to the parish schools first by a spirit of religion, when religion was in vogue, they have been induced to crowd to them still, in early, and often pretty advanced youth, from other considerations. They have discovered the importance of education to their temporal concerns.—The Presbyterian

in the army and navy, without any condition but that of taking an oath particularized in the bill. What had particularly drawn the attention of his majesty's government to this subject, was, the strange anomaly which existed in consequence of the act passed in Ireland in 1793, by which the Roman-catholics in that country, were enabled to hold commissions in the army, and to attain to any rank except that of commander-in-chief of the forces, master-general of the ordnance, or general on the staff. They might rise to be generals, but they were not permitted to be generals on the staff. The effect of this permission, so granted to the catholics in Ireland, was a most striking incongruity. For if a catholic, who was by law qualified to

serve in the army of Ireland, should be brought to this country by any circumstances, which demanded the presence in this country, of the regiment in which he served, he would be disqualified by law, from remaining in the service, and would only have the alternative of either continuing in the service contrary to law, or to relinquish the military profession. It was to be remembered, his lordship particularly observed, that the proposed measure only enabled his majesty to appoint such persons to situations of high importance, if he should think proper. Their appointment must depend on the executive government, who of course would avoid any dangerous or improper use of their authority. The bill did not hold out any encouragement

terian religion is favourable to a free and full discussion of all manner of religious controversy. It does not rest so much as some other forms, on established usages, but, in every thing, appeals to the scriptures. Hence even the vulgar, among the Scots, about a century ago, were very fond of learning Latin, and to read the Greek Testament too, that they might take into their own hands, the decision of controversies, which they conceived to be necessarily connected with the salvation of their souls: but in reading the Latin, and sometimes Greek classics, their minds opened to farther and farther views; and as all kinds of knowledge are linked together, by diverse relations, and common principles; curiosity increased with indulgence. A high sense was nourished of the dignity of human nature, and with much self-conceit, no doubt, a spirit of exertion, ambition, and often restless and romantic adventure. It is from this spirit chiefly, that the poor-laws in Scotland have become obsolete.

Another circumstance of diversity between the past and present state of Scotland, and still more, between the past state of Scotland and present state of England, to be considered in the present question, is, that when parochial schools were introduced in Scotland, there were few manufacturing towns, and none that could be called great. The great mass of the people was more scattered than it is now, in small villages and hamlets. Trade and manufactures had not invited, nor monopolization of land driven them, in crowds, to cities where vice is ever found to be more contagious than virtue, where low debauchery prevails, and where men fortify one another in vicious indulgences by association, and mutual example.

Farther still, there was a greater spirit of clanship and attachment to kindred or family connexions among all classes in Scotland, than there is in England, or at least they were more interested in their fortune, whether from shame or pride. Even now, or till but lately, a man in good circumstances, particularly in the country parts, would rather assist a first, or second cousin, than suffer him to become a burthen to the parish; especially if of the same surname with himself.

to

to the catholics ; it did not establish any institution for their support or increase. But the abolition of restrictions in point of rank would place before the sons of the gentry of Ireland, those fair objects of ambition, and open to them that career of glory, the pursuit of which was synonymous with the advancement of the best interests of the empire.— Lord Howick concluded with moving, “ that leave be given to bring in a bill for enabling his majesty to avail himself of the services of all his liege subjects, in his naval and military forces, in the manner therein mentioned.”

Mr. Perceval called the serious attention of the house and of the public, to one of the most important and dangerous measures that had ever been submitted to the judgment of the legislature. It was not so much to the individual measure, proposed by the noble lord, that he objected, as to the system of which it formed a part, which was growing every day, and threatened to expand into the most alarming magnitude. To what did the present measure tend? Its supporters could not, with any degree of consistency, stop short of abolishing all the tests which the wisdom of our ancestors had thought it necessary to interpose in defence of our religious establishment. From the arguments advanced at the present day, a man might be almost led to suppose, that the one religion was considered to be as good as the other, and that the Reformation was deemed to be only a measure of political convenience. The present question was simply this, whether the legislature would give up the protestant ascendancy in Ireland, or whether they would make a stand and say, “ We have already done every thing that tolera-

tion requires, and that the catholics have a right to demand.” Undoubtedly such a declaration would be the dictate of sound policy and discretion. In one of his statements, the noble lord had palpably contradicted himself: for, in the first place he endeavoured to make the house believe, that the army and navy were crowded with catholics; and in the second, he recommended that they should be allured into the service by a free admission.

But Mr. Perceval was not so anxious to call the attention of the house to the particular measure now proposed, as to the principle of innovation, which was growing, day after day, stronger and stronger, and which was much more formidable, thus stealing on by degrees, than if it were fairly exposed in the magnitude to which it seemed intended that it should be carried. It should be considered that even if such encroachments were little in themselves, their consequences were not so. For his own part, he was persuaded that if parliament allowed their accumulation, it would ultimately have that extorted from its weakness, which its wisdom would be desirous to withhold. The objections made to the bill by Mr. Perceval, gave rise to a conversation, in which the apprehensions of that gentleman on one side of the house, were considered as well founded, and on the other as wholly groundless and fantastical. The bill however was read the first time, and ordered to be read again that day sen- night: but all farther attention to it was postponed till the 18th; when

Lord Howick stated, that the same circumstances which had twice induced him to move for the postponement of the second reading of the bill, still continued to operate: so that the order of the day, for the second

second reading, which was to-morrow, would be dropped, to be revived as the house should think fit. He was aware that, his intimation must attract much observation, and that the house and the public would naturally expect some information with respect to the motives of it. But he was not at present authorised, to enter into any explanation on the subject. He therefore confined himself to giving notice, that he should not move to-morrow for the second reading of the "Roman Catholics Army and Navy Service bill."—The mystery to which lord Howick alluded, will by-and-by be unfolded.

It will be recollected that on the motion of Mr. Biddulph, a committee had been appointed "to examine and consider what regulations and checks had been established in order to control the several branches of the public expenditure in Great-Britain and Ireland; and to enquire whether any, and what, further saving might be made by the abolition of useless and sinecure offices, by the reduction of exorbitant fees, and by other modes of retrenchment in the expenditure of the public money." Mr. Banks, the chairman, being directed by the committee, moved, February 19th, the following resolution: "That no office, place, employment, or salary, in any part of his majesty's dominions, ought hereafter to be granted in reversion." Mr. Yorke said, it was a favourite maxim with him, not to change established usages, without some strong reason for it. This granting of offices in reversion, had been a power in the hands of the crown, for the purpose of rewarding services; and hitherto it had in fact been a saving to the public: for unless these offices could

be given in this manner, services, if they were rewarded at all, must be rewarded by a grant, and a double burthen would thus be laid on the public. Lord Howick gave his most cordial support to the motion.—Grants of reversion had been made, not to meritorious servants, but to persons who, from their tender age, could not have rendered any services whatever. The grant of reversions was, in fact, an abridgment of the means of rewarding public services: for, if the holder of the office dropped, the reversioner stepped in. He not only gave his cordial support to the motion, but wished the house to go still farther, and to come to a resolution against the granting any office, not usually so granted. If any thing of that kind had been done, or was in contemplation, he thought it highly proper for the house to interfere, and to prevent it by its decided approbation.—On which, Mr. Plumer rose to give the motion his most hearty assent. He wished that this measure had been brought forward forty years ago. "I cannot (he continued) help embracing this opportunity of paying a tribute of applause to the present administration, (I say present upon the supposition that they are still in office,) as I really think they have shewn every disposition to benefit the country by their judicious measures, and avoiding the practice of former administrations, of granting reversions. On this occasion too, I have another observation to make. In coming down to the house this day, I have heard a report, which I am very sorry to hear. I have heard, sir, that the new government, which is now forming, or to be formed, have agreed to give, to an honourable and learned

ed member of this house, (alluding to Mr. Perceval who was not then present) the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster for life, in order to tempt that gentleman to take a place in the new government. Upon this I may observe, that if men of great talents are not satisfied with the rewards attached to the situations to which his majesty chooses to appoint them, they ought not to accept of office at all. I do however, at all events, enter my protest most solemnly against the measure of giving a man a situation for life, in order to entice him to occupy another which may be more fleeting and temporary.

Sir John Newport wished that the resolution had been adopted forty years sooner. Some Irish offices might then have either been reformed or abolished.—Mr. Johnstone approved of the motion: he wished with the honourable gentleman on the floor, that the resolution now before the house, had been adopted forty years ago; in which case, a family, the members of which had been most clamorous in cheering the reflections cast on Mr. Perceval, would not be so loaded with wealth derived from sinecures, as now to be in the actual receipt of £.60,000 a year, drawn from the labour of the public. But, however eager they had been for places and pensions, he was glad that they had at last changed their tone.

Mr. H. Martin thought it so necessary to counteract a system so mischievous as that which had been just alluded to, that he would tomorrow move an humble address to his majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased not to grant any place, in the duchy of Lancaster, or elsewhere, for life, which

had hitherto been held during his majesty's pleasure."—Mr. Bankes's motion, after some farther conversation, was carried.

Next day, March 9, Mr. Martin rose, pursuant to notice, to make his motion. In the course of a speech with which he prefaced it, he observed that from the year 1660, to the present time, there appeared but two instances in which the office of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, to which his motion particularly pointed, had been granted for life. To address his majesty, therefore, that he would be graciously pleased to grant this place according to the *usual practice*, would not interfere with his royal prerogative.—Mr. Martin's motion, the substance of which has been above stated, was seconded by the honourable J. W. Ward, who observed that grants of this description appeared to him to be unconstitutional. They had the effect of raising up a race of men to live on the wealth of the public, and to make themselves alike independent of the sovereign who might promote them, and, of the people by whom the means were supplied for support; to deprive the crown of the power of punishing weak or wicked, and of rewarding its meritorious servants.

Mr. Perceval now rose and said, that if the house should think fit to address his majesty, it should be on accurate statements.—He was not in the house the preceding evening: but understanding that notice had been given of the present motion; instead of approaching his sovereign for the purpose of receiving his appointment to the chancellorship of the exchequer, and that of the duchy of Lancaster for life, he had

had approached him with a request that the appointment might not take place that day, that he might have an opportunity of addressing the house on the subject, and that his majesty might not be fettered in consequence. This request was accompanied with an assurance, that whatever might be the pleasure of his majesty in consequence of an address from that house, though it should deprive him of the duchy of Lancaster for life, formerly offered, it would not in the slightest degree alter his disposition to serve his majesty. It would therefore be a subject of most serious consideration for the house, whether, in the present state and crisis of the country, it would be proper to throw any difficulties in the way of his majesty, in forming a new administration, when he conceived, that in so doing, he was only labouring to preserve the constitution and the religion of the country.—Mr. Perceval having repeated the assurance of his readiness to serve his majesty, even without the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster *for life*, made his bow and left the house.

Mr. Martin's motion, which had been very ably seconded by Mr. Ward, before Mr. Perceval's leaving the house, was farther supported by lord H. Petty, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Sheridan, and other speakers; and opposed by Mr. Montague, Mr. Sturges Bourne, Mr. Johnstone, &c. &c. Lord H. Petty said, that the very place in question, had been offered some years ago to lord Sidmouth, who had rendered very considerable service during his long and meritorious dis-

charge of his duties as a speaker, but who declined it because he would not be the instrument of alienating from the crown the means of rewarding greater public services than any he had as yet been able to perform. The principle on which lord Sidmouth had refused the offer, was much more applicable to the present case. Besides, the chancellorship of the duchy might be among the number of sinecure and useless offices, that in the judgment of the committee of inquiry into such matters, ought to be abolished. On this last point his lordship was corrected by Mr. Sturges Bourne, who observed that the office alluded to, belonged to his majesty's privy purse, and therefore could not possibly come under the cognizance of that committee. Mr. Bourne spoke of the talents, integrity, and disinterestedness, of Mr. Perceval, and asked if the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster, which did not much exceed £2,000 per annum, was too large an equivalent for his right honourable friend's professional exertions? Mr. Johnstone did not fail to embrace the opportunity of making some observations on the conduct of the late administration themselves, and particularly the Grenvilles, when they were taking credit for so much purity and disinterestedness. How, he asked, could they reconcile with those pretensions, the indecency of pressing upon that house, on their first accession to office, and at nine o'clock at night, two successive stages of a bill for enabling lord Grenville* to hold the office of auditor of the exchequer, with such large emoluments

* Mr. Johnstone's words were: "The noble lord at the head of the late administration." Though the usage, a kind of law of parliament, require this and other descriptions of "Right honourable friends," this circumlocutory designation of persons, the writer of parliamentary proceedings, may be allowed to avoid.

annexed, while the duties of it were to be done by another; and this too, at the same time that another noble lord, at the head of the Grenville family, enjoyed the tellership of the exchequer, with emoluments almost incalculable? How could they reconcile with this boasted purity, the extraordinary increase made in the salary of first lord of the admiralty, lately enjoyed by another branch of the family, and that not avowed to parliament in an open way, but effected by a secret fund! How could that right honourable gentleman reconcile to his purity, the demand of £3,000 for the expences of further continuing the commission of naval inquiry, and not say a word about the great and needless increase of his own salary? The honourable gentlemen boasted much of their economical arrangements, but what had they done for the country in effect? They had indeed appointed commissioners of accounts without number, but what had these done? Nothing appeared to have been effected in the army accounts. The West-India commissioners, who had been so long appointed at large salaries, had not yet even sailed on their mission.

Mr. Sheridan, as instances of the economy of the late administration, mentioned the reduction of the staff; of the barrack department, and of the commissariat department. Did not lord H. Petty pledge himself, at the outset of his administration, to the adoption of every particular plan of reform, and retrenchment, in the public expenditure; and did he not follow up that pledge to the last moment of his political authority?—Mr. Sheridan said, it was extremely painful to him to make any observations that might be thought to wear

an invidious aspect; but he recollected that ever since Mr. P. had been a member of that house, he had been mostly in office. During the short period of the learned gentleman's opposition, the air of that side the house did not seem to agree with him, and he had now got back to the balmy and blissful air of the treasury bench. It had been asked, would you deprive his majesty of the learned gentleman's services in that office for which he had been qualified? Now really he was of opinion, that if gentlemen on the opposite side of the house possessed any thing at all, they were swarming with chancellors of the exchequer. Even a noble lord, and a gallant general, had lately proposed their plans of finance to the house. Why not make either of them chancellor of the exchequer? Why not make the gallant general, attorney-general? Among all their financiers, not one could be found to fill the office, but a gentleman, who, though a very frequent speaker in the house, had never, as far as he knew, uttered one word on the subject of finance in his life.—On a division of the house, the address was carried by 218, against 115.

Lord Grenville, March 26, in the house of lords, and on the same day lord Howick in the house of commons, detailed the circumstances that occasioned the late changes in his majesty's councils, and stated at great length the principles on which they were friends to the bill for granting relief to the catholics, and other dissenters.—In the year 1778, a law passed in Ireland, to enable the protestant dissenters of that country, to hold employments of any kind, civil as well as military, without any restriction. Here the law

law was quite different. No dissenter could hold a place without taking the sacramental test within a certain time. And if the Irish law of 1793, by which the catholics were admitted to any rank in the army, not above that of a colonel, were not repealed, would not the English dissenter have a right to say, "On what principle of justice do you exclude me, while you are a friend to the catholic?" A draft of a dispatch to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, relative to the communications to be had with the catholics, was submitted to his majesty, by his ministers, and met with his approbation. They pointed out the difference between the law of 1793, and that which they meant to propose. After some objections, his majesty gave his consent, that the measure should be proposed, and authority was given to the lord lieutenant, to communicate by his secretary, to the heads of the catholics, that the army and navy would be opened to them.—A meeting of the catholics was assembled for the purpose of receiving this information: when Mr. Elliot, the Irish secretary, was asked by one of them (Mr. O'Connor), whether it was the intention of government merely to pass the law that was promised in 1793, or whether it was intended to allow the catholics to rise to all military offices, including the staff.—Mr. Elliot was not then able to answer the question. But the catholics understood by the dispatch, that they were not to be excluded from any situation in the army. A second dispatch was drawn up, removing Mr. Elliot's doubt, and authorizing him to give a decided answer to Mr. O'Connor's question, in the affirmative. This second dispatch was laid before his

majesty, who returned it without any objection or comment; it was therefore immediately forwarded to Ireland. Doubts however as to the extent of the measure, had been entertained by some members of the cabinet, who, being at last fully aware of this, objected to it in the strongest terms: and his majesty, being apprised that the measure was of far greater extent, than he had conceived it to be, expressed to lord Grenville his decided objection to it. The ministers then endeavoured to modify the bill, so as to reconcile it to his majesty's wishes, without destroying the vital essence of the measure. Failing in this attempt, they determined to drop the bill altogether; but, at the same time, in vindication of their own character, to insert in the proceedings of the cabinet, a minute, reserving to lord Grenville and lord Howick, 1st, The liberty of delivering their opinions in favour of the catholic question;—2d, that of submitting this question, or any subject connected with it, from time to time according to circumstances, to his majesty's decision. But the ministers were called upon, not only to withdraw the latter reservation, but to substitute in its place, a written obligation, pledging themselves never again to bring forward the measure they had abandoned, nor ever more to propose any thing connected with the catholic question. To this they found it impossible to assent. They could not fetter themselves by a written engagement, inconsistent with what they might conceive to be their duty, which, even by their oaths, they were bound to perform. The two leading ministers having respectfully communicated to the king their sentiment

ments on this subject, they next day received an intimation from his majesty, that he must look out for other ministers.

Lord Howick was particularly solicitous to establish the point, "That whatever misunderstanding might have arisen, the fault was not with ministers, as his majesty was afforded ample opportunity completely to understand the object of the bill." But it would appear that there must have been not a little obscurity in the details of this bill, since the Irish secretary, Mr. Elliot, was unable to answer Mr. O'Connor's question respecting the extent to which it was carried, as admitted both by lord Grenville and lord Howick, in favour of the catholics.

In the house of peers, after lord Grenville sat down, a conversation arose among several of the peers, which turned chiefly on the catholic question. As this had already been so often discussed, and was yet to be farther debated, we might be excused from giving any other than a mere outline of the conversation that ensued, or any of the subsequent conversations and debates on the catholic question, and the change of ministry. Lord Sidmouth stated that one of the dispatches to which lord Grenville had alluded, contained the advantages granted to the Irish catholics, by the act of 1793, but did not, as appeared to him, go beyond the concessions made at that time. Lord S. was a friend to toleration. He would let the catholics enjoy the benefits of the act of 1793: but on that, he thought, a stand should be made against farther encroachments. Lord Hawkesbury agreeing in what had been remarked by lord Sid-

mouth, added, that at that time, the catholics had no idea of asking for that extension of power which the present bill would give to them. They asked for certain concessions, which the Irish parliament granted to them. By the act of 1793, the Irish legislature said to them, "You shall have such and such political concessions: you shall have rank in the army, to a certain extent; but beyond that you shall not go." This clearly was the ground on which his majesty meant to act towards them, and accordingly he acquiesced with some reluctance in adopting the act of 1793, for the purpose of making it general: nothing could be more clear, from the course of the transaction, than that this was the object. But after the introduction of the *new clauses*, when his majesty understood the whole scope of the measure, he expressed his marked disapprobation of it. Their lordships could not forget that there ought to be two parties to every contract. There were the reservations in the minute of ministers on one side. But in what situation would his majesty have been placed if he had submitted to them? In reiterated discussions concerning this, or any other measure the ministers might have in contemplation for the catholics, all the odium would fall on his majesty, while the whole of the popularity among catholics, would fall to the share of those that should repeatedly propose and recommend it.—Again, his majesty might be exposed to the re-introduction of the measure in question, at a time when it might be difficult for him to oppose it. He conceived that the placing of his majesty in such a predicament, was contrary to all pre-

cedents,

edent, and indeed subversive of the British monarchy. If there was not unity in the government, it could not last long. The sovereign considering matters in this point of view, had resolved to change his ministers. The earl of Moira said, that it was the duty of legislators to modify fundamental laws, so as to apply to circumstances as they might arise.—The catholic population of Ireland ought at least to give 100,000 soldiers to our disposable force. The bill in favour of the catholics would have opened a useful vent for the population of Ireland, and removed many from the scene of discontent, while it would in a great measure have removed the cause.—Lord Melville stated that Mr. Pitt, whose opinions he wished to make the polar star of his life, though he had once entertained an opinion that the catholic bill was indispensable, on considering the conscientious repugnance of his majesty, had changed it; and that it was on his declaration of this change of principle, that he had returned to office in 1804.—The proceeding of his majesty was abundantly justified by the late ministry themselves, who thought the measure they had brought forward so essential as to give it up.

It will be recollected by every one who has attended to the history of political parties amongst us for the last thirty years, that the party generally in opposition to the court, were the zealous advocates for all that was claimed from time to time, by the Irish catholics, as well as protestants, conjointly or severally. Ireland was a grand *fulcrum* as they conceived, for supporting their pretensions to the administration of government. That party, which

had been in power somewhat more than a twelvemonth, were straitened between the options of losing their places, or offending the catholics. They attempted a compromise, first by proposed modifications of the catholic bill, and afterwards by protesting that, though they dropped it for the present, they were determined still to urge it on any favourable opportunity. But in all this management, the impelling principle was very generally supposed to be nothing else than a strong reluctance to quit hold of the emoluments, and power, and patronage, belonging to their offices. Either, it was every where said, the catholic question was necessary, or it was not. If it was not necessary, why take it up? If it was necessary, why abandon it?

Both houses of parliament adjourned to the 8th of April.—This interval presents a natural opportunity of noticing other measures, adopted or brought under the consideration of parliament, during what we must now call the late administration; of less general operation and influence than those of which we have just given some account, and relating more, or at least more immediately, to the interests of individuals, or of classes of people, than to those of the empire at large.

As some encouragement, no doubt, to our West-India planters, and merchants, amidst their apprehensions from the bill in parliament, for the abolition of the slave-trade, that lord Temple, in the house of commons, December 30th, 1806, moved the appointment of a committee, to consider of the possibility, and, if possible, of the propriety of permitting sugar and molasses to be used in distilleries and breweries. It was ascertained,

ascertained, he observed, that there was at present in the port of London alone, between 80 and 90,000 hogsheads of sugar upon hand. The quantity in the out-ports was proportionally great: so that the quantity of sugars on hand in the whole of England, amounted to 150 or 160,000 hogsheads. The object of the motion was to allow the use of sugar and molasses in the breweries and distilleries, not to the exclusion of grain, but on principles of fair competition. Mr. Dent deprecated precipitation on this important subject. Mr. Baker recommended a serious consideration, of what effect the measure proposed might have on the value of lands and the interests of agriculture in this country.—The committee moved for by lord Temple was appointed.—Lord H. Petty, February 17th, after observing that the great stock of sugar on hand, arising partly from the situation of the continent, and partly from other circumstances, called for legislative interference, moved, “That a bounty of 10s. per cwt. be allowed on the re-exportation of all double-refined sugar over and above the allowances now made on the exportation of refined sugars. That a bounty of two shillings per cwt. be allowed on the exportation of all raw and Muscavado sugars, under the price of forty shillings per cwt.; and of one shilling per cwt. on all raw and Muscavado sugars, between forty and forty-five shillings; whenever it shall appear by the notices in the London gazettes, that the average prices for the antecedent quarter have been of the respective prices stated. That an additional duty of two shillings and six-pence per gallon, shall be imposed on brandy, or foreign spirits,

imported for home consumption: and of one shilling per gallon on all brandies imported for the purpose of re-exportation. These resolutions were agreed to, reported on the 18th, and also agreed to in a committee of the whole house.

In the house of commons, January 26th, lord Folkestone, agreeably to previous notice, submitted a motion, with the reasons on which it was founded, respecting the conduct of lord Wellesley towards the nabob and province of Oude. Certain proceedings had been instituted in the last parliament, founded on papers that had been laid before the house preparatory to an impeachment of the marquis of Wellesley; which proceedings had fallen to the ground by the dissolution of parliament. The gentleman who had instituted these proceedings, (Mr. Paull) was not at present a member, though he was a petitioner to that house, with confident hopes of being seated in it. The object of his motion was, that the papers relating to the Oude charge should be reprinted, and be laid on the table of the house as early as possible, as considerable delay had taken place last session on this head. When sufficient time should be allowed for the consideration of the papers, if the gentleman who had originally brought the subject before the house should not be a member, he should certainly bring forward the business himself. A conversation ensued between lord Howick, lord Folkestone, sir J. Anstruther, Mr. Whitshed Keene, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Wellesley Pole, and Mr. R. Thornton. Lord Howick wished the noble lord to give the house some general idea of the line he meant to pursue upon the documents

documents for which he moved, and to inform the house whether he meant to bring forward any motion on the Mahratta and Carnatic papers. Lord Folkestone replied, that his purpose was, to move a resolution or resolutions, expressive of the opinion of the house, relative to the nabob of Oude; but without moving for any impeachment or criminal proceeding. As to the Carnatic charge, a right honourable gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) stood pledged to support it, if not taken up by any other person, and the opportunity of redeeming his pledge, he rather thought would be afforded him. Mr. Sheridan said, with some emotion, that he had never forfeited the slightest pledge on this business. The ground on which he had acted, he was ready to repeat again and again, and on those grounds he confidently rested for the justification of his conduct.* And he was now prepared to declare, that if any other person, whoever that person might be, should bring forward the Carnatic question, he would distinctly pledge himself, to give that person his most zealous, active, and cordial assistance. Lord Folkestone declined to enter into any controversy with Mr. Sheridan on the subject of his former pledges. But he did recollect very accurately, that the right honourable gentleman did promise to bring this question of the Carnatic before the house. As to the grounds on which he had been induced to abandon that question, he really was not apprised of them. He had

heard something of the right honourable gentleman's unwillingness to excite unpleasant sensations among his colleagues in office. — That was, in plain English, that he was not willing to lose his place. He was however glad to hear his fresh pledge that evening: for his strenuous and sincere assistance, wherever he should be strenuous and sincere, would no doubt be a most important acquisition indeed. — To some wishes expressed by sir John Anstruther, lord Folkestone replied, that all he would pledge himself to, was the Oude charge. And he supposed that, in about a month or five weeks after the printing of the papers, he should be ready to make his motion. Sir John declared himself to be perfectly satisfied with this explanation. Mr. Whitshed Keene thought it was for the honour and dignity of the house, that the proceedings of the last session should not now be dropped. — The papers moved for were then ordered to be reprinted: and on the motion of Mr. Wellesley Pole, a similar order was made respecting the other papers connected with the Oude charge.

January 28th. — The solicitor-general, sir Samuel Romilly, agreeably to notice, moved the house of commons for leave to bring in a bill, for making the freehold estates of persons dying indebted, assets for the payment of simple contract debts. The injustice of the law in this case, appeared to the solicitor-general, so glaring, and the remedy for that

* Mr. Sheridan, on the 22d April 1806, said in the house of commons, "I retain my former sentiments of the transactions in the Carnatic: but I have expressed in confidence to the honourable gentleman (Mr. Francis) the impropriety of introducing any subject that would have a tendency to divide his majesty's ministers at this important crisis. A time may come perhaps, when the subject may be taken up, but I do not think that the present is a favourable one."

injustice so obvious, that he should have thought it unnecessary to do more than barely to state the object of his motion, if a similar measure had not been formerly proposed unsuccessfully. By the law, as it then stood, a man might contract debts to any amount, not evidenced by bond or other legal instrument; yet dying with property amply sufficient to satisfy those demands, his estate would pass to his heir at law, and his creditor would remain unpaid: or, were the proprietor of such estate to make, before his death, a testamentary assignment, however capricious, to a stranger in blood, that stranger might, if he chose, look with indifference on the ruin of the creditors. It was very surprizing that this evil should have been allowed so long to exist; more especially when the extent of commerce in this country was considered, and when it was recollected, that all debts on negotiable security were merely simple contract debts.—Sir Samuel, after a farther illustration of the injustice and hardships flowing from this law, and the inadequacy of the means occasionally resorted to for palliating those hardships, declared his opinion, that the law as it then stood, was pure, unmixed evil. He therefore made a motion, to the purport already stated: and leave to bring in a bill was granted.—On the question being put, February 18th, for the second reading of the bill, it was opposed by Mr. W. Herbert, on the ground that it would change the whole law of landed property; lower the value of freehold property; and interfere with the elective franchise, which depended altogether on freehold property. He would have no objection, he said, to the measure, if it were confined alto-

gether to the cases of persons who die suddenly or violently. Mr. Fellowes thought that the bill should extend to copyhold, as well as freehold property, because, in many cases, these were so blended, that it might be difficult to sell the one, without selling the other. The master of the rolls (sir W. Grant) thought that the effect of this measure, would be to do away that solemnity which the policy of the British law required in transactions affecting freehold property. By the principle of this bill, the security of entails would be destroyed. The fact was, that the parties, by their own act, decided the terms of the contract. The creditor who trusted to the simple contract, knew that he was not in the same situation as if he had a bond; and *vice versâ*.—But one of the objects of the measure, he understood to be, to prevent frauds by persons who might involve themselves in debt, and, with money borrowed, purchase freehold property, which would descend to their heirs without becoming responsible for these debts. This was a case, which had sometimes occurred, and which ought to be prevented. But the measure proposed went in one respect beyond its object, while, in another, it fell short of it. Such cases of frauds were confined to property purchased by the debtor, and the bill, by extending to all freehold property, went beyond its object. But, by being limited to freehold, and not including copyhold property, it fell short of its object. It was not, however, his intention to oppose the second reading of the bill, or even its going into a committee, when his honourable and learned friend would perceive the necessity, for the attainment of his own

own object, of making some alterations in the measure.

The solicitor-general regretted very much, that the master of the rolls, to whom he had submitted a copy of the bill, had not favoured him with his objections to it sooner. If his right honourable and learned friend had not been present when, on a former day, he stated the grounds of that measure, the fault did not lie with him: he had on that occasion stated, that the law of landed property had been framed with a view to a feudal state of society, which no longer existed: it was to pay too great veneration to the wisdom of our ancestors, as it was called, to continue that law unaltered, when the state of society had undergone a change that rendered it inapplicable to its existing state. This had become a great commercial country, and therefore it was necessary to adapt the law of property to such a situation of things. As to the objection, that the principle of the bill would involve, in its operation, entailed estates; why should it not? It was a maxim in our highcourts of equity, that men should always be taken to do that which they ought to do: and certainly, as the tenant in tail, by suffering a common recovery, might have made the estate liable to his specialty debts, there was no good reason why the principle should not extend to such estates. It would indeed be extremely desirable that copyholds should also be made liable to debts; but it was best to proceed gradually: this bill, as a single measure, would be highly beneficial, and as a first step of a system, an important measure; for he trusted, that if the house adopted his measure, they would not stop

there. He stated cases, in which the children of simple contract creditors to any amount, might be driven to the support of casual benevolence or parochial relief. The state of the law, respecting freehold estates, was a reproach to the country: it was peculiar to this country, and to Ireland. Neither in Scotland, nor in the rest of Europe, could property descend to the heir without being chargeable with all the debts of the ancestor: nor was the law, on this head, in Scotland attended with any diminution in the value of freehold estates. It had been said, that credit had already been carried to too great extent in this country: if this was the case, there was an effectual mode of checking it, and one that would be attended with mutual advantage, which was, the abolition for imprisonment for debt. Mr. Canning, after repeating the arguments of the master of the rolls, expressed his conviction that the general doctrine of the adaptation of laws to the supposed state of the country, would open a door for all reformation. After a review of the reign of the philosophers of France, he said, he would undertake to prove to the conviction of speculative men, and many others, that there was nothing so venerable in our law as not to require reformation. If they should begin with such notions, there would be no end of them.

The attorney-general, (sir Arthur Pigott) supported the bill, on the grounds of justice and morality; and his only wonder was, that a measure of this nature had not been brought forward sooner. Mr. Perceval was, on the whole, rather disposed to favour the bill. Mr. Morris favoured it decidedly, and replied to Mr. Can-

ning's reasoning from the French revolution. The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed to morrow se'nnight; but it was thrown out on the third reading.

If great respect was paid by England to Scotland, in the discussions arising from the measure proposed by Mr. Whitbread for promoting industry, and relieving or preventing the necessities of the poor on the score of education, that respect was amply repaid by the homage almost the whole of the Scotch nation paid to the mode of administering justice, the grand basis of industry of every kind in England. It was universally admitted, that justice was better administered by twelve judges in the whole of England, than in Scotland, so much inferior in both extent and population, by fifteen. There was not, nor is there yet, at the time of writing this, any trial by jury, except in criminal cases. In the court of session, formed very much on the model of the parliament of Paris*, causes may be brought again and again under the consideration of the judges, whose decisions are not so tightly bound down as in England by the anchors of rules and precedents, but float more on the waving surface of abstract reasoning. And the great number of judges, with the debates and alterations which this occasion-

ed, instead of alleviating, only increased the weight of business, and rendered it more cumbersome. These were the principal sources of the evil with great reason complained of in the course or forms of process in the administration of justice in Scotland of the law's expence and the law delay. Concerning the introduction of juries in civil trial, there was a difference of opinion; though it was generally admitted, that it would be a very desirable improvement in certain cases, and in certain cases only. But what had been always considered as a grievance in all, was the great number of judges sitting together in the supreme court of civil judicature. And that grievance must have been very palpable since it had been able to draw into one opinion, a nation so abundant in lawyers, authors, and so many other classes, neither under-rating their own powers of reasoning and invention, nor at all remiss in the exercise of them. For remedying the evils here stated, Lord Grenville had, in the preceding session, laid before the house of peers, a plan in the form of resolutions†, which were printed and ordered to lie over till next session of parliament, for consideration. The same nobleman presented his bill for the better regulation of the courts of justice in Scotland, to the house of lords.

* James I. of Scotland, who, being intercepted in his way to France, was educated in England, instituted a court of session in 1425; and James IV. instituted a daily council in 1503; but James V. not satisfied with any of these judicatories instituted, in 1532, the present college of justice, and being much prejudiced in favour of France, with which he was intimately connected by intermarriages and other ties against England, he borrowed from the parliament of Paris, certain forms of administering justice, and made them part of his new institutions. Trial by jury in all cases, was the ancient law of Scotland; the abolition of juries, and the taking of proofs in writing, and by commission, with several other usages in the Scotch laws, as it stands at present, are of French extraction.

† See Vol. XLVIII. History of Europe, p. 95.

Feb. 16, 1807 ; disclaiming, at the same time, any intention or wish to assimilate the law of Scotland to that of England. It must be obvious, he said, to their lordships, that some measure of this nature was absolutely necessary. Their table was now loaded with appeals, the greater part of which were from the court of session in Scotland, and which increased so much faster than it was possible for their lordships to decide upon them ; that their house, with respect to the administration of justice, had nearly become bankrupt. He now proposed to carry into effect the measure, the outline of which had been proposed last session, with such alterations and improvements as had been suggested by a farther consideration. The leading point was the division of the court of session into three chambers, of five judges each. With the smaller number of judges, much less time would be taken up in delivering opinions, and there would be a less chance of difference of opinion. It would be, besides, of the greatest advantage that there should be two or three courts of justice of co-ordinate jurisdiction, the decisions in which openly made, and opinions openly delivered, would be immediately canvassed by an enlightened bar, and would be soon examined by public opinion. The suitor having his choice to commence his suit in either of these courts, public opinion would soon point out, by the preference given, in which, if in any, there was the superiority of learning, or enlightened decisions. The next point to be considered, was, the extension of the trial by jury in Scotland to civil cases. Nothing was more conducive to the due

administration of justice than the clear distinction between law and fact : that the facts of a case should be brought to an issue of fact, upon which a jury might decide, and that the law, as applicable to those facts, should be clearly distinguished. This could be effected only by the trial by jury. In extending this institution to civil cases in Scotland, it was proposed to confine it to suits respecting what he would call personal rights, and not to extend it to suits respecting landed estates : the rights to which, from the nature of the law of Scotland, became wholly questions of law, and did not involve any question of law on which a jury could decide.

The only remaining point to be touched upon, was the institution of an intermediate court of appeal. The necessity of some such arrangement was obvious. In order still further to prevent too frequent appeals, it was proposed, that appeals to that house should lie only against final judgments, and not against interlocutory decrees. The mode in which this intermediate court of appeal, or court of revision, was proposed to be constituted, was, to empower his majesty to appoint a president of that court, and also to appoint the lord chief baron of the exchequer in Scotland, a lord of session, and a member of the court of appeal. The three presidents of the three chambers into which it was proposed, that the court of session should be divided, were also to be members of that court. Lord G. proposed that in order to give time for the due consideration of the subject, the second reading of the bill should not take place until that day

three weeks. Lord Eldon expressed his entire approbation of the general principle of the bill, and declared his wish to give his assistance in promoting its object. He entirely approved of the proposed measure of having three chambers or courts, and a court of revision; convinced that the most essential advantages resulted from the three courts of law in Westminster-hall, which were in fact, courts of revision with respect to each other. As to the trial by jury, the court of session was a court of equity, as well as of law: great care would therefore be requisite in framing provisions, for forming issues of fact to be tried by a jury. He thought it would be advisable to fix

the second reading of the bill, for that day month, instead of three weeks. Lord Hawkesbury approved the principle of the measure but thought that the extension of the trial by jury should be detached from the bill, and made the subject of a separate bill. Lord Ellenborough considered this part of the bill as so great a boon to Scotland, that nothing but petitions from the whole population of Scotland could convince him that it was unwise or inexpedient. The lord chancellor (lord Erskine) also highly approved of the whole of the proposed plan. It was agreed, that the second reading of the bill should take place on that day three weeks, and the commitment on that day four weeks.

CHAP. IX.

Meeting of Parliament after the Adjournment.—New Ministry.—Motion by Mr. Brand respecting Pledges on the part of Ministers to the King ;—negatived.—A Motion to the same Effect by the Marquis of Stafford in the House of Peers ;—negatived.—And another against the Change of Administration in the House of Commons by Mr. Lyttleton ;—negatived.—Churches and Glebe Houses in Ireland.—Thanks for the Reduction of Montevideo.—Prorogation and Dissolution of Parliament.

BOTH houses of parliament met on Wednesday the 8th of April, pursuant to adjournment. The arrangement of the new ministry* was now completed, lord Eldon took his seat in the house of peers, on the woolstack as chancellor. The new ministers also took their seats on the treasury bench in the house of commons. About thirty new members were sworn in and took their seats. Lord G. Thynne informed the house from the bar, that his majesty had been waited on with the address of the 25th of March, praying his majesty not to grant any office during life, not usually so granted ; and that his majesty had been pleased to return the following gracious answer : “ His majesty acquaints his faithful commons, that he will take the subject of their address into his most serious consideration ; and thinks it proper, at the same time, to inform them, that he has thought it fit to provide, that in a grant now to be made of the office of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, the office shall be conferred only during his royal pleasure.—His majesty assures his faithful commons, that, in the

execution of the powers with which he is intrusted by law to grant certain offices for life, as in the exercise of all the prerogatives of his crown, his conduct will at all times be governed by an anxious attention to the public interest and welfare.”

The subject that chiefly occupied the time, and interested the minds and passions of men, for the remainder, which was very short, of the present parliament, was, the change of administration ; the consideration of which drew into debate, what had been so often, and so warmly agitated, the catholic question. In the house of commons, April 9, Mr. Brand, after an introductory speech, in which he quoted the judgment of lord Coke respecting the duty of a privy counsellor, moved, “ That it was contrary to the first duties of the confidential servants of the crown, to restrain themselves by any pledge, express or implied, from offering to the king any advice that the course of circumstances might render necessary for the welfare and security of any part of his majesty’s extensive empire.” Mr. Lambe rose to second the

* For a list of which, see Appendix to the Chronicle.

motion of his honourable friend, which, at the present moment, was a question of vital importance. General Craufurd admitted, that ministers could not bind themselves by the pledge required, but contended, at the same time, that his majesty could not, constitutionally, admit of their stipulation, and consequently that their refusal to withdraw it could terminate only in their dismissal from office. The general having spoken long, concluded thus: "It only remains for me, sir, to say, that I shall vote most heartily against the present motion; and I must make an ample apology to the house for taking up so much of their time, which might have been much better employed than in hearing me."

The honourable general was followed, on the same side of the question, by Mr. Wharton, in a speech distinguished, not by verbosity, but an energetic brevity. He objected to the motion on two grounds. 1. The words in which it was couched. 2. The line of argument which the honourable seconder had taken. As to the first, he could not compliment the honourable mover on his discretion in intimating that though ministers ought not to consider themselves as under the controul of the king, they ought to consider themselves as under the controul of the White boys of Ireland. With regard to the second, Mr. L. seemed to have grounded his support of the motion on the idea, that when noble lords and gentlemen were called to the councils of his majesty, they had no power to retreat, but must continue in office whether they would or not.—Another point on which Mr. Wharton opposed the motion, was, that it was incompatible with the wisdom of the house to entertain the discussion of any ab-

stract proposition whatever. Many abstract propositions might be considered as incontrovertible, except when they were applied to new cases. And surely no case could be more new than that an administration should lend its weight in parliament, a weight which they derived from their appointment by his majesty, to measures which not only had not received the concurrence of the king, but to which his majesty had expressed an absolute repugnance? Mr. W. would suppose a plain and practicable case: that some honourable gentleman, many years ago, had moved an abstract proposition, that in any way to restrain the commerce of his majesty's subjects would be injurious to the country, and that it was the duty of parliament to prevent such an attempt. Such a proposition would have been good, abstractedly considered; and yet had not the legislature recently restrained and abolished one of the most important branches of commerce? No abstract proposition was more true, than that it was highly criminal in subjects to take up arms against the sovereign. But suppose that another king James II. were to rise, would they not be justified in doing so? Any unconstitutional measure of the king to restore popery would justify what would otherwise be unjustifiable. Supposing that the king might have ministers, who, by advising that papists, acknowledging the power of a foreign potentate, should be admitted to the highest offices of the state, should tacitly declare the immediate ancestors of the king usurpers: surely in that his majesty would be perfect in requiring from such ministers promise that such advice should not be repeated. Mr. Ord said, that if the

the late ministers had signed the pledge required of them, there was no disgrace or reproach which they would not have merited. Such a pledge would have made the king absolute, and removed the responsibility of ministers. Mr. Fawkes also declared, that in his opinion the question was, simply, whether or not we were any longer to adhere to the British constitution. The responsibility of ministers was the security of the privileges of this country. If those ministers were no longer free agents, if they tied themselves down to give that advice to the crown only, which should be palatable to it; in what a state of danger might the country be speedily placed! He was astonished, he was terrified at the language of the present day on this subject. Such was not the language which prevailed at the time of our great deliverer, when the great councils of the nation recommended to him to dismiss his Dutch guards, and when a refusal on his part, might have reproduced those scenes which had deluged the country with blood.

Mr. Osborne was entirely of the same opinion with Mr. Wharton. Leaving to others the discussion of the measure, to the rash introduction of which the late ministers owed their dismissal, he determined to give every assistance in his power to the maintenance of the constitution in church and state, and seeing no necessity whatever for the recognition of the abstract principle proposed, endeavoured to get rid of it, "by moving that the other orders of the day be now read." Mr. Bastard, who approved the discussion of principles, seconded the

There were now, properly speak-

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ing, two subjects of consideration before the house; 1. Whether it was proper for them to deliberate and come to a resolution on any abstract proposition whatever. 2. Whether they ought to recognise, by a vote, the particular proposition before them. The very long debate that ensued, or rather that was continued, turned much more on the catholic bill, the comparative merit or demerit of rival administrations, and other extraneous matter, than on the questions, or twofold question, immediately or properly before the house. Instead, therefore, of pursuing the debate in the order of a great variety of different speakers on different topics, we shall follow the thread of discourse on Mr. Brand's motion and Mr. Osborne's amendment: after which we shall take notice of such parts of the extraneous matter, (which, though not precisely relevant to the question, was yet not unnaturally connected with it.) as appear most striking and important.

Sir Samuel Romilly said, that the question now before the house, was one which involved most important constitutional doctrines: it was highly interesting to the people at large, and as interesting to the sovereign himself as to any of his subjects: and it was a question which, although it contained an *abstract proposition*, was necessary to be brought before the house, because it referred to a *principle that had been recently acted upon*.—The true question before the house, was, whether or not it was constitutionally justifiable, or rather, whether it was not a high crime and misdemeanour, in any minister in the confidence of his majesty, to subscribe to a pledge, that he would not offer to his majesty any advice that might

might appear to him to be essential to his interests.—He could not help thinking, that this was a matter of more importance to the king than to any of his subjects. That the king could do no wrong, he understood to be a maxim in which the security of the public, and that of the honour and dignity of the crown, were united, and on which both these points materially depended. For by this sort of pledge, the whole nature of the responsibility of state affairs would be taken away. There would be no security against the most traitorous intentions of irresponsible advisers. For ministers would not be answerable, and could not be answerable for advice which they did not give. And they could not give that which they stood pledged to withhold. This matter was the more alarming, that in the opinion of the chancellor of the exchequer, there were cases wherein his majesty acted without any advice whatever*.—It had been said, that the present motion tended to bring his majesty to the bar of that house. There was no desire whatever to involve his majesty in any censure for what had been done. Nor had the present motion any such tendency. On the contrary, it had a direct tendency to protect the king, by supporting the maxim that he could do no wrong; which could never be done by allowing any of his ministers to enter into a pledge not to offer him advice on any given subject. Unquestionably his majesty might call any man in the kingdom to his councils, or he might make

a confidential adviser of a man whom that house had declared to have been guilty of a gross violation of the law; a person against whom certain resolutions had been entered on the journals of that house—a person who had been brought to trial; who had been acquitted indeed, but so acquitted, that not any of his numerous and powerful friends had ever yet attempted to make a motion for rescinding those resolutions from the journals; one who had indeed been acquitted by a majority of his peers, but who could not return to that house, without reading, from the association of ideas in the countenances of those who sat near and opposite to him, the words which they—and there were 52 of them had uttered of him; “Guilty upon my honour.” The king might call to his councils whom he pleased, but that act must be done by advice, and the adviser must be responsible. If it was allowable for ministers to exclude themselves from giving advice on one subject, they might go on with exclusions till they left themselves no duty to exercise. It was, however, of the greatest importance to his majesty, that the doctrine of responsible advisers should be strictly maintained. History had unfolded the evils resulting from the prevalence of a contrary principle. It had been asserted by the mover of the previous question, that ministers had not entered into any pledge, that they would not give his majesty any advice on the subject of the Catholics. Now as the late ministers were dismissed because they refused

* The words of Mr. Perceval referred to, and quoted by sir S. Romilly were, “That to the best of his knowledge and belief, the king had no adviser on the point of requesting the pledge—that he did not believe the king had any adviser, and that he did not think the country would believe that the king had any adviser on that point.—

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this p'edge, either the pledge on the part of the present ministers was implied, or they had deceived his majesty : for it was not pretended that his majesty had any objection to his late ministers, except the difference of opinion which occurred on this subject.

Mr. Bathurst admitted that there was no act of the crown without responsibility, generally speaking : but yet there were some exceptions to that proposition, and among the first to be admitted, was that where his majesty had no advisers. Such was the case when he had removed his ministers ; and unless the exception to responsibility was to be allowed in that case, the king's prerogative of choosing his own ministers must be nugatory. But, it was stated, the proposition before the house was a truism. That was admitted. But was there any necessity for that house to come to any public resolution in support of that truism ? Although the right of the noble lord to explain his conduct in the transaction which led to the present motion might be admitted, still the propriety of making that explanation a ground of a parliamentary proceeding, might be consistently denied. For himself, he could not but regret, that a question of this nature should be submitted to the house, because it evidently involved the discussion of the conduct of the king, whose name could not, consistently with the practice of the house, be introduced on any such occasion. — So much for the necessity of the motion. It was also to be considered, what consequences were likely to flow from its adoption. Suppose, as one of the consequences, his majesty should be called on by an address of that house, to state,

by whom he had been advised to demand the pledge alluded to in the debate, or to dismiss his late ministers, and that the answer to such address should be, that his majesty had no advisers in either case ; what would so low ? why, that blame would fall on a quarter to which according to the constitution, no blame ought to be imputed. Thus, by this motion, the maxim that the king could do no wrong, essential to the constitution, because essential to the power and importance of the monarchy, might be exploded.

Sir Patrick Murray, in his first speech in parliament, fully agreed in the just and constitutional sentiments which the house had just heard. — But before he proceeded to animadvert on the motion before the house, he thought it necessary to advert to the remarks of an honourable and learned gentleman respecting a subject, which he had chosen to bring into consideration, although not at all connected with the motion. — The honourable baronet contended that it was not necessary to move the resolutions of that house respecting the noble lord referred to (Melville), after he had been acquitted at the tribunal before which he was tried, any more than it would be to propose expunging an information at law from the record, after the subject of that information had been acquitted. But what, it had been said, or insinuated, signified an acquittal, where so many of the judges voted for conviction ? What, however would those gentlemen say, if in the case of an opposite issue, the converse of the proposition were taken ? Suppose the majority of lords had voted for the conviction of lord M., and a number equal to the minority on that occasion, had voted for

for his acquittal: would those gentlemen allow the friends of lord M. to say, "What signified a conviction where so many respectable lords voted for acquittal?"—The disregard manifested for that high tribunal before which the noble lord had been acquitted, proceeded from the same spirit of party which would treat with disregard the conscience of the king.—With regard to the question before the house, sir P. M. maintained, that when gentlemen on the other side, talked of their own vindication, they meant evidently the crimination of the other party, and that party was, the king: and, to sanction their views, would, of course, be, to subvert the constitutional maxim that the king could do no wrong. This maxim was indeed acknowledged by these gentlemen, but the tendency of their argument was this - that he could do *nothing right without them*. To represent their sovereign as a man of no intellect whatever, was an exhibition to be made only by a party, if such a party there could be, who wished to usurp the power of the sovereign, and govern in his name. But he believed these gentlemen had found, from the judgment and firmness which his majesty had evinced on this, as well as on many other occasions, their sovereign to be quite a different person from what they had affected to represent him to the country.—Sir Thomas Turton said, that, as to ministers claiming any merit for having abandoned the measure they had recommended, he thought they would have been more entitled to the praise of consistency, if they had persevered in it; instead of claiming for themselves all the merit of having introduced it, and

casting on their sovereign the obloquy of its rejection. Mr. Fuller contended, that this was just a struggle for power between one set of ministers and another. As to the pledge demanded by his majesty, if any minister had demanded the abrogation of the bill of rights, or Magna Charta, would not the king have been justified in demanding from them a promise to refrain from such advice in future, and, if their word was not to be trusted, to demand that promise in writing? The chancellor of the exchequer said, that those who objected to a general pledge, over-looked the violation of the constitution on the part of ministers. They had recommended the measure as indispensable. They had positively said, that not an hour was to be lost. Yet they had agreed to withdraw their indispensable measure, that they might not be obliged to abandon their places; and this they called "a sacrifice of private feelings to public duty."—Mr. Whitbread contended, that there was not a moment in the king's life, from his accession to his demise, when there was not a person constitutionally responsible for his actions, and that the house of commons that should acquiesce in the establishment of a contrary doctrine, would declare itself a non-entity. Mr. Bathurst had stated, that the king had no advice when the pledge was required. The same assertion was made by the present ministers, who, though they professed so much reverence for his majesty, disclaimed any concern or advice in one act of his, to which all agreed that no minister ought to subscribe, and thus left him naked and exposed altogether, withdrawing that support which they owed him; that was

to say, in other terms, declining to become responsible for the conduct of their sovereign. But, thus to decline, and shelter themselves from responsibility, was not permitted by the constitution. For, having accepted the offices from which his friends near him had retired, because they would not subscribe the pledge required, these gentlemen incurred the responsibility which they manifested so much anxiety to avoid.—Lord Howick had reason to believe, that the measure alluded to had been the result of advice; and that this advice was given by lord Eldon and lord Hawkesbury. Mr. Canning said, that this was the first instance since the time of Charles, that a sovereign had been brought to the bar of parliament. The late ministers had by their own acts rendered their dismissal unavoidable; and he denied that he, or any of his colleagues, had given any counsel on the occasion. On the contrary, they had laboured to prevent the confusion that had ensued from the measures that had been adopted. When his majesty had declared that he would not go a step beyond the act of 1793, it ought to have excited the attention of his ministers, and they should have then distinctly explained what was meant to be conceded by the measure. Mr. C. touched on a variety of topics, but he particularly called the attention of the house to the stipulations claimed by the late ministers, that they should be allowed to recommend one policy, while they pursued another; which would have the effect to make an unfair division of the popularity and the odium. The odium would be great and all fall on the crown. The benefit would be small, and that the catho-

lics might have: but the whole of the popularity was to fall to the share of ministers.—It was painful to see the king brought, as it were in person, to the bar of that house. But it was some consolation to reflect, that from the bar of the house of commons there still lay an appeal to the tribunal of the country. Lord Henry Petty said, a great constitutional wrong had been done, and that the house would act consistently with what was due to its own character, by declaring with firmness its sense of that wrong. It had been supposed by an honourable gentleman (Mr. Wharton), that another king James II. might happen to ascend the throne, who might make the proposed measure in favour of the catholics the means of subverting the Protestant establishment in this country. In the case supposed, lord H. P. observed, it would become the minister of such a king to give him constitutional advice, however repugnant to his feelings. But if it were once established as a principle, that a king had a right to demand of his ministers a pledge that they would not again trouble him with any advice connected with the catholic question, then, truly, would the Protestant religion be in danger.

We have been led, by the length and eagerness of the debate, to give a fuller account of the arguments, *pro* and *con*, on the question immediately before the house, than the scale of our brief history admits. It was, indeed, a question of extreme importance. And, in whatever manner it should be settled, a mortal wound seemed to be threatened to the constitution of government. If the conduct of the king were not to be answered for by his ministers,

ministers, while the law declares that the king can do no wrong, then the monarchy would be changed into despotism. If, again, the king were not allowed to act, to originate any measure from his own spontaneous will and judgment, nay, and not even to choose his ministers without advice: if no one should step forth to give advice on the subject, the crown would be an insignificant bauble; the king would be a mere cypher; and to such conclusions, respectively, the reasoning was pushed on both sides in this long and animated debate. But it is hardly to be supposed, in the constitution, that ever things will come to such extremities. The balance of the constitution is only a metaphor: were it, strictly speaking, a balance among opposite powers, government would be at a dead stand when the counterpoise should be most exact and perfect. The impulsion, the soul, the *spiritus rector* of the British government, depends on a harmonious understanding, and co-operation of all its members. On the measure to which the demand and the refusal of the pledge required from ministers by his majesty referred, and which was discussed collaterally. Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald asked whether it was of any importance to this country to have the support of four or five millions of people to co-operate in the present struggle against the common enemy. Mr. Fuller said, that such advice as had been given to his majesty, would, 40 years ago, have been impeachable. He remembered the time, not 30 years ago, when lord North, not distrusting the catholics, had sent to Ireland 70,000 stand of arms, which had since been used in rebellion against

this country. Mr. Plunket admitted, that, since the commencement of his present majesty's reign, the catholics had received a succession of benefits: they had gained wealth, rank, and consideration in the community. It might be said, that they ought now to be contented; but was it not more natural for them, having been so kindly treated, to expect still farther kindness; even admission to all the benefits and privileges of the constitution under which they lived? If the impression should go forth among the catholics, that a line of distinction was to be suffered to exist between the two countries, the very existence of the nation would be in the most imminent danger. Gentlemen did not seem to know that there were fiends and dæmons in Ireland, who watched every opportunity of promoting disturbance. The chancellor of the exchequer stated, as he had often stated before, that the measure recommended by the late ministry, would not have the effect of rendering the catholics content with their condition. It would lead to other objects, and not stop short till it had brought Roman-catholic bishops to the house of lords! It was ascertained that when the first dispatch from the late ministry, throwing open the army to the catholics, was received, the catholic petition had not been abandoned on account of that measure. Their demands had grown out of the relaxation of the laws respecting them. They wanted to be sheriffs, to be admitted to corporations, and even to be king's council. In short, it was hard to say where they would stop. The conduct of ministry towards the catholics ought to be conciliatory, but

but firm, as concessions served only to keep Ireland in an unsettled state. Mr. Grattan made an eloquent speech in behalf of the catholic bill, which he concluded by declaring, that if he were to say how Ireland ought to be treated, he would advise that the utmost leniency should be observed. He would make tolerance that rule and guide of his conduct. He would tell the Irish catholics, (what he hoped the vote of that night would assure them of,) that they had not only a root in England, but a root also in that house. By those means he had not a doubt, but the two nations would be united as one, and the integrity of the empire established.

Dr. Duigenan insisted, that the greater part of the vast numbers of Irishmen in our navy and army, were not catholics, but protestants. It had been said, there were four millions of catholics in Ireland. Dr. D affirmed, that the whole population of that country amounted only to three millions and a half. The protestants were to the catholics as two to three in number, and in point of property, as fifty to one. The house had been told that the Roman-catholics would be satisfied, if it gave them, as intended by the late bill, all the advantages of serving in the army and navy. He would tell the house when the Roman-catholics would be satisfied. If Ireland were given up, and they were suffered to plunder and destroy all the property in it, they might then, perhaps, be content. They had at all times, and on every occasion, evinced a marked inveteracy against the Protestants. In the rebellion of 1798, they had at the very outset so prepared their schemes, that they actually destroy-

ed, in the course of a very short time, 5000 protestants in cold blood. They had burned 180, in one barn; many of them had been confined in prisons, and liberated. Yet, even after this, they had been found to be the most active abettors and supporters of the very next disturbances that had happened. Yet, according to the late minister's late bill, these men might be commanders-in-chief, and admirals of the fleets of this country. It was impossible to admit Roman-catholics to any portion of civil power; for they had a temporal power mixed with their civil and ecclesiastical establishment, which they lodged in the hands and supremacy of a foreign power at that time under the direction of Buonaparte, who nominated the bishop, as the bishop did. There was at that time, Dr. D. said, an army in Ireland, in the pay of Buonaparte. Gentlemen talked of conciliating the higher orders of the Irish catholics. Who were the higher orders? Dr. D. knew not where to find them: he was sure there were not forty Roman-catholic gentlemen in Ireland, of a thousand pounds a year each. In order to make those concessions to the Roman-catholics of Ireland, which were intended by the late bill, a repeal of the test act would be necessary, and of all other acts against the catholics. Yet gentlemen went on to say, this would not endanger the established church. When the account of that bill arrived in Ireland, the Roman-catholics called a meeting; when a Mr. Mackeogh laughed to scorn the whole of the measure, as not containing enough of concession, and in menacing terms declared that they would either have all or none. Proper powers delegated by the lords lieutenants

lieutenants to the magistrates would effectually prevent all rebellion in Ireland. There had been menaces of rebellion, but there would be none. The catholics who had been guilty of disturbances, had neither leaders, arms, nor property: he knew them well, he had been born in Ireland, lived all his life in Ireland, and been in every part of it. If a French army were landed in Ireland, he believed they would join it, to a man: there had now been an impudent convention-demand, nay, a direct menace, in case their petition was not complied with. This he considered to be the consequence of the concessions intended to be made to them, by a noble lord, not in that house, whose administration, he always thought, meant to subvert the Protestant religion. Here the opposition side of the house was all in a ferment; and Dr. Duigenan was loudly called on to name the noble lord alluded to, by lord Howick, Mr. Plumer, Mr. Horner, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Thomas Grenville; but Mr. Canning observed, that whatever imprudence there might be in the learned doctor's expression, it was not so disorderly as to authorize the call which had been made for the name of the noble lord alluded to*. The speaker too said, that according to the order of the house, the doctor was not bound to name the person alluded to, nor even to make any other excuse that he might think proper. Dr. D. admitted that he had spoken with too much warmth; but though the

doctor's attack on the late minister was so much noticed, no reply was made by Mr. Grattan, Mr. Plunket, Mr. Sheridan, or any other speaker, to his statement of the present state and temper of the catholics in Ireland. The question being loudly called for, the house divided on Mr. Osborne's amendment to the original motion. The result of the division was,

For the amendment, - - 258

For the original motion - 226

Majority for ministers, - 32

A motion to the same effect with Mr. Brand's, but somewhat enlarged, was made in the house of lords, by the marquis of Stafford, April 13. It was an excellent maxim of the constitution, the marquis observed, which, by pronouncing that the king could do no wrong, rescued him from all responsibility for public measures. On that maxim he would rest, at least in part, the motion he should have the honour of making. With the utmost respect for his majesty, being anxious for the safety of the country, he was solicitous to see a more able and comprehensive administration. Various causes had been assigned for the sudden change that had happened in the ministry; but not one of them in his mind, sufficient to justify those who had advised the removal of so much integrity and such great talents, from their offices. He therefore submitted to their lordships the following motion: "That that house, feeling the necessity of a firm

* The taste of the noble and affluent family of the Grenvilles, for offices and the emoluments of office, exposed them, pretty frequently to sarcasms in the house of commons, and sometimes in that of the lords. Mr. Fuller, in the course of the present debate, said, that the family of the Grenvilles had been always full of theories and that none had been better paid for their theories, though always mischievous. By one of their theories we had lost America.

and stable government, in that most important crisis of public affairs, was impressed with the deepest regret at the change which had lately taken place in his majesty's councils; and that this regret was lately increased by the causes to which the changes had been ascribed; it being the opinion of that house, that it was contrary to the first duties of the responsible ministers of the king, to restrain themselves by any pledge, expressed or implied, from submitting to his majesty, faithfully and truly, any advice, which in their judgment, the course of circumstances might render necessary for the honour of his majesty's crown, and the welfare of his majesty's dominions. The principal arguments *pro* and *con*, in the debate that ensued, were of course the same with those urged in that on Mr. Brand's motion in the house of commons. The motion was supported by the earl of Hardwick, lord Erskine, the earl of Jersey, lord Kinaird, the earl of Lauderdale, lord Holland, lord Grenville, the earl of Darley, the earl of Moira, and the duke of Norfolk. It was opposed by the earl of Aberdeen, lord Harrowby, the earl of Selkirk, lord Borlase, lord Sidmouth, lord Mulgrave, the earl of Limerick, the earl of Westmoreland, lord Hawkesbury, and the lord chancellor, (lord Eldon.) Lord Erskine in the course of a long and eloquent speech, gave an historical account of the circumstances that led to the demand and the refusal of pledges, and took occasion to explain his own sentiments with regard to catholic emancipation, as it was called, and on the subject of religion in general. He said a great deal of his own education, and general maxims and views,

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and was at great pains to impress the house with a belief, that he "did really entertain the profoundest reverence for God and religion, and for all professors of the Christian *protestant* faith. No man whatever, said his lordship, can be more religious than I am. I am sure that I need not except, even the worthy and pious prelates in whose presence I make this solemn and public declaration. I glory in the opportunity of making it. Would to God that my life could be as pure as my faith!" He looked forward to the time when all the nations of the earth should be collected under the benign shade of the Gospel. It was this anticipation that had restrained him from going the full length of catholic expectation. The Roman-catholic faith, he considered as a gross superstition, the result of the darkness of former ages, but now falling into a visible and wholesome decline. He had never, therefore, thought to encourage the re-establishment of it, but rather wished that *inconveniences should be felt, though no injustice suffered* by its professors. Lord E. by another distinction, justified the late ministry in abandoning a measure, though introduced on a principle of both expediency and duty, yet keeping their places. There was a plain difference, he said, between the *strongest expediency, and imperious necessity*. On the first branch of the motion, having been himself an humble member of the opinion it supported, he would be silent. He not only, however, subscribed to the second, but returned his thanks to the noble marquis for having introduced it to the house. Lord Harrowby, in the course of a long and animated speech,

M

speech, said, that a mutual confidence between the sovereign and his servants, appeared so indispensable to the good conduct of the public business; that when once there was so little confidence on either side, that the ministers were reduced to demand a pledge from the king, or the king from his ministers, there was little other option than either for him to dismiss them, or for them to resign. Lord Boringdon considering that the motion included an inculcation of the king for the exercise of an undoubted prerogative, could by no means assent to it, and therefore concluded a speech against it, by moving, that the house do now adjourn. Lord Sidmouth said, that neither the dispatch of the 9th February to the lord lieutenant, nor the reasoning on which it was recommended, was calculated to convey to his majesty's mind, a knowledge of its extensive import: nay, and that the wonder would have been, if it had been understood by his majesty, in any other than in a limited sense. The earl of Lauderdale, from a retrospective view of the parliamentary conduct of the leading members of the present cabinet, concluded, that either there was no principle of cement or union among them, or that they had agreed to give up every doctrine and opinion to which they were most sacredly pledged. The present ministers, he said, had come into office in direct violation of the principles of the constitution; and unless the house marked that act with its disapprobation, the constitution would be lost. Lord Holland observed that sir William Temple had told the king, that he doubted whether it were not a contradiction to suppose that he could make counsellors that were

not to counsel. Lord Mulgrave said, that if William III. or George I. had said to any of the ministers employed by them, "I have no objections to your principles in general, except that I think you are attached to the house of Stuart; and therefore unless you give me a pledge in writing, I will not employ you as my ministers," he apprehended there would have been no impropriety in ministers signing such a pledge. The earl of Limerick reprobated the practice of governing Ireland by a faction, and recommended not to discourage loyalty or to practise on the people for party purposes. The question being universally called for, at seven o'clock in the morning, the house divided on the motion of lord Boringdon, that the house do now adjourn.

Contents - - - - -	171
Not contents - - - - -	90

Majority 81

The same subject, or rather subjects, the circumstances that led to the removal of the late ministers from their places, and the consequences that might be apprehended to follow, the responsibility of the advisers of the crown, and the catholic claims, the ground-work, as it were, of the whole, were again introduced into the house of commons, April 15. The first branch of the marquis of Stafford's motion in the house of peers, it will be recollected, was not included in Mr. Brand's, in the house of commons. The honourable W. H. Lyttleton, after stating the reasons why he thought it necessary that the house should express its approbation of the conduct of the late ministers, moved the resolution, "That that house considering a firm and efficient

cent administration as indispensably necessary, in the present important crisis of public affairs, had seen with the deepest regret, the late change in his majesty's councils." This motion was seconded by Mr. Hibbert, and farther supported by the honourable John W. Ward, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Roscoe, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Tierney, lord Howick, earl Percy, and Mr. Windham. It was opposed by Mr. Milnes, who concluded his speech by moving the order of the day, Mr. H. Browne, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Gore, Mr. Bankes, lord Castlereagh, Mr. Bathurst, the chancellor of the exchequer, and the master of the rolls. Among the most impressive speeches in support of the motion was that of sir John Newport, among the most convincing on the other side, was that of the master of the rolls. Sir John Newport, among a variety of remarks, observed, that when the late administration directed their attention to an amelioration of the system of education in Ireland, the first act of necessity was, to enquire into the state of those funds, which were grossly misapplied. This charge of gross misapplication he stated, not either without sufficient grounds of justification, or with any inclination to avoid the responsibility of his statement. He spoke it in the face of the noble lord opposite (Castlereagh). He charged him with having known and suffered those funds which were in-

tended for the support of a system of national education, to have been perverted for purposes of personal aggrandizement, and for the furtherance of the most criminal views. The evils of the misapplication were lamentably felt in the decline and degradation of those establishments for the uses of which those funds were originally appropriated. Funds so appropriated, were absorbed in private expenditure, calculated on as parts of the family estate, and bequeathed to the descendants as parts of the patrimonial inheritance.*—Of these charges lord Castlereagh did not take any notice.—The master of the rolls observed that many ministers had been dismissed from office, without any cause assigned, but that never until now had a minister come to parliament to complain of his sovereign. Lord Somers was removed without the shadow of a complaint; did he demand an investigation of the cause? When the celebrated Whig administration was removed by queen Anne, did they breathe a whisper against their royal mistress in either house of parliament? In 1757, the dismissal of Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Legge, produced a great ferment. But was any thing said about that dismissal in parliament? If a minister were to secure to himself the right of enquiry into the cause of his removal, he would approximate his situation to that of a judge, or any other officer for life. Of a change in administration,

* These animadversions are also, with singular propriety, applicable to the existing abuses in the ancient and most nobly endowed university of St. Andrew's; the present chancellor of which is lord Melville. Into those abuses it was understood, the late administration intended, had it been continued, to institute an enquiry. They were not more indifferent to office and emolument than other men. But it was certainly a fortunate circumstance for the public, that they rested, in part, their claim to acceptance and popularity, on the correction of public abuses.

parliament had no constitutional knowledge, and on such change could found no inquiry. The permission given to a noble lord, to detail the transactions that led to the dismissal, was unconstitutional, as it was publishing the proceedings of the privy council, which ought to be kept sacredly secret. After six o'clock in the morning, a division took place. The numbers were,

For passing to the order of the day,	- - - - -	214
Against it,	- - - - -	198

Majority in favour of ministers, 46

In the mean time the Scotch judicature bill was not neglected, but after it had undergone several alterations, while others were in contemplation, it fell to the ground, for the present session, through the sudden prorogation of parliament. As something was thought wanting for the promotion of general education in England, and to the due administration of justice in Scotland, so something was found wanting in Ireland, to the support of religion. A motion was made on this subject, in the house of commons, April 20th, by Mr. Wickham, who asserted that the population of Ireland was half that of South-Britain; that the number of parishes in South-Britain exceeded 10,000, while in Ireland, the number of parishes which had been originally only 2,436, by subsequent consolidations, was, in 1791, reduced to 1,120. This reduction was highly injurious to the protestant religion and interest. In the late troubles in Ireland, rebellion raged most violently in those districts in which the reduction had been the greatest. He then moved, "that a select com-

mittee be appointed to take into consideration the several acts of parliament relating to the building, re-building, and keeping in repair, churches and glebe houses in Ireland, and to the purchase of glebe houses and lands there, and requiring certain returns to be made concerning the sufficiency, state, and condition, of such churches, for the regular performance of divine service therein; together with the several reports and papers, relating thereto, and to the unions of parishes, that were laid before this house in the years 1803 and 1806 respectively; and that they do consider the said acts and papers, and examine how far the said acts, or any of them, have been found inadequate, and in what respect, for the purposes thereby intended; and do report the same, together with their observations and opinions thereupon, to the house." After some conversation respecting the population of Ireland, the necessity of consolidating livings in some instances, but the enormous extent to which a consolidation of parishes and livings had been carried in others, Mr. Wickham's motion was agreed to, and a select committee appointed accordingly. Lord Hawkesbury, April 16th, having described the circumstances of the capture of Monte Video, moved the thanks of the house of peers to brigadier-general sir Samuel Auchmuty, for that glorious achievement; and lord Mulgrave, after a warm panegyric, thanks in like manner to rear-admiral Stirling, and the officers and men under his command.—These motions were carried *nem. diss.*—On the same day lord Castlereagh after a suitable introduction, moved "that the thanks of the house of commons

commons be given to brigadier-general sir Samuel Auchmuty, for the skill and gallantry displayed by him, in taking the important fortress of Monte Video." The military excellency displayed in this achievement was not less justly than eloquently and ingeniously displayed by Mr. Windham, late secretary of state, for the war department, who seconded the motion. The concluding part of Mr. Windham's speech, appears to have been prophetic. "The merit of our soldiers (he said) was greatly enhanced by the gallant defence made by their opponents. At the same time that this powerful resistance enhanced the glory of the conquest, the valour, he trusted, displayed by the Spanish troops, would inspire their countrymen in Europe, with a kindred spirit in resisting the common enemy: an enemy who, though approaching them under the mask of friendship, was more dangerous than we were, though in open hostility. If a little of this spirit were displayed in Old Spain, it would be attended with consequences, at which all Europe would have reason to rejoice." The motion was also

warmly supported by Mr. Matthew, and sir John Doyle, who had himself raised the 87th regiment, one of those engaged in the expedition against Monte Video.—Mr. Matthew took notice that three of the four thousand men composing the expedition, were catholics. Lord Castlereagh's motion being carried unanimously, the thanks of the house were then also voted to brigadier-general Lumley, and the officers and men; and also, to admiral Stirling, for his distinguished skill and ability in effecting the landing; and also to the captains and officers of the fleet, for their co operation, and to the seamen and marines.

On the 27th of April, the parliament was prorogued by a speech from the throne, delivered in his majesty's name, by the lord chancellor, one of his majesty's commissioners. The other two were lord Hawkesbury, and the earl of Camden. The commissioners had it also in charge to state, that his majesty was anxious to recur to the sense of his people, while the events which had recently taken place, were yet fresh in their recollection.* Thus ended a very short, and very busy parliament.

* See the whole speech.

CHAP. X.

Fragility of Confederations.—Victorious career of Buonaparte:—yet his continued offers of Peace.—Circumstances that induced him to make such offers.—Miserable state of France:—Conscripts.—Campaign of Ten Days—Battles of Heilsberg and Friedland.—Pacification of Tilsit.—War with Sweden.—Evacuation of Stralsund.

WHILE the British parliament was employed in debates respecting the means of quieting, or of opposing, the growing ambition of France, Buonaparte pursued his career of conquest, triumphing over the vanity of subsidies, the futility of detachments, and expeditions, sent at different times, to different places, against one compacted and mighty power, and the imbecility of confederation; and shewing to all nations, that it is on the direction, not the existence, of military force, that the issue of campaigns, and fate of empires turns.

When Buonaparte was raised to the dictatorship of France, it was doubtful whether he would pursue a system of war and conquest, or of conciliation, peace, and all good arts. He was at first careful to appear in the light of a good, as well as a great man. He was solicitous to be considered as the patron of religion, good morals, the arts and sciences, and all manner of improvement: nor, in his own personal conduct and deportment, was he deficient in the observance of all the decencies of life. And for

what concerned France in relation to foreign countries, he professed “an emulation of only great actions, and useful enterprises; and was determined to perpetuate a peace, that should constitute the happiness of the French, and the happiness of humanity.*” This indeed would have been true policy, and true glory. And there were not a few who entertained sanguine hopes that Buonaparte would have exhibited as illustrious an example of moderation and justice; as he had done of bravery, skill, and success in war. But it soon appeared that he was actuated only by the vulgar spirit of domination, as we have already observed, in a former volume†, which he pursued, both by arms and political intrigue. Peace was always in his mouth, war in his heart. Where the interests and the rights of men are consulted, the war may be resorted to in cases of necessity, the uniform end is peace. When tyranny and the lust of conquest prevail, though peace may occasionally be made the means, the end constantly in view is war. This system, unfortunately for the nations of

* View of the Republic presented in the legislative body at Paris, 23d of November, 1801.

† See Vol. XLIII, 1801, HISTORY OF EUROPE.

Europe, but for none so unfortunately as the French, was the system adopted by Buonaparte.

After the battle of Jena, a proposition was made, either by Russia in concert with her allies to the ruler of France, or by the ruler of France to Russia and her allies, for a congress of all the belligerent powers, to be held for the purpose of a general pacification. The Russian government, keeping a steady eye on Constantinople, objected to the admission of the Turks into the congress. Buonaparte insisted on the admission of the grand-sig-nior as the friend and ally of France, in return for which, Russia would be permitted likewise in the congress to make common cause with England. The basis of negotiation proposed by Buonaparte, between what he called the two belligerent *masses** was equality and reciprocity, and a system of compensations. Though the negotiation had been interrupted by a series of hot actions, and the king of Prussia, and the Russian generalissimo, had declined to enter into any treaty for an armistice, or peace, as above noticed, after the battle of Eylau, Buonaparte, on the fall of Dantzic, made a direct proposal for renewing the negotiation to the emperor Alexander, accompanied by a de-

claration that he was desirous of peace, above all things, and ready to listen to any reasonable overture for that end. That the French chief was sincere in this declaration, there is little reason to doubt. The progress of his arms from the Elbe to the Oder, and from the Oder to the Passarge, beyond the Vistula, and the commanding position of his army, strengthened by the reduction of Dantzic, might enable him to treat with advantage, and to return to Paris with glory. On the other hand, the battle of Eylau, as well as that of Pultusk, and other engagements, proclaimed the uncertain issue of a decisive action with such an enemy; and in whose favour a powerful diversion might be occasioned by a combined Swedish and English army, landing in Pomerania, in his rear, and commanding the course of the Oder from Stralsund to Frankfort. The necessity too, which would be involved by a prolongation of the war, of drawing levy after levy, of unfortunate young men and boys, from their wretched families, could not be any other than a cause of most serious alarm, and apprehension.† Since the commencement of the war against Prussia, that is, in the course of six or seven months, three several levies of conscripts

* A term that might include a maritime pacification with England.

† Besides the *conscripits* of actual service, there are an equal number of *conscripits* of the reserve, to march only in cases of emergency; and besides this, a third body, called *supplementary conscripits*, amounting to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole contingent, for the purpose of filling up the contingencies occasioned by death, desertion, or other causes, before junction at head quarters. If the supplement should not be equal to this purpose, the reserve supplies its place; and, at all events, no deficiency is permitted, as each canton is accountable for its full assessment. No Frenchman under the age of thirty, can travel through the Empire, or hold any situation under government, or serve in any public office, unless he can produce a certificate duly authenticated, attesting that he has discharged his liability to the conscription. Thus the whole male population of France is organized

scripts had been raised, The last of these, by which the conscripts of September 1808, were called for in March 1807, created a melancholy bordering on despair. Although all correspondence relative to the position of the armies, was rigorously interdicted, and no letters suffered to pass without scrutiny, it was impossible wholly to conceal the mortality and the hardships inseparable from the various movements of the troops, and the unaccustomed rigours of a northern winter. A third conscription was generally considered as an undertaking too bold for the internal administration, especially at a moment when a belief was current among all ranks, that the emperor would not be able to extricate himself from the embarrassments, in which, after the battle of Eylau, he was supposed to be involved. The government, apprehensive of the danger, set themselves to prepare the public mind for the event, by employing emissaries to announce their intention in whispers through the circles, and three thousand coffee-houses of the capital. But an impression of terror was visible, even to a cursory observer, on the countenances of those who were either themselves exposed to the danger, or shuddered at the prospect of new revolutionary horrors, of suspicion and joy,

but half disguised in the lowering brows of the most resolute of the disaffected, constantly on the alert to improve the concurrence of opportunity, and who hailed this desperate expedient as a confirmation of their hopes. The orator of the government, *Renaud St. Jean D'Angely*, shed tears, whether of sorrow or joy, as he stated the necessity of the measure: and the senate received it, contrary to their usual practice, in silent acquiescence, and with every symptom of reluctance and dismay.* In order to assuage the general grief, it was found advisable to qualify the new call for 80,000 men, by a clause enacting that they were *then* to be merely organized, and retained within the limits of the empire, as a national guard. Circumstances enabled them to adhere to this condition, which most certainly would have been violated, if the armies had sustained a defeat.—In the midst of disquietude and fear, public festivals were multiplied, in order to give the administration at home an air of confidence: and an unusual degree of splendour brightened the court of the empress, who, remained in Paris, and took a principal share in those mummeries of despotism.†

It was not to be wondered at, therefore, if, all things considered,

into a military system. The members of the confederation of the Rhine are not subjected to the conscription. — The French government unwilling to make the allies as warlike as the French nation, does not demand any very copious supplies of men; but incredible contributions for the maintenance, pay, and clothing, of its own troops.

* As a proof and illustration of the abject condition to which that body was reduced, it may be mentioned that before the law was passed by the senate, the minister of police had issued his orders for the appearance of the conscripts of Paris at the registry.

† Code de la conscription, &c. Paris, 1806, seance du senat conservateur du 4 April 1807

Buonaparte

Buonaparte should be desirous of a pacification. There was no reception, perhaps no return, for him to Paris, but in the character of a conqueror. Though, after the fall of Dantzic, the main army was increased by a disposeable force of more than 30,000, and though there was neither truce nor armistice, he did not take any measures for immediately opening the campaign, and surprizing the enemy according to his usual system, by the promptitude and the celerity of his movements, but manifested every symptom of a sincere and even somewhat earnest desire that hostilities might be, for the present, terminated by negotiation. Till this negotiation should be brought to some issue, he seemed determined to remain on the defensive. The ambassadors attending his court at Finkensteen, were witnesses of the proud eminence on which he now stood, and abundant care was taken that they should fully understand the importance of his recent conquest, the great bulwark of the Vistula. When the ambassador of the port (Seid Mahomed Vahid) was presented, on the 28th of May, by the prince of Benevento (Maurice Talleyrand) to Buonaparte, he said to the ambassador, that he, and the sultan Selim, would be for ever after, as inseparably connected as

the right hand and the left.* The offices and administration of the government were now transferred from Warsaw to Dantzic, which seemed at this time to be intended for the capital of the French dominions in those parts. This city was visited on the 30th of May by Buonaparte, attended by the greater part of his staff, his minister for foreign relations, and in short, all his court. He reviewed his troops, and gave orders for the reparation of the works demolished in the course of the siege. General Rapp, a great favourite, was appointed governor, and Le Febvre created duke of Dantzic. Each soldier engaged in the siege, received a gratuity of ten francs. From his imperial camp at Finkensteen, May 28th, Buonaparte wrote to the conservative senate, that he had instituted duchies, as rewards for eminent services done him, whether military or civil, and that, in pursuance of this system of encouragement, he had created, by letters patent, the marshal Le Febvre, hereditary duke of Dantzic, not only in consideration of his late achievement, but because on†, and ever since the first day of his reign, Le Febvre had rendered him the most signal service. It was his business, he said, to establish the fortunes of such families as devoted themselves

* Buonaparte, of whom it has been said that he is an honorary member of all religions, has always been at great pains to propagate a belief among the Mahomedans that he entertains the utmost veneration for Islamism and the prophet. He assumed a Mahomedan name, and affected not only to fall in with all the religious prejudices and fouleries of the Turks, but to adopt the genius or turn of their language. See Vol. XLI. HISTORY OF EUROPE, 1799, pp. 7—14. A journalist who, now and then, seasons his Chronicle with agreeable sallies of wit and humour, observes that the emperor of Austria thus closely embraced between the two inseparable hands of Selim and Buonaparte, must have felt himself in an awkward situation. L'AMBIGU. No. 142. p. 617.

† See Vol. XLII. HISTORY OF EUROPE, 1799, p. 16.

without reserve to his service, and constantly sacrificed their own particular interests to his.

The secret history of the negotiation for peace, the circumstances that determined the Russians to avoid a general action before the fall of Dantzic, and yet to make a vigorous attack on the French, fifteen days after the capitulation of that place, time has not yet disclosed. On the 5th of June, the grand French army was attacked by the allies at different points of its line. On the right of the allies, and the left of the French, twelve Russian and Prussian regiments, forming two divisions, attacked the *tête du pont* of Spanden on the Passarge, which was defended by a regiment of light infantry, strongly covered by entrenchments and redoubts. They were repulsed seven times, and as often renewed the attack. But immediately after the last assault, they were charged by a regiment of dragoons, that had come up to the assistance of the regiment of infantry, and forced to abandon the field of battle with a great loss in killed and wounded. Two divisions, belonging to the centre of the allied army, attacked, at the same time, the *tête du pont* of Lomitten, which was defended by a brigade of the corps of marshal Soult. The Russian general, with 1,100, fell in the action; 100 were taken, and a great many wounded. The loss of the French, according to their bulletin*, was no more than 120 men. This is incredible. And it is here stated, only as an instance of that

extravagance of misrepresentation, which restrains us from repeating, on all occasions, their gasconades of this kind.—At the same time, also, the Russian commander in chief, general Bennigsen, with the grand duke Constantine, the imperial guard, and three divisions of the other troops, attacked the positions of marshal Ney, on the right wing of the French line at Aldkirken, Gutstadt, and Wolfsdorf. After a severe contest, marshal Ney fell back, but in good order, to Ackendorf.

On the following day, June 6th, the allies attacked the 6th corps of the French army, under the command of marshal Soult, and general Marchand, at Deppen, on the Passarge. The Russians in the action of this day, lost according to their own acknowledgment, if we may credit the French bulletin, 2,000 killed, and more than 3,000 wounded. The loss of the French, according to their statement, in killed and wounded, was extremely trifling as usual. But they acknowledged the loss of 250 taken prisoners, for the most part by the Cossacks, who, on the morning of the attack, had got into the rear of the French army.

Buonaparte informed of the movements of the allies, left Finkensteen on the evening of the 5th of June, passed the night of the 6th at Saalfeld, and that of the 7th in bivouac†, with marshal Ney at Deppen, and immediately took upon himself the command, and issued the necessary orders to the whole army. On the

* 78th Bulletin de la grande armée.

† Bivouac is a guard at night performed by the whole army, which, either at a siege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents, or huts, and continues all night in arms.

8th, the 4th corps marched to Wolfsdorf, where it fell in with the division of Kamenskoy, on its way to rejoin the main body. The French corps attacked and defeated it, and in the evening took its position at Aldkirken. At the same time, Buonaparte with the corps of the marshals Ney, and Lasnes, his guard, and the cavalry of reserve, advanced to Gutstadt. Part of the rear guard of the Russian army, comprising 10,000 cavalry, and 15,000 infantry, took a position at Glottaw, and attempted to dispute the way. The grand duke of Berg, after some very skilful manœuvres, drove the Russians from all their positions. Three brigades of light, and a division of heavy cavalry, carried all before them. And the French having taken 1,000 prisoners, and all the positions and redoubts, of the Russians, between them and Gutstadt, entered that town, sword in hand, at eight o'clock in the evening. On the 10th, the French army moved towards Heilsberg, and on its march took several of the enemy's camps. About a quarter of a league beyond these camps, it came up with the rear-guard of the allied army, consisting of from 15, to 18 000 cavalry, and several lines of infantry. It was immediately attacked by a division of French dragoons, the cuirassiers of another division, and a brigade of light cavalry. The French were repulsed again and again, and as often renewed the attack. At two o'clock the corps under marshal Soult was formed. Two divisions marched to the right, while a third marched to the left, to seize on the edge of a wood, the occupation of which was necessary, in order to support the left of the

cavalry. Re-inforcement after re-inforcement, of both infantry and cavalry, was sent to the rear-guard, from the main army, which was posted at Heilsberg: and many efforts were made by the Russians, who were defended by the fire of more than sixty pieces of cannon, to maintain themselves in their positions before that town, in vain. Several of their divisions were routed, and at nine in the evening, the French found themselves under the Russian entrenchments. The fusiliers of the guard, commanded by general Savary, were put in motion to sustain the division of Verdier. And some of the corps of infantry of the reserve, under marshal Lasnes, attacked the enemy, at the close of the day, when it had begun to be dark, in order to cut off his communication with Lansberg: in which he completely succeeded. The ardour of the troops was such, that several companies of the infantry of the line insulted the Russians in their entrenchments. A number of them fell in the ditches of the redoubts, at the foot of the palisades.

Buonaparte passed the 11th on the field of battle. He there drew up the different corps and divisions of the army in order of battle, that the war might be terminated at once by a decisive engagement. The whole of the Russian army was assembled at Heilsberg, where the magazines were established, and it occupied a position strong by nature, and farther strengthened by the labour of four months. At four in the afternoon, Buonaparte ordered marshal Davoust to change his front, and push forward the left wing of his corps; a movement which brought him upon the lower Alla, and

and completely blocked up the road from Eylau. To every corps of the army, was assigned its proper station. They were all of them re-assembled except the first corps, which continued to manœuvre on the lower Passarge. Thus the Russians, who had been the first to recommence hostilities, found themselves blockaded in their entrenched camp, and were offered battle on the ground which they themselves had chosen. It was for a long time believed that they would make an attack on the 11th. At the moment when the French were making their dispositions, the Russians shewed themselves ranged in columns, in the midst of their entrenchments, fortified with batteries. But at ten o'clock at night they began to pass the Alla, abandoning the whole country to the left, and leaving their magazines, and their wounded, to the disposal of the conqueror. On the 12th, at day-break, all the corps of the army were in motion, and took different directions. In the different actions, from the 5th to the 12th, according to the French accounts, the Russian army was deprived of about 30,000 fighting men. The number of wounded left prisoners in the hands of the French amounted, to between 3 and 4,000. The loss of the French, as stated by them, amounted to no more than 6 or 700 killed, 2,000, or 2,200 wounded, and 300 prisoners.—On the 12th, at four in the morning, the French army entered Heilsberg, where they found in the magazines, several thousand quintals of grain, and a great quantity of different kinds of provisions. A division of dragoons, and a brigade of light cavalry, pursued the Russians to the right bank of the Alla.

In the mean time, the light corps of the army advanced in various directions in order to pass the Russians, and get between them and their magazines, by cutting off their retreat to Königsberg. On the same day, at 5 o'clock P. M. the head quarters of the French army had arrived at Eylau. Here the fields were no longer covered with ice and snow, but, on the contrary, presented one of the most beautiful scenes in nature. The country was every where adorned with beautiful woods, intersected by lakes, and enlivened by handsome villages. On the 13th, while the grand duke of Berg, and the marshals Soult, and Davoust, had orders to manœuvre before Königsberg, Buonaparte with the corps of Ney, Lasnes, Mortier, the imperial guard, and the first corps, commanded by general Victor, advanced on Friedland. On the same day, the 9th regiment of hussars entered that town, but was driven out of it again, by 3,000 Russian cavalry. On the 14th, the Russians advanced on the bridge of Friedland, with the intent of persuing their march to Königsberg, and at three in the morning a cannonade was heard. “It is a fortunate day (said Buonaparte) it is the anniversary of the battle of Marengo.” Different movements and actions took place, by which the Russians were stopped on their march, and could not pass the village of Postenheim. A mighty struggle was now unavoidable; and both armies prepared for a decisive battle. By five in the evening, the several corps of the French were at their appointed stations. Marshal Ney was on the right wing; marshal Lasnes in the centre; and marshal Mortier on the left wing. The corps of general Victor and the

the guards formed the reserve. The cavalry under the command of general Grouchy supported the left wing: the division of dragoons of general La Tour Maubourg, was stationed as a reserve behind the right: and general La Housaye's division of dragoons, with the Saxon cuirassiers formed a reserve for the centre.—The whole of the Russian army was also drawn up in the best order, that the place and circumstances seemed to the general to admit. His left wing extended to the town of Friedland, and his right wing a league and a half in the other direction. The position taken by general Bennigsen on the left bank of the Alla, was, apparently one continued plain; but intersected by a deep ravin full of water, and almost impassable. This ravin ran in a line between Domnow and Friedland where it formed a lake, to the left of that place, and separated the right wing of the Russians from their centre. A thick wood at the distance of about a mile and a half from Friedland, on more elevated ground, fringed the plain of the Alla, nearly in the form of a semicircle, except at its extremity at the left, where there was an open space between the wood and the river. In front of the wood about a mile from the town of Friedland, and nearly opposite to the centre of the army, was the small village of Henrichsdorf. The field of battle lay between the left of this village and the Alla to the south of Friedland*.

Buonaparte having reconnoitred the position of the enemy, instantly determined to take the town of Friedland. Then suddenly changing his front and advancing his

right, he commenced the attack with the first part of that wing; the firing of twenty cannon from a battery being the signal of battle. At the same moment the division under general Marchand supported on the left by another division, advanced sword in hand, on the enemy, his line of direction being pointed towards the steeple of the town. When the Russians perceived that marshal Ney had left the wood in which his left wing had been posted, they endeavoured to surround him with some regiments of cavalry, and a multitude of Cossacks: but general La Tour Maubourg's division of dragoons, rode up at full gallop to the right wing, and repelled the attack. In the mean time general Victor, who commanded, as has been mentioned, a corps of the grand army, erected a battery of 30 cannon in the front of his centre. And his works pushed forwards more than 400 paces, greatly annoyed the Russians: whose various manœuvres for producing a diversion were all in vain. Marshal Ney was at the head of his troops directing the most minute movements with his characteristic intrepidity and coolness. Several Russian columns that had attacked his right wing were received on the point of the bayonet and driven into the Alla. Thousands were lost in that river, and some escaped by swimming. In the mean time, marshal Ney's left wing reached the ravine which surrounded the town of Friedland. The imperial guard of Russia, both horse and foot, which had been placed there in ambush, rushed suddenly on marshal Ney's left wing, which for a moment

* *Relation de la Campagne de Pologne par un témoin oculaire.*

wavered.

wavered. But Dupont's division, which formed the right of the reserve, fell on the Russian imperial guards, and defeated them with great slaughter. Several other bodies were sent from the centre of the Russian army for the defence of the most important position of Friedland. But the impetuosity, the numbers, and the prompt and skilful co-operation of the assailants with an immense artillery, prevailed. Friedland was taken; and its streets bestrewed with dead bodies.—The attempts of the Russians on the left wing of the French being defeated, they made repeated attacks on their centre. But all the efforts of both their infantry and cavalry, to obstruct the progress of the French columns, were exerted in vain. Marshal Mortier, who, during the whole day, had exhibited the greatest coolness and intrepidity, in supporting the left wing, now advanced, and was in his turn supported by the fuzileers of the guard under the command of general Savary. The French columns pressed forward on the Russians, chiefly along the sides of the ravin; which was, thus, as advantageous to the French, as disadvantageous to the Russians. Victory, which had never in the judgment of the French generals, who drew up the bulletin, been for a moment doubtful, now declared decidedly in their favour. The French horse and foot guards, and two divisions of the reserve attached to the first corps, were not in the action. The field of battle presented one of the most horrible spectacles of wounded, dying, and dead men and horses, that was ever beheld. The number of the dead on the side of the Russians was estimated by the French at from 15,

to 18,000: and that of the dead on their own side, at less than 500. But they admitted that the number of their wounded amounted to 3000. Fifty cannon, and a great number of covered waggons and standards fell into the hands of the conquerors. The Russians were pursued in their retreat towards Koningsberg till 11 o'clock. During the remainder of the night, the cut-off columns endeavoured to pass, and part of them did pass the Alla at several fordable places. But next day covered waggons, cannon and harness were every where seen in the river.—“The battle of Friedland,” says the French bulletin, “is worthy to be numbered among those of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena. The enemy were numerous, had fine cavalry, and fought bravely.”—Next day, June 15, the Russians endeavoured to re-assemble on the right bank of the Alla, while the French army manœuvred on the left bank to cut them off from Koningsberg. The heads of the hostile columns arrived at Wehlau, a town situated at the confluence of the Alla and the Pregel nearly at the same time. The Russians at day-break, on the 16th passed the Pregel, and continued their retreat to the Niemen.—The French bulletin says, that “having destroyed all the bridges, they took advantage of that obstacle to proceed on their retreat.” If there were several bridges on the Pregel, they must, however, have left one at least standing, till they had crossed the river themselves, though the French gazetteers would insinuate, that they escaped only by means of the demolition of all the bridges. The consistent and true account of the matter, seems to be that which is given by the *eye-wit-*

ness

ness of the campaign in Poland, above quoted, who says that at "Wehlau the Russian army passed the Pregel, without any loss or even annoyance, on a single bridge. A detachment of 4000 French troops watched their movements, but did not oppose their retreat. The bridge was then burnt: and the Russians continued their retrograde movement to Pepelken, where they were rejoined by the Prussian corps, under general Lestocq, and a Russian corps under general Kaminskoy, who had been detached to Koningsberg on the 10th: for after the defeat of the main Russian army, Koningsberg was untenable." At eight in the morning Buonaparte threw a bridge over the Pregel, and took a position there with the army. Almost all the magazines which the enemy had on the Alla, had been thrown into the river or burnt. At Wehlau, however, the French found more than 6000 quintals of corn—possession was taken of Koningsberg by the corps under marshal Soult. At this place were found some hundred thousand quintals of corn, more than 20,000 wounded Russians and Prussians, and all the ammunition that had been sent to the Russians by England, including 160,000 muskets that had not been landed. The French bulletin (79) concluded as follows: "It was on the 5th of June that the enemy renewed hostilities. Their loss in the ten days that followed their first operations may be reckoned at 60,000 men, killed, wounded, taken, or otherwise put *hors de combat*. They have lost a part of their artillery, almost all their ammunition, and the whole of their magazines on a line of more than 40 leagues. The

French armies have seldom obtained such great advantages with so little loss."

Over the conduct of this short campaign, on the part of the Russians as well as its commencement after the reduction of Dantzic, there still hangs a mysterious cloud. After this important event, and the addition that was made to the French army by the liberation of between 30, and 40,000 fighting men, it was universally supposed, that general Bennigsen would play the part of Fabius. As the possession of Dantzic and the peninsula of Nehrung gave great facilities to the French, while they presented so strong a front on the Passarge and from thence to the heights of the Alla, for turning the right flank of the Russian army on the north, it was supposed, that instead of making an attack, he would fall back behind the Pregel and support his right on Koningsberg; where he would be nearer his resources, and the French farther from their's. Thus, also, time would have been afforded for the execution of those military plans which were projected in Swedish and Prussian Pomerania. But, if general Bennigsen wished to put an end to the war, at once, by a decisive action, why did he refuse to give battle in his strong position at Heilsberg? The conduct of the Russian general, who had been so much extolled when his operations were supposed to have been successful, was now, as commonly happens to the unfortunate, very much censured. The grounds of censure appear indeed to have been, at least, very plausible. But the world did not then know, nor do we now know, the whole of the case.—That the Russians should have

have lost in the course of ten days, 50,000 men, while the French had only about 1200 killed, and 5 or 6,000 wounded, appears so monstrous an exaggeration, that even the policy of it may reasonably be questioned. Yet, the losses and disasters of the Russians were admitted by themselves to have been immense. General Bennigsen did not attempt to conceal the real situation of affairs after the battle of Friedland, as he had done after that of Eylau : and he did not hesitate to give it as his opinion, that any farther contest with the French in the field of battle, would be, at that time, a hopeless project. It was computed by the most dispassionate and competent judges, that, the French commenced this short campaign of ten days with 160,000 men, including all kinds of troops stationed between the Oder and the Alla ; and that the allies had about 100,000 effective men, infantry and cavalry, besides Cossacks, Bashkins, and other irregular troops. It was acknowledged by the French officers, that from the 5th to the 14th June, the grand army had lost, in killed and wounded, at least 20,000 men.

On the 19th at two o'clock P. M. Buonaparte with his guards entered Tilsit. The Russians pursued after the battle of Friedland by the grand duke of Berg, at the head of the greater part of the light cavalry, and some divisions of dragoons and cuirassiers, crossed the Niemen, burned the bridge of Tilsit, and continued their retreat eastward. The emperor of Russia, who had remained three weeks with his Prussian majesty at Tilsit, left that place along

with the king in great haste. On the 19th, an armistice was proposed to the *chiefs of the French army*, by the Russian commander-in-chief. In consequence of this proposition, an armistice was agreed on at Tilsit* on the 22d of June, by which it was settled that hostilities should not be resumed on either side without a month's previous notice of such an intention. That a similar armistice should be concluded between the French and the Prussian armies in the course of five days. That plenipotentiaries should be instantly appointed by the different parties, for the salutary work of pacification ; and that there should be an immediate exchange of prisoners. The boundary between the French and Russian armies, during the armistice, was the *Thalweg*, or middle of the stream of the Niemen from the Kurisch-haff, where it falls into the sea to Grodno : and a line from thence to the confines of Russia, between the Narew and the Bug. Such was the formidable position of the French, while nothing remained to the king of Prussia but the small town and territory of Memel. The first interview between Buonaparte, or the emperor Napoleon as he was now called, and the emperor Alexander, took place on the 25th of June, on a raft constructed for the purpose, on the Niemen, where two tents had been prepared for their reception by the French. Alexander and Buonaparte landed from their boats at the same time and embraced each other. It was settled that half the town of Tilsit should be considered as neutral ground, and

* The second town in Prussia, after Königsberg ; containing 10,000 inhabitants, and enjoying a brisk commerce.

be occupied by the emperor of Russia, with the officers of his household, and his body-guards.—Great were the mutual courtesies and expressions of kindness and respect that ensued among French, Russians and Prussians of all ranks: visiting, feasting, and all kinds of entertainment and festivity that could be thought of. Human nature gladly relaxed from the miserable rage of war, and indulged, and was eager to acknowledge, and emphatically to express every sentiment of social and generous affection. A magnificent dinner was given by Napoleon's guards to those of Alexander and the king of Prussia. At this entertainment they exchanged uniforms, and were to be seen in the streets in a motley kind of dress, partly Russian, partly Prussian, and partly French. It is much in the same spirit that the chiefs of so many islands in the South-seas exchange names for a time, with persons to whom they wish to shew friendship, or pay a compliment. A stranger to the ways of Europe, witnessing at Tilsit, such ardent love among those different tongues and nations, from the highest to the lowest, might have wondered what could possibly have impelled such good-natured and tender-hearted people to the most horrid scenes of war and bloodshed.

A treaty of peace was concluded, between his majesty, Napoleon, styling himself emperor of the French, and king of Italy, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, at Tilsit, July 7th. As the contest between Russia and France related not to any direct interests

of their own, but wholly to those of their respective allies, there was nothing to be adjusted between these powers on their own account, farther than that there should be henceforth perfect peace and amity between their imperial majesties; that all hostilities between them should immediately cease at all points by sea and land; and, that for this purpose, couriers should be dispatched to their respective generals and other commanders. The great sacrifice to peace, was, of course, the kingdom of Prussia, which was reduced at once from the rank of a primary to that of a secondary, at best, power of Europe, and all that had been done for the augmentation and aggrandizement of the monarchy by the great Frederick in the course of twenty years, undone in one day. The king of Prussia, by the peace of Tilsit, together with an immense territory, lost near the half of his yearly revenues, and five millions of his subjects. For particulars we must refer our readers to the treaties between France on the one part, and Russia and Prussia separately, on the other*. On the whole, Prussia was brought back nearly to the state in which it was on the 1st of January 1772, before the first partition of Poland. The greater part of those provinces which, on that day, formed a part of the kingdom of Poland, and had since, at different times, been subjected to Prussia, were annexed to his majesty the king of Saxony, with power of possession and sovereignty, under the title of the duchy of Warsaw, and was to be governed according to a new con-

* Vide State Papers.

stitution or system of fundamental laws, that should secure the liberties and privileges of the people of the said duchy, and be consistent with the security of the neighbouring states.—This constitution, framed on the model of that of France, was presented, approved by *Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution, emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine*, and signed by him, and countersigned by his secretary of state, Maret, at Dresden, so early as the 22d of July. The city of Dantzic, with a territory of two leagues around it, was restored to her former independence, under the protection of his majesty the king of Prussia, and his majesty the king of Saxony, to be governed by the laws by which she was governed at the time when she ceased to be her own mistress. For a communication between the kingdom of Saxony and the duchy of Warsaw, his majesty the king of Saxony was to have the free use of a military road through the states of his majesty the king of Prussia: this road, the number of troops to be allowed to pass at once, and the resting places with magazines, to be fixed by a particular agreement between the two sovereigns, under the mediation of France. Neither his majesty the king of Prussia, his majesty the king of Saxony, nor the city of Dantzic, were to oppose any obstacles whatever to the free navigation of the Vistula, under the name of tolls, rights, or duties. In order, as far as possible, to establish a natural boundary between Russia

and the duchy of Warsaw, a certain territory, heretofore under the dominion of Prussia, to be for ever united to the empire of Russia.—This territory added two hundred subjects to those of the Russian empire.—Their royal highnesses, the dukes of Saxe Cobourg, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburgh Schwerin, were each of them to be restored to the complete and quiet possession of their estates: but the ports in the duchies of Oldenburg to remain in the possession of French garrisons till a definitive treaty should be signed between France and England; for accomplishing which, the mediation of Russia was to be accepted, on the condition that this mediation should be accepted by England in one month after the ratification of the present treaty. Until the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace between France and England, all the ports of Prussia without exception, to be shut against the English. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias, acknowledged the confederation of the Rhine; his majesty Joseph Napoleon, king of Naples; his majesty Lewis Napoleon, king of Holland; and his imperial highness prince Jerome Napoleon, as king of Westphalia: a kingdom to consist of the provinces ceded by the king of Prussia on the left bank of the Elbe, and other states then in possession of his majesty the emperor Napoleon. These were the most generally important articles in the treaties. There were others relating to private estates and other property, more interesting, no doubt, to individuals. The time and manner in which the different stipulations in the treaties* were

* Meaning always the treaty between France and Russia, and that between France and Prussia: both in substance the same.

to be carried into execution, were fixed by a special convention between France and Prussia.

The Prussian fortresses in Silesia, that held out the longest against the besieging French, were Glatz and Silverberg. They capitulated at last about the end of the campaign, begun the 5th and ended on the 21st of June. Graudenz and Colberg, though vigorously besieged, still held out when a negotiation for peace was entered into at Tilsit. The siege of this last place was fatal to thousands of the French. If all the governors of Prussian fortresses, from the 14th of October 1806, to the 14th of June 1807, had been animated with the fidelity, and persevering courage of general Blücher, the issue of the war might have been very different. It was at this siege that colonel Schill, whose heroism, loyalty, and patriotism shone forth so conspicuously in the north of Germany in 1809, first attracted the attention and admiration of his countrymen. He was in the situation of a Prussian captain retired from service, when the misfortunes and dangers of his country called his courage and military skill into action. He was extremely successful, during the siege of Colberg, in harassing the French at the head of an irregular levy. It was this officer that took general Victor prisoner, on his way to Dantzic; when he also intercepted a treasure of 100,000 ducats belonging to the enemy. The king of Prussia, as a reward for his services, raised him to the rank of colonel, and gave him the command of a regiment. Neither the loss of so much and so fine territory, nor of revenue, nor of population, was so severe a wound, at least a wound so severely felt by the Prussian monarchy, as the

degrading conditions on which he was suffered to retain what remained; a military road across Silesia, for opening and maintaining a communication between the king of Saxony's German dominions, and his new duchy of Warsaw, and the shutting up of all the Prussian ports against England: those very ports through which he had just received arms, and other succours. The more attentively one considers the pacification at Tilsit, the more he will perceive the Machiavelian policy and deep-laid designs of Buonaparte: and farther designs in the formation of that treaty than any yet seen or suspected, may, probably, be unfolded by time. The fine duchy of Silesia would not, it may be presumed, have been restored to Prussia, if, in the hands of the Prussians, it had not been calculated to serve as a constant source of hostility between the courts of Berlin and Vienna. The military high-way across Silesia, was in like manner calculated to foment jealousy and discord between the courts of Berlin and Dresden; while it was to be at the same time wholly under the mediation, that is, the controul of France. The confederation of the Rhine strengthened by the creation of the new kingdom of Westphalia, was rendered too powerful to be shaken by any aggression on the part of Austria on the one hand, or of Russia on the other. And this same kingdom of Westphalia, which it should seem was intended to be pre-eminent among the other members of the confederation, was to receive farther accessions of territory, by the annexation of any other states that might be thought proper by his majesty the emperor Napoleon. And the emperor of all the Russias engaged

engaged to recognize the limits—whatever they might be—that should be determined by his majesty the emperor Napoleon in pursuance of the foregoing article. The combination of this article with a passage in Buonaparte's address to the senate about a month thereafter, gave rise to very serious reflection and anticipation. "If," says he, "the house of Brandenburg, which was the first to conspire against our independence, *yet* reigns, it owes this to my sincere friendship for the powerful emperor of the NORTH*." A French prince shall reign on the Elbe. He will know how to conciliate the interests of his new subjects, with his first and most sacred duties."—It was too late, after the battle of Jena, for the elector of Saxony, to refuse any thing that Buonaparte thought it politically wise to offer him. But, it is, if not perhaps, to be greatly wondered at, yet deeply to be regretted, that so many sovereign princes, after the first partition of Poland, did not take the alarm. By the peace of Westphalia in 1648, there was a kind of confederation among the European powers, established on a moral basis; the laws of reason and justice which are immutable and eternal; not on private and partial interests, which are for ever in a state of fluctuation. The sages of antient Greece, which was divided into a vast number of co-ordinate states, considered politics as intimately connected with moral science. So also till about forty years ago there was a public law, a law of nature and nations, univer-

sally acknowledged throughout the great European republic. A good understanding and a constant regard for the individual interests and rights of every kingdom and independent state of Europe was the support and security of the whole. But after the treaty of Westphalia, when the grand Amphictyonic league of Europe was broken through by the infamous partition of Poland, the affairs of the continent of Europe fell into confusion and ruin; one half of mankind being allured or driven to arms for the purpose of subduing and enslaving the other. One preponderating power, operating on the unprincipled and blind cupidity of others, had no hesitation in admitting them to a share of the plunder: but while the preponderancy of that power was maintained, the temporary boon might at any time be revoked. If the rulers of the French had not taken care to retain the lion's share for themselves, their overbearing power and influence would have been maintained by making even equal divisions with the dupes whom they made subservient to their boundless views of ambition. It is an axiom mathematically true, that if equal things be added to unequal things, their wholes will be unequal. But, the moral and political power of a great and preponderating government is not augmented, merely according to the augmentation of its physical force, but in a much higher proportion. Every addition of territory offered to the sovereigns of Prussia, Bavaria, Baden, and other states, ought to have reminded them of the precarious tenure, on which

* This designation too, was much commented on. It was understood by many to insinuate that the emperor of Russia was not to extend his dominions, any farther to the west, or the south.

if the rights of nations were no longer to be respected, they held what they already possessed.—It would seem, that nothing less than absolute ruin is sufficient to bring back governments from habitual illusions, to serious reflection. The whole history of Prussia, for the last 60 years, shews that her inveterate policy, unrestrained by any consideration of justice to other powers, was directed solely to her own aggrandizement. The great Frederic encouraged scepticism in matters of religion, and made no scruple to acknowledge that he was “a robber by profession*.” The king was allowed to be a man of wit and genius, as well as what the French call *un esprit fort*. But he would have shown greater wisdom, if, instead of scoffing, he had revered the great moral law: through the “precepts thereof he would have got understanding. It would have made him wiser than his enemies†.” His house was not built on a moral basis, the rock of ages. “Like a foolish man, he built his house upon the sand. And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell, and great was the fall of it‡.” The Prussian monarchy had witnessed successive dismemberments of the Austrian empire with pleasure, and been the uniform friend of all the successive governments of France since the French revolution. Provoked at last to phrenzy by the insolent aggressions of a power, whose policy, unrestrained like her own by any

considerations of right or wrong, pursued only its own aggrandizement, Prussia rushed into arms, and met her fate.—The conduct of the cabinet of Berlin, which had so long been regarded with detestation, became now, when followed by its consequences, an object of contempt, scarcely mingled with any degree of pity for the king or royal family,—though there was a very general sympathy with the inhabitants of the Prussian states, who were burthened with the maintenance of 40,000 French troops, distributed in four or five different garrisons, besides an annual contribution of five millions of crowns, over and above all the taxes paid for the support and service of the Prussian government, until all the demands of the French should be satisfied. But, though the king of Prussia had followed the miserable system of his predecessors, and from a hatred of Austria, and a short-sighted selfishness, connived at the encroachments of France on her neighbours, till it was too late to resist them, he roused himself at last from the lethargy into which he had fallen, perhaps, from the facility of his disposition and the indolence of his nature, and in which he had been encouraged and kept by weak or wicked counsellors, and displayed in his real character when he assumed the government of himself, the sentiments of a patriot, and the firmness of a hero. A confederacy had been formed between Russia and Prussia for opposing a barrier to the continued torrent of French usurpation; and Prussia,

* Speaking to the foreign ambassadors at his court of the first partition of Poland, at the time when it took place, he said, “As for me, I am a robber by profession. But what will the world say of the pious empress-queen Maria Theresa?”

† Psalm cix. ver. 98. 104.

‡ Mat. vii. 26. 27.

though by far the weakest, was forced by her situation to sustain the first shock, by which she lost the greater part of her states. In this disastrous situation, the king refused to listen to overtures of peace, but magnanimously retired with the sad remains of his troops to the extremity of his kingdom, where he was joined by his ally. The struggle was renewed in vain. Peace was dictated by the conqueror not far from the frontier of Russia. From Memel, July 24, the king of Prussia addressed to the subjects of the ceded states, the following most affecting proclamation: "Dear inhabitants of faithful provinces, districts, and towns; My arms have been unfortunate; the efforts of what remained of my army, have been of no avail. Driven to the outermost boundaries of my empire, and seeing my powerful ally conclude an armistice and sign a peace, it only remained for me to imitate his example. Peace was concluded necessarily on terms prescribed by circumstances. It has imposed on me and my house, it has imposed on the whole country, the most painful sacrifices. The hands of treaties, and of reciprocal love and duty, the work of ages, have been broken asunder.—My efforts have proved in vain.—Fate ordains it, and the father parts with his children. I release you completely from your allegiance to myself and my house. My most ardent prayers for your welfare will always attend you in your relations to your new sovereign. Be to him, what ye have been to me. Neither force nor fate shall ever efface the remembrance of you from my heart."—By another proclamation of the same date, non-commissioned officers and

privates of the Prussian army, born in the provinces of southern Prussia, and new eastern Prussia, were sent home to their friends and families: and the officers and cadets had his majesty's leave to enter into the service of the new sovereign of those provinces. This was an act of paternal consideration and goodness on the part of the king, as the officers and cadets might not so easily as the privates have found otherwise, suitable means of subsistence. At the same time he both recruited, and carried on the reforms that he had begun to introduce into his army in Dec. 1806. Having experienced in the late disastrous war, how little dependence was to be placed on foreign adventurers in his service, it was decreed that no strangers should thenceforth be admitted into the Prussian army. Another regulation was made of equal or greater importance. Promotion in the army, even to the first stations, was opened to persons of distinguished merit of all ranks, without any consideration of birth: and punishments were inflicted on treachery in both military and civil departments. The punishments inflicted on traitors to Prussia, were, doubtless, regarded with an evil eye, by him in whose cause the treachery was committed. The vigour, and the magnanimity of the king of Prussia, may not, probably, be soon forgotten by the jealous and vindictive Buonaparte: to whom as to all tyrants, virtue and high spirit must always be an object of suspicion and hatred. In the meantime, the French troops remained longer than the periods fixed by treaty for their removal, and the multiplied exactions, on various pretences, of the French intendant

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Daru, were an intolerable burthen to the oppressed people. The king strained every nerve, through the intercession of the emperor Alexander, and by all other means he could devise, to obtain some mitigation of those cruel contributions ; and not altogether without success.

The young king of Sweden was now the only potentate on the continent of Europe that refused to bend his neck to the domination of Buonaparte. It has been mentioned above, that on the 18th an armistice was concluded between the Swedish and French generals at Skatklow, to be continued till ten days should have expired, after notice of an intention to resume hostilities : which term of ten days was afterwards, by an additional article, extended to thirty. But the king of Sweden, having himself assumed the command of his army in Pomerania, immediately declared his intention to acknowledge only the first stipulation of a term of ten days. In the meantime, notwithstanding the armistice, the Swedish navy held all the ports on the Baltic, in the possession, or under the influence of France, in the strictest blockade, and carried on hostilities at the mouth of the Trave, and against the corps of French and Germans, besieging Colberg. Remonstrances were made on this subject, a correspondence ensued about the meaning and terms of the armistice, and, at the king of Sweden's request, a conference was held between his majesty and marshal Brune, June 4. at Skatklow, which lies within the Swedish territory. The marshal being admitted to the presence of the king, after a short silence, said, " I come here by order

of your majesty." The king immediately told him, that he wanted to speak with the marshal himself, that they might come to a clear understanding respecting the additional article of the armistice of Skatklow, and declared his unalterable resolution to recognize only the first armistice.—The conversation, after this, turned on the general situation of affairs in France ; the allegiance due by the French to their legitimate king ; the virtues and talents of that prince ; and in a word, the principal topics that are usually insisted on by the French loyalists. The king also brought under the marshal's consideration the instability of the present violent order of affairs in France ; spoke of the king's proclamation, in which he promised to all the officers who should return to their duty, the continuance of their rank, and plainly attempted to shake his adherence to Buonaparte, and draw him over to the cause of Lewis XVIII. his legitimate sovereign. In this conference, the king displayed extensive information and promptitude of understanding, as well as the sublimest sentiments of virtue and religion. The French general, though precluded by his situation from any display of honour, virtue, or religion, sustained the part he had to act, uniting firmness in his own cause, and quick recollection and good sense, with all due respect for the person of his Swedish majesty*.

From the first day of the king's arrival at Stralsund, he had been indefatigable in his exertions for improving the fortifications of Stralsund, and for the erection of new works on the island of Rugen. His army at Stralsund consisted of about

* For the whole conference, see Appendix to the Chronicle.

13,000 Swedes, and 4,000 Prussians, and he was in expectation of being soon joined by a large force from England.

Even after the peace of Tilsit, this heroic prince, too much, alas! in the spirit of Charles XII. of Sweden at Bender, issued from the fortress at Stralsund, the following address to the German nation:—"German soldiers! A German prince still speaks to you, who has never forgot what is due to honour and duty. Still his voice assails you, to remind you that ye are a nation destined to honour and independence; not to infamy and oppression. Your princes have forgotten the loyalty of their ancestors. They have forgotten that Germany is but one state, and the Germans but one nation. They have exposed you to the most infamous destiny; to promote the abhorred principles and designs of the Corsican Napoleon Buonaparte. Shake off then, in God's name, the ignominious bondage. Never can a more favourable opportunity occur to turn your arms against the oppressors of your unhappy country. From the ramparts of Stralsund, the only independent burgh remaining in Germany, and which has bid defiance to time, thousands will descend and unite with you for your deliverance."—At Putt, a town of Anterior Pomerania, eight miles SSW. from Stralsund, the Swedes were attacked in their entrenchments by a corps of the grand army of observation under marshal Brune. The Swedes, though bearing no proportion to the number of the assailants, made an obstinate, and, to the enemy, a destructive resistance. The loss of the French, or rather of their German and Dutch allies, was computed at

2,400 in killed and wounded; that of the Swedes at 1,500. A regiment of Hollanders was cut to pieces; one of Bavarians destroyed by a masqued battery. The Swedes, however, were driven under the walls of Stralsund; from whence they made frequent and vigorous sallies. They performed prodigies of valour: but these availed not against the army under Le Bruin composed of different nations, the amount of 70,000 men. The Swedish army found itself reduced to the necessity of evacuating Stralsund, which it did on the 19th August, after destroying their magazines, spiking their cannon, and smashing their carriages, and throwing them into the ditches. In the evacuation of Stralsund, his Swedish majesty shewed a good deal of finesse. The king being sensible of the impossibility of drawing any more troops, consistent with the safety of the kingdom from Sweden, and of the necessity there was of strengthening the defence of Rugen, sent his adjutant general, baron Vegesack, chief command at Stralsund, to the senators and deacons of the corporations Burghers, to ask them if they were determined to stand a siege; which case they might depend on all the assistance and protection to be expected from the valour of Swedish troops: or if, in order to avoid the calamities of a siege they were inclined, agreeably to their former petition of theirs to the king, to treat with the enemy for peace? They humbly thanked majesty for his gracious message; and of the two options they had given to them, preferred the last: in consequence of which, the fortress of Stralsund was on the same day committed

committed to their care, and measures were immediately taken for conveying the troops and stores to Rugen; which was effected in the night of the 19th and 20th of August. On the 20th, at three o'clock in the morning, the king leaving Stralsund, went to Altafer, to give all necessary orders respecting the operations going forward; and remained there during the passage of the troops. That the measure adopted by the Swedes might not be suspected by the enemy, an aid-de-camp, by orders of the king, presenting himself at the out-posts of the French, announced that at any hour that should be appointed, a Swedish officer, general Peyron, would attend general Brune with some proposals relating to the fortress of Stralsund, and that, in the meantime, there should be a suspension of hostilities for twenty-four hours. The aid-de-camp was received by general Reille, and it was agreed on, that marshal Brune should

see general Peyron at six o'clock in the evening. At that hour, deputies from the senate of Stralsund arrived at the French out-posts, and in a little time thereafter general Peyron, who had it in charge to declare in the name of his master the king of Sweden, that as the fortress of Stralsund had been wholly given up to the management of the senate, the king had nothing to do with any military arrangements respecting it; and that he appeared, on the part of his master, only to see that the terms of capitulation should be just and reasonable. Early on the 20th, all the troops and stores were safely landed on the island of Rugen*, where 8,000 Germans, in British pay, had arrived some weeks before, under the command of lord Cathcart, but were by this time employed in another part of the Baltic. The small Swedish army capitulated early in September, and all the islands on the German coast of the Baltic were included in the capitulation.

* Gazette of Gottenburgh, August 22, 1807.

CHAP. XI.

Qualities required in a Statesman placed in a new and difficult Situation.—Characters of Mr. Charles Fox and the Marquis of Lansdown.—Folly of going to War with France in 1793.—Advantages of Unanimity and Perseverance in one Plan or System.—Unsteadiness and Vacillation in the Conduct of Great Britain and of Russia.—Different Enterprises.—Individual Interests pursued by the Allies.—Constant Designs of Russia on the Ottoman Empire.—The present Crisis deemed favourable for their completion.—War between the Russians and Turks.—Revolution at Constantinople.—Fruitless Expedition to the Dardanelles under the Command of Admiral Sir Thomas Duckworth.—Capture, and subsequent Evacuation, by the English, of Alexandria.—Unauthorized Expedition against Buenos Ayres.—General Miranda's Expedition to Caraccas.—Capture of Monte Video by General Sir S. Auchmuty.—Disastrous and disgraceful Attempt for the Re-capture of Buenos Ayres, and Surrender of Monte Video to the Spaniards by General John Whitelocke.—Trial and Sentence of General Whitelocke.

IN new and difficult circumstances the affairs of a nation are not to be conducted prosperously by ordinary precedents, nor ordinary talents, though united with habits of business, and minute calculation, and all the powers of declamation. Such times require a leader who is capable of the most profound and comprehensive views: one who has risen on the steps of history, and a knowledge of human nature, to an eminence whence he can see a great way around him; who does not lose himself in the intricacies of defiles and private paths, but is guided by those vistas and highways which are opened to the accomplished statesman by reading, by reflection, and actual observation on various scenes political and moral.—Such a statesman, in no inconsiderable degree, was the late honourable Charles James

Fox, and such also the late marquis of Lansdown. The marquis was as much superior to Mr. Fox in learning, as Mr. Fox was to the marquis in native vigour of fancy and understanding. But neither was the marquis undistinguished by genius, nor Mr. Fox wholly untutored by letters. Though constantly engaged in either business or pleasure, Fox was not unacquainted with writers in history, politics, and polite literature: and what he read he readily digested, and always remembered. He reasoned like a philosopher, who enlarged his views by study, and tempered the refinements of study and reflection by actual observation on the moral and political scenes around him.—These two eminent statesmen set their faces against the precipitation with which we rushed into the war against France in 1793. They proclaimed the

the danger of forcing the French to become a military republic; and the extreme improbability of ever being able, by any assemblage of detached armies, to conquer, and reduce to submission, an armed nation of the size and population of France, bearing with unity of design against a coalition of powers seldom properly united, and never long. Dumouriez too, a man of talents and learning, as well as an accomplished and experienced military officer, maintained, in a pamphlet, published in 1795, that the cause of royalty in France would have been more effectually supported by any one member of the coalition, than by the whole.—The reasoning of all those, and other ingenious and enlightened men, was sound. And it would have been most fortunate for Britain and Ireland, if the counsels of lord Lansdown and Mr. Fox had been listened to in time. But the wisdom of resorting to those counsels in 1806, may be questioned. France was roused, and not to be lulled into repose by an acquiescence either in her internal arrangements, or foreign aggressions. Ambition, so powerfully excited, was only inflamed by gratification. Though it

was unwise to form a coalition against * France originally, yet it would have been wise to persevere in this course when once adopted, and when there was no retreating without incurring evils which by the chances of war might possibly have been averted. The history of nations clearly shews, that even weak measures, when unanimously pursued by a whole nation, are better than more profound systems of conduct now adopted, now abandoned †. Mr. Fox, the inveterate (if we may be allowed the expression) friend of peace, and judging perhaps of Buonaparte's character, by the frankness and sincerity of his own, still hoping for a favourable result of the negotiation, did not afford to the allies that substantial aid which they expected, and which it would have been wise in the British cabinet to have given. If the whole of the British force that was directed in the course of 1807, against Constantinople, Alexandria, Buenos Ayres, and Copenhagen, and that too stationed in Sicily, had been sent to join the Swedes and Prussians in Pomerania at any time before the battles of Heilsberg and Friedland, the tide of war might have possibly

* If the French had been left to themselves, and not compressed into unity of design and action, they might, probably, have fallen into the distractions, miseries, and horrors of civil war. But it was apprehended that peace and intercourse with France might introduce, propagate, and strengthen revolutionary ideas and designs in Great Britain and Ireland; and the landed proprietors of these countries, in general, considered it as a masterly stroke of policy in Mr. Pitt, to prevent so great an evil as that of amity with the French, by giving public spirit an impulsion in a contrary direction. The internal sufferings of the French nation ever since the imprisonment and murder of the royal family, have proved that the violent measure of precaution used by Mr. Pitt was not necessary. A wise economy and redress of all grievances at home, with the natural effects of these, contrasted with the deplorable state of France, might not unreasonably have been expected to have maintained in our islands, tranquillity and contentment.

† For a clear and satisfactory proof and illustration of this point, see lord Belhaven's speeches, in the Scottish parliament, in the debate on the union.—Perseverance in any plan derives support and strength from the mutability of fortune, or accidents.

been

been turned, or at least the campaign would not probably have been closed with such a peace as that of Tilsit. Nay, if a force of 30 or 40 thousand men had been kept, on our south-eastern coast (suppose in the Downs) ready to sail at a moment's notice, this force would have operated in favour of the allies, without ever setting foot on any part of Germany, by keeping the enemy in such a state of apprehension as would have prevented him from marching such an immense force to the Vistula.

The weakness of coalitions arising from the folly, and want of good faith in the common cause, was also lamentably displayed in the conduct of Russia, who, at the same time that she began to put her army in motion for opposing a barrier to the encroachments of France, detached not less than 60,000 men to Moldavia and Walachia. It was the interest of the coalition, conjointly and severally, instead of pursuing individual interests in any part of the world, to have concentrated their whole force against the most powerful and dangerous enemy, Buonaparte*.

It was evident, the fate of Turkey was to be determined not at the mouths of the Danube, or the canal of Constantinople and the sea of Marmora, but on the Vistula, the Pregel, and the Niemen. There the question was to be resolved which master she was to obey, France or Russia?

The vast mind of the great Czar of Muscovy, Peter I., had comprehended, in his plan of conquest in Europe, not only settlements on the Baltic and Black seas, but on

the Mediterranean, by the subjugation of the European provinces of Turkey. His successors on the Russian throne, kept in view his designs, which he left for their perusal in writing; and Catharine II. by the conquest of the Crimea, and some establishments there, had advanced some steps towards their accomplishment.—As the natural enemies—so, in the ungracious language of politicks, neighbours are called—of Turkey, were Russia, and Austria, the natural friend and ally of this empire was France. But France was first asleep under the weak, improvident, and most unfortunate reign of Lewis XVI., and afterwards distracted by internal contests and dissensions, or occupied in foreign war, first defensive, and then, in the natural progress of the passions, offensive. The situation of France in these circumstances, was very favourable to the designs of Russia on the Ottoman empire. The Russians, still professing peaceable dispositions, invaded Turkey in Europe, and at the close of 1806, they were masters of the three provinces of Moldavia, Bessarabia, and Wallachia, as related in our last volume†, and threatened to cross the Danube and join the revolted Servians under Czerni, or black George: who, after gaining repeated victories over the Turks laid siege to the strong fortress of Belgrade, while the Russians under general Myenberg were employed in that of Ismael.

The revolt and progress of the Servians excited at the Porte the utmost indignation. By a firman

* How can one enter into a strong man's house, and spoil his goods, except he first bind the strong man? And then he will spoil his house. Matt. xii. 29.

† Vol. XLVII. History of Europe, p. 211.

edict, breathing the most barbarous fury, the Servians were devoted to death or slavery, without distinction of age or sex. For the execution of this savage decree, Muchtar Bashaw, son of the Bashaw of Janina, was ordered to march against them, at the head of 8,000 Albanese: while an immense but most disorderly army, under the command of the grand vizier, advanced, from Adrianople towards the Danube. This undisciplined and turbulent mass had not been above four days on its march, when, on the 8th of May, the commissary-general of the army, Hussein Effendi, was massacred by the furious troops in the midst of the camp. The cadi Bashaw of Conia, a zealous friend to the introduction of European disci-

pline and tactics into the Turkish armies, met with the same fate, while the troops were on their march. The treasurer of the army, Dettardar Hassan Tabfin Effendi, saved his life by a timely and prompt resignation of his office. The movements of the army under the grand vizier were so slow, that it was long before he arrived at the scene of action; and when it did, it served rather to swell the triumphs of the enemy, than to retrieve the national disasters. Their native impetuosity and strength of body were not an equal match for the national perseverance and military subordination and discipline of the Russians. Among troops which, from their total want of discipline and order*, may be considered rather as an armed

* The Turks never fortify their camps; which are formed around the quarters of their commander in chief, but without any regular order, as every one may pitch his tent where he pleases. The grand vizier, with the troops immediately under his command, forms the main body. The Janizaries, with their commander, constitute another body, at some distance from the other: and between each is the artillery, with the cannoniers and bombardiers. The cannoniers are a very numerous body, and some of them who have been trained by French officers, are tolerably expert in the management of field pieces. But their commanders are ignorant, and their carriages so clumsy, as to require twenty horses, or thirty buffaloes to draw them. The bombardiers being a separate body from the cannoniers, have their separate commander.—The Spahis constitute the Turkish cavalry, and are divided into sixteen legions. They possess lands as hereditary fiefs, which, in default of male children, devolve to their commander, who may dispose of them as he pleases. Some of them have very considerable estates, by the tenure of which, they are obliged to maintain, and bring into the field, a certain number of horsemen. The Asiatic troops, especially those from Syria and Mesopotamia, form an excellent body of light cavalry. Their horses are fleet, and full of fire, but they are of little avail against heavy and well-disciplined troops.—Of the Turkish infantry, by far the most numerous body is the Janizaries, who are distributed into 101 legions. Their number is not limited: and most of the Turks enlist themselves in these legions, on account of the privileges they enjoy. In time of peace some of the Janizaries have a small pay: but in actual service this is granted to all, and they generally insist on its being paid to them in advance. The young men, on their first entrance into this corps, are obliged to serve as scullions to their respective messes, and to distribute the daily allowance of provisions to their fellow soldiers; an office of much consequence among the Janizaries, who are much less attached to their standards, than to their camp-kitchen. The loss of the former they consider as easy to be repaired, but that of the latter, as an irretrievable disgrace. When this happens, the legion is disbanded, another formed, and provided with new kitchen-utensils: of which, for the pre-
vention

armed rabble, than an army, the commanders are frequently exposed to the utmost danger, from the inconstancy and capricious licentiousness of their own men. In the campaign of 1778, the grand vizier was very near falling a victim to their fury, because he attempted to draw up, and exercise his infantry, in the European manner. To this they had reluctantly submitted for a few hours, in hopes of receiving a pecuniary gratification. But on finding themselves disappointed in this expectation, a general insurrection took place. The Janizaries rushed into the vizier's tent, with a design to massacre him, but the vizier having the good fortune to escape in disguise, ordered a distribution of about £.6,000 among the soldiers: who, appeased by this act of liberality, suffered him to appear once more at their head.* But this did not prevent several subsequent attempts, all of them frustrated by the same cause, the jealousy, aversion, and hatred, of the Janizaries towards the Europeans, whom they call Franks. According to the law of Mahomed, the sultan loses his right to the throne, if in the course of seven years after his accession he has no children. It does not however appear, as far as we are acquainted with Turkish history, that ever this law was acted upon; whether a case that might have authorized its execution, was ever known to have actually happened, or that if it did, the reigning prince possessed too much vigour of cha-

acter to suffer it: but Selim III. who had reigned several, and was likely to reign seven, years without having any children, was but a weak and timid, as well as a mild and beneficent prince; and events occurred which brought the law just mentioned to recollection. Before the advancement of Selim to the throne, and while he was yet kept among the women and children in the seraglio, he was poisoned by the sultana Valida, the mother of his nephew, Mustapha, that her own son might ascend the throne immediately on the death of Abdul Hamed. Selim quickly perceived that he had taken poison, and had instantly recourse to a powerful antidote, furnished by some one not in the interest and confidence of Valida; for there is no part of natural history and knowledge, that the Turks are so well acquainted with as the *materia medica* of poisons and antidotes. The life of Selim was preserved, but his constitution was so much shaken, that he mounted the throne with the melancholy consciousness that he could never be a father, and that, at the end of seven years, this incapacity might lead to his dethronement. The sultana who was mother of Selim, being informed of the impotency of her son, set herself to the devising of means for maintaining him on the throne, after the expiration of the seven years allowed by the law, and by that means to preserve the sovereign influence she had acquired, in all matters of government. The reins of government

vention of such accidents, they generally take care to be provided with double sets. Though the Janizaries are considered as infantry, yet as such of them as can afford to keep horses will not serve without them, their legions are a confused medley of horse and foot: a circumstance which occasions no small disorder in the Turkish army.—See more on this subject, Vol. XXXIII. and Vol. XLII. 1801, p. 208.

* Voyage de M. Le Comte de Ferrier Saubeuf.

she committed to the hands of her paramour Joseph Aga Chia Jassi, whose policy it was to favour, by all means, the introduction into the Turkish army, of the European dress and tactics, with imposts for the maintenance of a new soldiery, that there might be a military force to be depended upon, in the event that the Janizaries should by any means, or on any pretence, be excited against the government. Handsome barracks were built for their accommodation, at different places in the environs of the capital; they were handsomely paid; and their number was every day rapidly increasing, for which abundant pretexts were furnished by the open robberies and other disorders committed in the vicinity of Constantinople, and the anarchy that prevailed in all the provinces. The progress of the revolt in Servia, the troubles of Arabia, which restrained the Mussulmen from paying their devotions at the tomb of the prophet at Mecca, the invasion of Moldavia and Wallachia, and further conquests and humiliations menaced by the Russians: all these circumstances had produced a general spirit of discontent, and when they were combined with the new institution of Nizammi Geddid, the troops dressed, disciplined, and paid, in the European manner, among whom great numbers of Greeks had been received, a general murmur of dissatisfaction against government was heard among the Janizaries, the militia, and the founders of the empire; to whom the household troops, or imperial guards of the Nizammi Geddid appeared in the light of upstart intruders, and odious. It was rumoured at Constantinople, and throughout Roma-

nia, and other provinces, that the divan, availing themselves of the absence of the Janizaries, who had marched under the command of the grand vizier to the Danube, had resolved to put Constantinople, the bulwarks of the Dardanelles, and other strong-holds, exclusively into the hands of the new soldiery, who, it was added, acted in concert with the enemy, and intended to deliver Turkey in Europe, into the hands of the Russians. On the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of May, meetings were held between certain chiefs of the order of Janizaries, and the Ulemas, i. e. priests and lawyers; at which it was resolved that Selim should be dethroned, and his nephew Mustapha reign in his stead. According to an antient custom, the Janizaries in Constantinople meet together every Friday, which is the weekly festival of the Turks; when the grand seignior, who is himself a Janizary, presents them with bread, and soup (schiorba, or sherbet) in token of fraternal goodwill and affection. The acceptance of the sherbet is a token of allegiance to the sultan, on the part of the Janizaries. On the 29th of May, the Janizaries assembled at the place of Elmeidan, according to custom. The soup was set before them. The Janizaries would not taste it. Just before they had assembled at the usual place, they had witnessed the procession of the unfortunate Selim to the mosque, attended by a guard, consisting for the greater part, of soldiers of the Nizammi Geddid; among whom, as above observed, were a number of Greeks. This complaisance of the emperor for Christians, which had been also most signally displayed in the frequent intercourse and affa-

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bility of the sultan towards the French ambassador, Sebastiani, the Turks regarded with indignation, and almost with horror.

There were 5,000 Janizaries stationed at Bajukdere, and the forts on the Black Sea, and the canal of Constantinople. After the departure of the grand army for the Danube, the sultan Selim sent Mahomed Effendi, who had been ambassador from the Porte to London, and was a zealous friend to the English*, to those garrisons with uniforms in the European style, and money, to invite and allure them rather than to give orders for joining the regular regiments of the Nizammi Geddid. While he was employed in reading the instructions with which he was charged by the grand seignior, the Janizaries began to murmur dissatisfaction and rage, and one of their officers cut him down on the spot with a sabre; saying, "In the name of God I slay not the Mussulman, but the English Mahomed." On being informed of this event, the weak and irresolute Selim dispatched to the rebellious Janizaries the Bostangi *Baschi* to appease them with money, and to say that they had done well in killing Mahomed Effendi, who had imposed on them, and not faithfully delivered the orders that had been sent, but devised others merely out of his own invention, and for his own private purposes. The perfidious and covetous Bostangi delivered the message with which he had been entrusted, but put the money into his own pocket. The Janizaries were not appeased; and only regarded the sultan with the greater contempt. The dowager sultana, the mother of Selim,

had been for some time dead. Her lover and confidential friend, Joseph Aga Chia Jassi, who was a man of talents and vigour, had retired from court, and the unfortunate Selim had fallen under the direction of counsellors, it would appear, both weak and treacherous.

The infamous Bostangi, on his return, persuaded his soft and easy master, that all was quiet.—But the Janizaries in the garrisons, having joined their brethren in Constantinople, the whole, to the amount of 15,000, seized the batteries of the seraglio, and compelled the three regiments on duty there, to join them. From the seraglio, they repaired to the suburb of Tophana, where the cannon-foundry is established, placing as usual their standards and seething pots in the midst of the assemblage. In the mean time, they issued assurances to the inhabitants of Constantinople, that nothing was intended that ought to occasion the least apprehension or alarm. They elected for their commander, a brazier of Constantinople, and took an oath by stepping across a naked sword laid on the ground, that they would neither invade the property, nor make any attack or attempt on the lives of either Turks or Christians, nor come to any resolution without the consent of the Musti, and Ulemas. After this, they proceeded in profound silence to the place of Elmoidan. In the march one of their fraternity was detected in stealing a basket of cherries, and another in openly robbing a man of a pair of shoes. As a proof and earnest of their determination to respect both the lives and properties of all the people, they put those

* He was commonly called at Constantinople Inglis Mahomed Effendi.

Janizaries, even for those slight offences, to death upon the spot. The moment they arrived at the place appointed, they formed themselves into a council of war, sent for the Mufti and some of the principal ulemas and cadis, and put the question to the Mufti, what punishment he deserved, who had established the new military force of Nizammi Geddid? The Mufti replied, "Death; and that according to the judgment of the koran; since the divan had introduced among Musulmen, the manners of infidels, and manifested an intention to suppress the Janizaries, who were the true defenders of the law, and the prophet." The Janizaries then sent, in writing, a demand, to Selim, of twelve heads of men, who were members of the divan. The sultan without hesitation immediately sent them the head of the Bostangi, Baschi and some little time thereafter, six other heads, which they hewed in a thousand pieces, and, it was affirmed by many, licked the blood. Two members of the divan had the courage to appear at the place of Elmeidan, of their own accord, to indicate themselves against the charge of violating the law of the prophet: in as much as they had never advised, but on the contrary, set their faces against the introduction and encouragement of the dress and military tactics of the Christians. They were heard with patience, and suffered to depart in peace. The Janizaries were not satisfied with these sacrifices, but

demanding a new sultan. And the Mufti sent a deputation to Selim, to acquaint him with what had passed, and to demand, in the name of the people, compliance with their request. Selim, anticipating this event, had gone, about half an hour before, to the palace, or rather prison of his nephew; whom he took by the hand; warned him against giving himself up wholly to the advice of those about him, particularly when they advised any great changes; and wished him a happier reign than his had been. Then taking in his hand a cup of poisoned sherbet, he began to lift it towards his lips, when Mustapha, who was melted into tears, snatched it out of his hand, threw it on the ground, swore that his life should be held sacred, and that he should ever respect him as his uncle, and regard him as a friend.

When the deputation from the Janizaries to Selim arrived at the seraglio, they found already a new sultan. Intelligence of this event was immediately communicated to the Janizaries, who left their camp to see Mustapha going in state to mosque, according to the custom on similar occasions. The ceremony being over, the Janizaries returned to their respective quarters.* It is needless to mention, that among the sacrifices demanded by the Janizaries, was Joseph Aga, the confident of the sultana, the mother of Selim. He was a sworn enemy to the French faction, and a friend to the English. It was through his influ-

* This account of the revolution at Constantinople is taken chiefly from a narrative published by a French officer, who arrived from that capital with a passport from Mustapha at Milan, towards the end of July. The first reports of this event of the Janizaries, Mufti, and Ulemas, breaking ferociously into the seraglio, and the death of Selim, that appeared in our newspapers, and have been copied from them into other periodical publications, are wholly erroneous.

ence that the French minister, Le Brune, was forced to quit Constantinople.

Both the French officer whose narrative we have chiefly followed, and the accounts of this revolution in the French newspapers, and letters from Vienna, with which we have compared it*, introduce into the drama the intrigues of Russia, and the gold of England. But the truth is acknowledged by Buonaparte himself, that it was altogether unconnected with politics, and wholly anti-christian.† It is certain however, that Mustapha IV, as his predecessor also had done for the last half year of his life, fell under the influence of the French; according to the usual and blind policy of barbarians, ever prone to join the stronger party. During the contest between Russia and Prussia, and other powers that favoured their cause on the one part, and France on the other, it was as little the inclination as the interest of the sublime Porte to take any share. Both parties however solicited the friendship and co-operation of the Turks, against their respective enemies, denouncing hostilities if this should be withheld. In the positions chosen by the French armies, Buonaparte had an eye to the

South, as well as the North of Europe. The army in Dalmatia, under general Marmont, 40,000 strong, and which, as abovementioned, might be farther strengthened by re-inforcements from Italy‡, was ready to bear transitively on Turkey in Europe. While, by the subjugation of Holland, and the Prussian empire, the power of France came in contact with that of Russia, and isolated the empire of Austria, from the rest of Europe on the north, a military chain extending from France, Switzerland, the Tyrol, to the confines of Croatia, and Bosnia, menaced at once, both the Austrian and Ottoman empires.—The Russian said that they wished to save the Ottoman empire from the grasp of the French: the French conjured the Ottomans to beware of the Russians: the Porte sent troops to Wallachia and Servia, to oppose or to watch the movements of both. Sebastiani, formerly a monk, now in the military order with the rank of a general, the French ambassador at the Porte, laboured with great assiduity to gain favour, as above observed, in the divan, and with the sultan Selim. But all his attentions, cajoleries, and presents, were insufficient to rouse the divan

* And found them agreeing in the principal facts, and even circumstances.

† Bulletin 90th, of the grand French army, Koningsberg, 12th July.

‡ The French army stationed in the province of Friouli, and encamped at Brescia, Verona, Bassano, and Alexandria, at this period was greater than any French army that had ever been in Italy before. The different divisions of the army, besides the purpose of overawing the French dominions in Italy, were considered as so many depôts for re-inforcing the armies of Naples and Dalmatia. To this last army re-inforcements might be sent, not only in transports across the Gulf of Venice, but by land. For, in violation of the treaty of Presburg, in the autumn of 1806, Buonaparte had forced Austria by threats of war, to agree to the passage of troops from Italy, with the establishment of resting places, and magazines, across her maritime provinces. *Rapport du ministre de la guerre, &c. séance du Sénat Conservateur du 4 Avril, 1807.—Déclaration et manifeste de la Cour de Vienne le 27 Mars, 1807.*

give an overt and decisive proof of friendship and confidence in France, by breaking off all peaceable intercourse with Russia, and Britain, her ally. He then, assuming a very lofty tone, presented a note to the Turkish government, stating in the most positive terms, that if the Turkish seas, and particularly the passage of the Dardanelles, and the canal of Constantinople, should be left free and open to the enemies of France, the grand signior must be considered as the friend and ally of Russia and England. In vain the Turkish ministers urged treaties of peace and commerce. Even a strict regard to neutrality required, according to Sebastiani, not only that the Dardanelles and Bosphorus should be shut against the fleets of Russia and England, but also against their trading ships, carrying for the use of enemies of France, arms, clothes, ammunition, and provisions. But if, after all, the sublime Porte should insist on the observance of those commercial treaties, then France, on the other hand, would assert her right to march by land, to contend with the Russians on the banks of the Neister. Mr. Arbuthnot, the English minister at the Porte, who had observed, that ever since the great victories obtained by the French over the Prussians, the influence of the French at Constantinople had increased, and that of Russia and England been proportionably diminished, did not fail to write home to our government the state of affairs there, and at the same time, transmitted the note of Sebas-

tiani. Intelligence, to the same effect, was communicated to the British government by the Russian ministers at Petersburg, accompanied with a recommendation to send a British fleet, with a large military force, which might defeat the ascendancy of the French counsels at the Porte, and cause powerful diversion of the force of France in favour of Russia. A negotiation for peace with the Porte, was commenced by the Russian in conjunction with the English government. To give weight to this, a fleet under the command of sir Thomas Duckworth, was sent to force the passage of the Dardanelles, and, if certain terms should not be acceded to by the Turkish government, to bombard Constantinople. The fleet consisted of seven ships of the line, besides frigates and bomb-ships. Two of the ships of the line were three-deckers, three carried 84 guns, and two 74. This naval force cast anchor at the isle of Tenedos, about the middle of February, where it was joined by the frigate on board of which Mr. Arbuthnot had made his escape from the personal violence of which he had been in apprehension at Constantinople.* Our fleet passed the Dardanelles on the morning of the 19th. A Turkish squadron, consisting of a 64-gun ship, four frigates, and several corvettes, had been for some time at anchor within the inner castles. Orders were given to commodore sir Sydney Smith, who was well acquainted with those seas, having been stationed there with a naval force under his command,

* Mr. Arbuthnot carried along with him all the English residing at Constantinople. From the *Endymion* he sent a letter to the Reis Effendi, committing the protection of British property to the Turkish government.

in 1799, to bear up with three ships of the line, and destroy them, if any opposition should be made to their passage. This division was followed closely by the other ships. At a quarter before nine o'clock, the whole of the squadron had passed the outer castles, without having returned a shot to the Turkish fire, which did our ships but little injury. This forbearance was intended to express the pacific disposition and amity of our sovereign and government, towards the sublime Porte. But in passing the narrow strait, between Sestos and Abydos, our squadron sustained a very heavy fire from both castles. A tremendous fire was therefore opened by our ships of war on the castles, with such effect, that the firing of the Turks was in a great measure slackened, when they were passed by the sternmost vessels of the squadron. The small Turkish squadron within the inner castles, was attacked by sir Sydney Smith, driven on shore, and burnt : and the guns of a formidable battery, to the number of more than thirty, on a point of land which our squadron had yet to pass, called Point Pesquiez, were spiked by a detachment of marines.

On the 20th of February, in the evening, the English squadron came to anchor near the *Isles of Princes*, at the distance of eight miles from Constantinople. A strange and almost ridiculous process now took place, on the part of the English minister and admiral: a kind of menacing courtship. A flag of truce was immediately sent to the seraglio, with a letter from Mr. Arbuthnot to the Turkish government, recapitulating the efforts that he had made, by an amicable nego-

tiation, to preserve the relations of peace and friendly intercourse, between the sublime Porte and Great Britain, and various considerations of interest, and former habits of mutual good-will and confidence, that were calculated to restore the same good understanding between the two powers, that had been unfortunately interrupted through the intrigues of a party, inimical to both. Great Britain had always entertained a particular predilection for the Ottoman empire. The armies of the Porte, and of England, had fought together like brethren, against the perfidious enemy of the Ottoman empire, with glorious success. Even the distinguished, the misapplied bravery, with which the Turks had opposed, though in vain, the progress of the British fleet, were with every Englishman, an additional cause of regret, if there should be any obstacle to the renewal of an amicable negotiation, of which it was the object of the present note to make an offer. If it were necessary or possible to give clearer or more satisfactory proofs of the pacific disposition of his Britannic majesty, and his ministers, towards the Ottomans, it might be mentioned that the admiral had not immediately proceeded to the execution of his orders, though the wind was fair for that purpose, but had agreed to keep his fleet at a distance from the capital, for as long a time as might be necessary for receiving an answer to this letter. If that answer should be received by Mr. Arbuthnot, before the setting of tomorrow's (21st February) sun, with satisfactory assurances that his Britannic majesty's just and moderate demands were agreed to, then all hostile demonstrations on the part

part of his majesty should immediately cease. But if not, Mr. A. declared with pain, that his mission was at an end, and the British admiral would act conformably to the orders with which, in the event of war, he was charged by government.—At the same time, a letter in the same spirit was sent by the admiral sir John Duckworth, to the Reis Effendi. After many conciliatory observations, he said, that perceiving the change that had taken place, in the disposition of the sublime Porte, and having it in his power to destroy both the capital and ships of all descriptions, the line of conduct to be pursued in these circumstances lay clearly before him. Nevertheless, as he was convinced that the sovereign prince he had the honour to serve, was far from being disposed to punish any others than the guilty; and being also persuaded that neither the sultan, nor his people, were disposed by any means to go to war with Great Britain, and that the measures complained of, were to be ascribed solely to the base and pernicious intrigues and suggestions of the French, he would feel the utmost reluctance to involve so many innocent persons in the miseries and horrors of war, and the ruin and destruction of every object that was valuable, and dear to them in life.—The vice-admiral, moved by these considerations, proposed to the Turkish government, as a condition of peace and amity, to deliver into his hands all the ships and vessels of war, belonging to the sublime Porte, with all necessary stores and provisions: in which case, the British squadron would not in any shape or degree, molest the city, but immediately retire

beyond the Dardanelles. He allowed the space of half an hour, after his note should be translated into the Turkish language, for the divan to deliberate and decide upon his proposition; protesting that if he should be reduced to the hard necessity of seizing the ships, and all vessels of war by force, and proceeding to the work of destruction, for the accomplishment of which, he possessed ample means, the blame would lie on the sublime Porte, not on the king, his master. The vessel, bearing a flag of truce, was dispatched with these notes by break of day, on the morning of the 21st. But the officer who had charge of them, was not permitted to land; wherefore Mr. Arbuthnot sent back the flag of truce, with a short additional note, stating that from an anxious desire of peace, it had been thought proper to make a second effort, for the delivery of those sent before, to the Reis Effendi, and expressing in a few words, the substance of those notes, which was, to give the sublime Porte the option of declaring itself either on the side of the French, or the English; and that if it should prefer the former alternative, still the British admiral would spare the city, on the condition of surrendering to him the whole Turkish fleet, with sufficient naval stores. On the middle of the night, between the 21st and 22d February, Mr. Arbuthnot wrote another note to the Reis Effendi, stating that the English officers had discovered by means of telescopes, how the time was employed that had been allowed the sublime Porte for coming to a decision on the subject of the former notes, from himself and the British admiral. It had been observed that

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the subjects of the Porte were busily engaged in withdrawing the ships of war from their usual stations, to places more capable of defence, and constructing batteries all along the coast. If those defensive measures were not immediately stopt, the British ships of war would act in such a manner, as might be most conducive to British interests. His highness, the sultan, might give an assurance in two words, written with his own hand, that the good understanding between the Porte on the one part, and Great Britain and Russia on the other, would be renewed. The celerity with which the British fleet had passed the Dardanelles, was a proof that the determination announced, would be carried into execution. To these repeated notes the Reis Effendi replied that the proffered negotiation was considered as merely an artifice for gaining time. This was probably a mere affectation on the part of the Turkish government, and used, at the suggestion of Sebastiani, for the purpose alleged to be intended by the English. Sir John Duckworth repelled the charge with indignation, observing, that they who could be guilty of such base suspicions, were themselves just objects of suspicion. He renewed the alternative, that had already been repeatedly offered. He declared, upon his honour, that the English, though prepared for war, were desirous of peace, which, on the terms proposed, might be concluded in half an hour. He would not be made a dupe of. If the sublime Porte was really desirous to avert the dreadful calamities ready to burst upon the capital, it would send a plenipotentiary on-board his ship, early next morning, for the purpose of

concluding a peace: for which purpose, Mr. Arbuthnot would go on shore, if he were not prevented by bodily indisposition. The date of this note was February 23d.—Early on the morning of the 24th, the English admiral received a letter from the Reis Effendi, signifying the disposition of the Porte to enter into a negotiation for a definitive treaty of peace immediately, and requested that a person invested with full powers of treating on the part of the English, might be sent to meet the plenipotentiary, who had been chosen by the sublime Porte.—A correspondence now ensued, concerning the place where the conference should be held. The Turks proposed Dadikoi, on the coast of Asia. The English admiral, either one of the *Isles of Princes*, or his own ship, the *Royal George*, or the *Endymion* frigate, which had been sent forward, bearing a flag of truce, and lay at anchor before Constantinople, while the ships of the line and bomb-ships, kept at the distance already mentioned. The admiral having previously apprised the Turkish government, moved the squadron four miles nearer the city, but still kept without cannon-shot. Threats were still intermixed with professions and tokens of amity. While the Turks detained in close custody five seamen belonging to the *Endymion*, that had fallen into their hands, having gone to some distance from the frigate in a long-boat, he sent back to the seraglio some Turks that had been seized in the act of committing hostilities against the English.

In the mean time, the fortifications, of which the English complained, were not interrupted, but continued, night and day, with unre-
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mitted activity and vigour, at many different points, and on both the European and Asiatic sides of the canal of Constantinople. The flames of the small Turkish squadron destroyed on the 19th of February, by sir Sydney Smith, did not intimidate the Turks, but roused and united them in a determination to resist aggression, and to preserve the city from destruction, and the contamination of infidels. The grand signior himself, conducted by the French ambassador, general Sebastiani, appeared at the places most proper for the construction of redoubts and batteries. Men, women, and children, Turks, Armenians, Greeks, Ulemas, Sheiks, and Dervises, lent their aid. The Greek patriarch, and a number of his clergy, put their hands to the pick-ax and wheel-barrow. Thousands of workmen flocked from different quarters. The works were carried on under the direction of certain officers of the corps of engineers, and of artillery that had arrived opportunely from Dalmatia. The members of the divan, and other *grandeas*, remained on the busy scene night and day, each of them at one battery, for encouraging the labouring people, and forwarding the work. They took the necessary repose in small tents. The grand signior too slept in a tent; and every day made the round of all the batteries, encouraging the workmen by kind looks and words, and the distribution of money. At the end of four days, batteries, with excellent breast-works, were mounted with 500 pieces of cannon, and 100 mortars.—Such are the effects that may be produced by unanimity

and zeal, among the inhabitants of a great city, in the public service!

After the Porte had declared war against Russia, on the 30th of December 1806, Buonaparte made an offer to the grand signior of an army, to assist him in the defence of the Dardanelles and the Danube. But the sultan requested only that some officers of artillery and engineers, might be sent to his aid, which were sent, as just observed, from Dalmatia.*

While the whole line of coast presented a chain of batteries, on land, completed, or in a state of great forwardness, twelve Turkish line of battle ships, two of them three-deckers, and nine frigates, filled with troops, lay in the canal, with their sails bent, and apparently ready for action. Two hundred thousand men, destined to march against the Russians, were said to be in the city and suburbs; and an innumerable quantity of gun-boats and sloops, converted into fire-ships, were also prepared to act against the invaders.

Sir Thomas Duckworth was of opinion that notwithstanding the enthusiasm of the populace, there was a sincere disposition to negotiate for peace, on the part of the Turkish government, up to February 27th: but had there been no hopes of successful negotiation, it was not in his power to act otherwise than he did: for, from the moment of the squadron's casting anchor, till that of its weighing anchor to repass the Dardanelles, which it did on the morning of the 1st of March, such was the unfortunate state of the weather, that it was not at any time in the power of

* Recit officiel des événemens arrivés à Constantinople. *Moniteur*.

the admiral to have occupied a station that would have enabled the squadron to commence offensive operations against Constantinople. If, however it had been otherwise, the English, after combating a force, which the resources of an empire had been employed for weeks in preparing, would not have been able to maintain a successful conflict with the enemy, and then to repass the Dardanelles. In short, says sir T. if they had been allowed another week, to complete their defences throughout the channel, it would have been a doubtful point, whether a return lay open to us at all. The fire of the two inner castles of our ships in their inward passage had been severe, but the effects they had on them, in their return, proved them to have been doubly formidable. Bullets, or blocks of marble, of immense weight and size, were fired at our ships, from huge mortars. One of these, weighing 800 pounds, cut the main-mast of the Windsor man of war in two, and it was not without much trouble and pains, that the ship was saved. Those masses, however, being easily discovered in their course, our men avoided them on their approach, by stepping aside, and opening a clear way for their passage. Our loss of men in this unfortunate expedition, amounted in killed and wounded, to about 250.—Of this number, 26 were killed or wounded in a fruitless attempt, February 27th, to dislodge the Turks from the isle of Prota, very near the place where our fleet, after passing the strait,

had cast anchor, and where they had begun to construct a battery, that might have annoyed our squadron greatly.*

Sir John Duckworth appears to have done every thing that was possible, to effect the object of the expedition; but the expedition itself was so ill contrived, that success was not to be expected. It was generally condemned, not only as being injudicious and weak, but silly and childish. Indeed one may say of this expedition, what the Turkish envoy to Charles VII. of France said of a grand tournament, exhibited for his amusement. After this martial and dangerous pastime was over, the Turk, being asked what he thought of it, very candidly replied, “that if it was in good earnest, there was not enough done: but if it was in jest, too much.” If instead of calms, or of adverse winds, the wind had been so favourable, that our ships of war and bomb-vessels, could have gone up to the very walls of the seraglio, would it have been a thing desirable, or politically wise, to destroy so fine a city as Constantinople†, the capital, the palace, the arsenal of an ally, whose favour and confidence it was intended, even by menaces to conciliate? The burning of Constantinople must have planted in the breasts of the sultan and divan, the seeds of resentment; nay, the very menace of burning it was more calculated to produce a spirit of hostility against England, than of intimidation, and subraision. The situation of Constantinople is indeed the finest in the

* London gazette, 5th May, 1807.

† The private houses are in general only miserable hovels; but the mosques, and other public edifices, are magnificent.

world, and it also contains magnificent public edifices. But the Turks make so little account of their dwelling-houses, that the usual mode of applying to government, for redress of public grievances, is, to set fire to 4 or 5,000 houses, which, when matters are settled to their contentment, they soon rebuild in the same simple and slovenly style, as that of those destroyed. Such conflagrations as that threatened by sir John Duckworth, are not so terrible to Turks as the civilized and refined nations of Europe. The story of the Dey of Algiers, threatened with a bombardment of his city, by an English fleet, is well known. He sent to the admiral to ask him how much it would cost him to carry his threats into execution? "For (said he) I will myself undertake to do it, at half the price."

The demonstrations of sir J. Duckworth, as might easily have been foreseen, produced an effect quite the reverse of what was intended. They co-operated with the address of Sebastiani, to bring the Turkish government, for a time, wholly under the influence of France, and under that influence, to make peace with Russia, when Russia also had declared herself against us.—It was also observed, that it was a miserable oversight not to have sent with the fleet, a force for co-operating with it, by land. The capital of the Turks could not have been either taken or kept, if we had sent an army of 30,000 men. But even a small force might have debarked behind the fortresses on the Dardanelles, which on the land-side were defenceless, and have destroyed them: which would have opened a safe

passage to other English troops, if it should have been thought proper to send any thither, for continuing or supporting their operations; or at all events, have secured a safe retreat for the English fleet from Constantinople.

After the departure of the English fleet from the Dardanelles, the fortresses on both sides, were put into such a state of defence by French engineers, that they could not be attacked by the best appointed, and most daring fleet, with any hope of either success or safety from destruction. The strait was therefore blockaded by a Russian squadron of ten sail of the line, and a great many frigates, under the command of admiral Siniavin, who took possession of the isle of Lemnos, and made a conquest of Tenedos. Constantinople being cut off, by this blockade, from some of its usual and most productive sources of supplies, the captain bashaw, Seid Ali, was ordered, with what force he could muster, to restore the communication with the maritime provinces, and particularly with the great granary of the capital, Egypt. No exertion was wanting on the part of the Turkish grand admiral, to equip a fleet with which he might face the Russians. The great difficulty he had to contend with was, the want of seamen; as the position that had been taken by the Russian fleet, prevented the arrival of the Turkish trading vessels from the islands of the Archipelago, and of the Egean and Ionian seas. The captain bashaw, with as great a naval force as he could raise, on the spur of the occasion, set sail: but having ascertained the strength of the Russian fleet, he did not think it prudent to hazard an engagement,

gement, but lay at anchor between the outer and inner castles of the Dardanelles, until he should receive some reinforcement. Two additional ships of war, and three corvettes, did not raise the Turkish fleet to more than eleven ships of the line, one frigate, and some corvettes, and other small craft; yet with this force, so great were the exigencies of the metropolis, Seid Ali determined to risk an engagement with the Russian fleet, consisting of 22 ships of war, ten of which were of the line. The action took place on the 1st of July, near the isle of Tenedos, and was continued for seven hours, with great obstinacy on both sides. Four of the Turkish ships were carried, by the wind, out of the line of battle. Seid Ali, who, at one period of the action, was surrounded by five Russian vessels, fought his ship with admirable bravery and skill, and, though wounded in the action, made his way through them. But the contest, after the accidental separation of the four ships, was altogether unequal. Four ships of the line were taken, one of which was the vice-admiral's, three were burnt, and above 1,000 Turks were killed, or otherwise perished. The Turks were relieved from the overbearing pressure of the Russians at sea and land, by the 22d article of the treaty of Tilsit, by which it was agreed that the Russian troops should retire from the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia; but that the same provinces should not be occupied by the troops of his imperial highness, the sultan, until ratifications should be exchanged of a definitive treaty of peace between Russia, and the Ottoman Porte: which

treaty was, by the 23d article of that of Tilsit, to be concluded under the mediation of his majesty, the emperor of the French, and king of Italy, on terms honourable and advantageous for both empires. In conformity with these articles, of the treaty of Tilsit, an armistice was concluded between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, on the 24th of August. If in the course of a negotiation for a definitive treaty of peace, difficulties should unfortunately arise, so as to obstruct a definitive arrangement, hostilities were not to recommence before next spring; that is to say, before the 21st of March, 1808, new style of the Christian æra.

The failure of our attempt on the capital of the Turkish empire seemed for some little time to have been, in no small degree, compensated by the possession of Alexandria. On the 6th of March, a military force of about 5,000 men, including three companies of artillery, with two engineers, was sent against that city, by general Fox, from Messina, under the command of major-general Mackenzie. On the night of the 17th, the Apollo frigate, with 19 transports out of 33, which conveyed the troops, parted company, and the other fourteen, with the Tigre, came to an anchor, to the west-ward of Alexandria, on the 16th. When our squadron approached the land, a vessel was dispatched by major Misset, who appears to have resided at Alexandria, in the character of British consul, and with whom the general was directed by his instructions to consult as to the best plan of operations, with a letter to him, stating, that the major had not come off himself, thinking his presence in Alexandria

Alexandria absolutely necessary, to counteract the intrigues of the French consul, who was endeavouring to prevail upon the government, to admit a body of Albanians from Rosetta, to assist in the defence of the place. And he earnestly recommended to the general, to land the troops immediately, as the inhabitants were well affected to the English, and expressed his sanguine hopes that they should be able to get possession of the city, without firing a shot. The general stated the diminution of his force, in consequence of the separation of the 19 transports. The major still urged his immediate landing. The troops were landed, part on the 17th, part on the 18th. The general finding his situation now, from the increased height of the surf, and appearance of the weather, to be very precarious, both with respect to getting provisions or stores on shore, or having any communication with the transports, determined at all hazards, to force his way to the western side of the city, where he could receive supplies from Aboukir bay, at the same time to advance into the town with the small force he had, and push his way, if possible, into the forts that commanded it. He therefore moved forward, about eight o'clock in the evening of the 18th. In their way, the British forced a pallisadoed entrenchment, with a deep ditch in front of it, that had been thrown up as a defence against the Mamalukes and Arabs, on the western side, stretching from Fort des Bains, on its right flank, mounting thirteen guns. This they effected with very little loss, though under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, and proceeded within a few yards of

Pompey's gate, where they found the garrison prepared to receive them, the gate barricadoed, and the walls lined with troops, and armed inhabitants. This, added to the smallness of the British force, not much exceeding 1,000, determined the general to proceed to the westward. In the morning of the 19th, he took up his position on the ground which the British troops had occupied in the action of the 21st of March, 1801, immediately sending detachments to take possession of Aboukir castle, and the cut between the lakes Maadie, and Mareotis, by which communication the re-inforcement of Albanians was expected in Alexandria. In both these designs they succeeded. The next day, the 20th, the general sent in by a friendly Arab, that had stolen out of the town, and joined the English, a manifesto addressed to the inhabitants, warning them of the danger of an assault, in the horrors of which, friends would be involved with foes, and urging them to force the government to capitulate. This had the desired effect. A flag of truce was agreed to and signed. The religion, the laws, and the property of the inhabitants were respected.—The vessels belonging to government, and all public property, to be given up to the British forces.—The crews to be sent to a port of Turkey, with the arms and baggage of individuals, but to consider themselves as prisoners of war, and not to take up arms against the British forces of their allies, until exchanged. The garrison of Alexandria, before its surrender, consisted in 467 men; soldiers, gunners, sailors, and marines. The loss of the British, in this reduction of Alexandria, was no more

more than one officer, six rank and file killed; one officer, one sergeant, eight rank and file wounded. The *Apollo*, with the 19 missing transports, came to anchor in Aboukir bay, on the morning of the 20th; and sir John Duckworth's squadron arrived there on the 22d.

In consequence of a strong representation, by major Misset, our resident at Alexandria, as just mentioned, that the inhabitants of Alexandria ran a risk of being starved, unless Rosetta and Rhamanie were not occupied by British troops, general Fraser, with the concurrence of admiral sir John Duckworth, March 27th, detached the 31st regiment, and the *chasseurs Britanniques**, amounting together, to about 1,500, under major-general Wauchope, and brigadier-general Meade, for that purpose. Our troops took possession of the heights of Abermandour, which command the town of Rosetta, without any loss. But the general, instead of keeping his post there, penetrated, with his whole force into the town, without any previous examination of it, when our men were so briskly fired on, and otherwise annoyed, from the windows and tops of houses, without ever seeing their enemy, that after a loss of about 300 men, in killed and wounded, they retired, in good order to Aboukir, without molestation, from whence they were directed to return to Alexandria. Apprehensions of famine being still strongly declared both by our resident, major Misset, and the *sorbagi*, or chief magistrate, in the name of the people, without the occupation of Rosetta, another corps, about 2,500 strong, was sent

for the reduction of this important place, under the command of the honourable brigadier-general Stewart, and colonel Oswald. This force took post opposite the Alexandrian gate of Rosetta, on the 9th of April, and after a summons to the town to surrender, was treated with defiance, began to form their batteries. Great stress had been laid by the British commander, on assistance promised by the Mamelukes, and their appearance was now daily, or even hourly expected. Lieutenant-colonel Macleod, with a detachment from the main body of our little army, was sent to seize an important post, at the village of El Hammed, for the purpose of facilitating a junction with the expected succour. No succour, after an anxious expectation of many days, nor intelligence of any succour was received. Early on the morning of the 22d of April, 60 or 70 vessels were seen sailing down the Nile, and there could not be a doubt that this was a re-inforcement sent to the enemy, from Cairo. Orders were immediately dispatched to colonel Macleod to retreat from his position to the main body; but these orders were unfortunately intercepted. The detachment at El Hammed was completely cut off. General Stewart, overpowered by so large a force, retreated, fighting all the way, to Alexandria. Our loss in this unfortunate enterprise, was not less than 1,000 men, in killed, wounded, and missing. This rash enterprise was deeply regretted, when it was afterwards found that the apprehensions of famine were altogether groundless. There was no scarcity of provisions at

* Or British hunters, officered almost wholly by French emigrants.

Alexandria. Great quantities of rice, so great was the plenty, had been lately exported: while, at the same time, a quantity equal to a year's consumption of rice, and six months of wheat for the inhabitants, six months for the army, and four for the navy, remained on hand. Indeed, while the British garrison remained in Alexandria, provisions of all kinds became every day, more and more plentiful.

Had this expedition against Egypt been planned by the new ministry, they would, no doubt, have supported it, by re-inforcements from Messina, or Malta. But they did not approve of it: and their disapprobation of it was not, it may be presumed, kept a secret from generals Mackenzie and Fraser, who, threatened with expulsion, by the disaffection of the inhabitants, and a formidable force of infantry and cavalry, on its march from Cairo, against Alexandria, abandoned the idea of making any defence. On the approach of the enemy, he sent out a flag of truce, announcing that, on the condition of the delivery of British prisoners, the army under his command should immediately evacuate Egypt: which condition was accepted without hesitation. The British troops, setting sail from Alexandria, on the 23d of September, returned to Sicily: where they set free a part of our troops stationed there for the protection of that island. The troops thus liberated, were brought to Gibraltar, with a view to co-operate in securing the retreat of the royal family of Portugal, from Lisbon: an object, however, which, as will by-and-by be related, was happily effected without the necessity of employing them.

The expedition to Alexandria,

was more generally censured, as silly and childish, than even that against Constantinople. It tended manifestly to throw the Turks into the hands of the French. The retention of Alexandria would have given a pretext to Buonaparte to send an army to Egypt, in conjunction with the Turks, for our expulsion: and it would have been madness to attempt any permanent conquest and advantageous establishment in Egypt, in spite of both the French and the Turks. As to the prevention, by the possession of Alexandria, of Buonaparte from going to India, if such a design was ever entertained, a great French army would be employed so much better for us, in garrisons in Egypt, and the deserts of Arabia, than on the shores of the Baltic Sea, and German Ocean, or in the west of Ireland, that it would be madness to oppose him in his oriental enterprises.—It was said on the other hand, that though it might have been unwise, in a comprehensive view of things, to surprize Alexandria, while we were at peace, and courting the Turks, it would have been better policy, and more to the national honour, having once seized it, to have supported general Stewart with re-inforcements from Messina, or Malta, and have made a merit of giving it back voluntarily, than to relinquish our recent conquest, through intimidation. Though the bravery, the discipline, and the perseverance of the British troops, were as conspicuous as they had ever been, yet the capitulation of Alexandria, a defeat in Egypt, where the achievements of our countrymen redounded so much to the glory of the nation, was a source of melancholy impressions. The ignorance

norance of general Fraser, respecting the state of provisions; the madness of general Wauchope in rushing into Rosetta, even without artillery; the smallness of the force sent from Messina, by Mr. Fox's ministry; and the neglect to re-inforce it by succours, on the part of that which succeeded it, sufficiently explained, but did not diminish, the effects of our disasters on the public mind, throughout the British empire, nor, it may be presumed, in other countries.

Another expedition, still more unfortunate than those against Constantinople and Alexandria, had been undertaken, not by orders of government, but by individual commanders on their own responsibility, against a nation bearing no small resemblance in their political state and relations to the subjects of the Ottoman Porte: a nation in its decline, prone to peace, and above all, though the government had been brought under the influence and power of Buonaparte, peace with England. A combined military and naval force under the command of general Beresford, and commodore sir Home Popham, proceeding from the Cape of Good Hope to the great river of La Plata, took the town of Buenos Ayres, the capital of a great province or government, without much resistance. It was soon retaken. But a re-inforcement of British troops from the Cape, towards the close of 1806, took post at Maldonado. Farther re-inforcements were expected; and farther operations on the Rio de La Plata projected*.

During the years 1806, and 1807, and perhaps for some time before, there was an obvious want of system, connection, and dependency among some of the measures of the British government: an air of improvidence, unsteadiness, and vacillation. It sufficiently appears from documents published in an edition of sir Home Popham's trial, authenticated by himself, that his design on Buenos Ayres was countenanced by Mr. Pitt and lord Melville. Yet the same ministers had very nearly at the same time, encouraged the design of general Miranda, as we have had occasion to notice above †. conceived in quite a different spirit; a spirit of conciliation, concord, and consociation.—Works that tread so hard, as Annual Registers, on the heels of time, are liable to many errors in the statement of facts and circumstances, as well as the secret springs of action. But, it is no small advantage in a continuous work of this kind, that the errors which creep into one, may be corrected in a subsequent volume. The account given of general Miranda's expedition to Caraccas, in our last volume ‡, is in some respects defective, in others erroneous. The following, after more recent, ample, and accurate information, is given as the true account. General Miranda, with the knowledge and a good understanding between him and the British government, set off from England for the purpose of carrying into execution, if possible, his long-cherished project of emancipating Spanish America. He pro-

* Vol. XLVIII, 1806. HISTORY of EUROPE, p. 239.

† See page 45.

‡ HISTORY of EUROPE, p. 239—40.

ceeded to the United States of America, for the purpose of procuring that assistance which, from the assurances he had received while in this country, he had every reason to expect, particularly at a period when there was every prospect of a war between the United States and Spain, on account of a dispute about Louisiana. But, on his arrival, he had the mortification to find that the dispute about Louisiana was compromised; and that, although the wishes of the American, like those of the British government, were for him, he could not expect their avowed assistance. The general, however, animated by that persevering ardour which is inspired into great minds by great designs, induced, on terms agreed on, Mr. Ogden, a merchant, of New York, to fit out a ship, the *Leander*, captain Lewis, with two hundred young men of great respectability, who volunteered their services; and to proceed with her to St. Domingo, for the purpose of being joined by a second vessel, the *Emperour*, commanded by another captain Lewis, brother to the master of the *Leander*. Unfortunately, soon after the departure of the *Leander* from New York, the American government, giving way to the urgent solicitations of the French and Spanish ambassadors, brought an action against Mr. Ogden, and a colonel Smith, a zealous friend to the cause of general Miranda, on the plea, that the equipment of the *Leander* was unauthorized and illegal. The parties prosecuted were honourably acquitted. But the first consequences of the trial were of incalculable detriment to general Miranda's expedition; for the master of the *Emperour* having heard,

while at St. Domingo, that an action had been brought against the parties just mentioned, absolutely refused to proceed on its destination. It now became necessary to engage, instead of the *Emperour*, two small schooners. The general, however, though thus cruelly disappointed in his expectation of being joined by the armed ship *Emperour*, of about thirty guns, proceeded with his little squadron for the coast of Caraccas; where, as he supposed that the Spanish government still continued ignorant of his movements, he hoped to effect a landing without opposition. The Spanish ambassador, however, having obtained information of this enterprise, sent advice thereof to the governor of Caraccas; where general Miranda, instead of meeting, as he expected, with none but friends, apprised of his approach, had the mortification to learn that the government of Caraccas had given the necessary orders for taking measures of defence, and where his two schooners unfortunately fell into the hands of the Spanish *guarda-costas*. In these circumstances, general Miranda sailed directly for Trinidad, for the purpose of procuring a British auxiliary force. Admiral Cochrane, then commanding on the windward station, assured the general of support, in both ships and men, and immediately ordered some sloops of war and gun-boats to proceed with him on the expedition. Thus reinforced at Trinidad, the general set sail from thence on the 24th of July, 1806, again for the coast of Caraccas, with his little fleet, now consisting of about fifteen vessels in all, and having on board about five hundred officers and men, all volunteers. On the morning of

the 2d of August, his little army effected its landing at a place called Vela-de-Coro. But, the disembarkation having been delayed by a gale of wind, and the ignorance, perhaps the treachery, of the pilot, for thirty-six hours, the agents of the Spanish government had time for spreading the alarm along the coast, and preparing for defence. The boats, with the troops on board, however, rowed boldly, in the dark, for the shore; where upwards of 500 Spanish soldiers, and about 700 Indians, were drawn up to oppose the landing. The Spaniards kept up a heavy but ineffectual fire on the boats, as they approached; but, without returning the fire, they quickly gained the shore; when, on general Miranda and his troops advancing on the enemy, and exchanging a couple of volleys, which wounded a few on both sides, the Spaniards fled in every direction, and the Indians, released from the presence of their late masters, flocked in crowds around their new visitors, and, learning the object of their arrival, cried out, "Success to general Miranda!" Two forts, and upwards of twenty guns, intended to protect the port of La Vela, immediately surrendered, with their stores and ammunition. And general Miranda, assured of the friendly disposition of the inhabitants of Vela de Coro, who amounted to upwards of 3,000, set out, a few hours afterwards, on his march for the city of Coro, situated about fifteen English miles up the country, and containing a population of about 12,000 persons. He entered Coro before day-break next morning. From Vela de Coro, general Miranda, under the title of *commander in chief of the Columbian*

army, issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Columbian America, in which he says, "Brave countrymen and friends! In obedience to your wishes, and the repeated requests and calls of the country to whose service we have cheerfully consecrated the greater part of our lives, we have disembarked in this province of Caraccas. The opportunity, and the time, appear to us highly favourable for the completion of our designs; and all persons composing the army are your friends and countrymen—all resolved to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, for your liberty and independence, under the auspices of the British navy. The innocent Indians, and other men, will consider us all as brother citizens, and that precedence belongs only to merit and virtue; in which belief, they will primarily obtain, most certainly, military and civil recompenses, the reward of merit alone." An arrangement was announced for carrying the plan of emancipation into execution, with due security and efficacy. The principles and views with which the little Columbian army had landed on the shores of South America, were also unfolded in other proclamations, and in letters to the city council of Coro, and the bishop of Merida. "Their principal object was the independence of the whole Columbian continent, for the benefit of all its inhabitants, and the inhabitants of the human race." The members of this council, who, on the approach of general Miranda to Coro, had retired to Buena Vista, a few miles from town, kept up a secret correspondence with the general for several days; during which time, the most friendly civilities were interchanged

terchanged between the general and all the respectable families of the place. But the smallness of his force prevented confidence in his success. The people dreaded the cruel vengeance of the Spanish government, in the event of his defeat; and as the captain-general of Caraccas, was collecting troops, general Miranda retired from Coro, and removed his head quarters to the shore; having previously assured the people, in a proclamation, of his just and friendly intentions, and that "it was not in the cities, but in the field, that he and his army wished to fight with the oppressors alone of the Columbian people." From thence, general Miranda dispatched an officer (captain Ledlie) to our naval and military commanders on the Jamaica station, to represent his prospects, the absolute necessity there was for a force sufficient to give confidence to the South-American people, and to request that this aid might be sent to him without delay. Sir Eyre Coote and admiral Dacres regretted that they were precluded from giving the assistance which his views demanded, as they had not received any official instructions from home on this subject. Admiral Dacres, however, gave orders to his cruizers to afford every possible protection. Captain Ledlie immediately returned with this answer to general Miranda; who, after dispatching that officer to Jamaica, had proceeded himself with his troops to Araba, a few leagues from Vela de Coro, with an intent to seize the strong post of Rio de la Hache, and there wait the arrival of succours. Soon after, admiral Cochrane sent him a ship of the line, and two frigates, with reiterated assurances of support.

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But erroneous reports having reached the West Indies, that preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and France had been signed by lord Lauderdale at Paris, and these reports accompanied with an intimation that admiral Cochrane would consequently be obliged entirely to withdraw the aid of the naval force, general Miranda found himself under the necessity of abandoning all farther operations on the Spanish main, and retired with his companions in arms to Trinidad.

Had general Miranda been seasonably supported by the co-operation of a British auxiliary force, as he had reason to expect, his success would have been complete. The grand design in which he and his worthy companions were engaged, was not marred and disgraced by any selfish and dishonourable considerations of personal gain. On the contrary, his chief care was to direct the views of his officers and men to the grandeur and glory of the object before them, and to inspire them with a sense of the necessity of constantly observing a suitable conduct towards the people whom they had come to emancipate; while, at the same time, he used all possible means to convince his countrymen of the beneficence of his views, as well as of the equitable and conciliatory measures by which he hoped to attain them. In short, the expedition to Caraccas, under Miranda, conceived in a spirit the most liberal and generous, formed a direct contrast with that which was on foot about the same time, to the Rio de La Plata, which appears to have originated in a spirit of rapacity and plunder. The commander of the land-troops, in this last expedition, (brigadier-general Beresford) displayed

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displayed, in his conduct, military skill, promptitude of decision, and cool courage; and also the noblest generosity and winning affability towards the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, and all men*. And, although he was not authorized to have recourse to the conciliatory measures, by which he might have

united the interests of Great Britain with those of Spanish America, the lives, the property, the prejudices of the people who had fallen under his power, were respected; and the attachment of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres to his person, was won by many disinterested and generous acts of kindness. It was the

* The general's whole deportment was calculated to conciliate attachment, and inspire confidence. On the march of the general with the troops, in violation of the convention, into the interior of the country, some of his officers were assassinated by the inhabitants. From general Linieres, to whom he wrote on this subject, he received a letter, of which the following is a translation. It was dated at Buenos Ayres, in January 1807.

"Among all the sad events that have excited my deepest regret and sorrow, since the peace of this Continent has been disturbed by the visitation of war, there is none that has given me more exquisite pain than the two atrocious acts with which you have acquainted me. Be assured, sir, that there is not an individual, possessed of the common sentiments of humanity, that does not participate in the indignation I feel, at enormities of which no one could have been guilty but an abandoned wretch, inured to the perpetration of the most shocking crimes.

"That all the British officers may be placed in a state of security against such horrid outrages in future, I have given orders to the commandant of Hussars, Don Pedro de Lunz, with a strong detachment of troops, to pursue the assassins, and to concert with the commander on the (Indian) frontiers the proper measures for the prevention of the like horrid scenes; reprobated by honour, by humanity, and by the law of nations. I assure you, sir, that a conjoint memorial from all that is most respectable among the English chiefs, could not have had more weight with me than one from major-general Beresford; whose humanity, and other virtues, are held in the greater estimation in this colony, that they form a perfect contrast with the conduct of commodore Popham. The cannonading of Monte Video, though it could not serve any purpose; the sacking of such an open village as Maldonado; and, finally, the exposing of 200 Spanish prisoners to death, through sufferings and want, without shelter, without water, and without sustenance, on the small island of Lobos: of whom forty, to escape too slow a death, ventured, in order to reach the Continent, to commit themselves to the waves of the ocean, on the skins of animals; an enterprise which, dangerous as it was, succeeded.—These things, sir, in rude and uncultivated minds, have not failed to produce irritation. But I hope that, by the means I have determined to employ, matters will yet be restored to a state of tranquillity. And, that you may be enabled to communicate to me whatever you think fit, in the most expeditious manner, I have given orders for the establishment of couriers at proper stations, all along the road from Luxom to this place (Buenos Ayres), which shall be at your service at all hours.

"I pray, make my compliments acceptable to colonel Pack, and to captain Ogilvie, whose misfortune I deplore. And be assured, sir, that there is no one who does greater justice to your merit than I do. You would make me happy by letting me know if I could do any thing for you; and if you would dispose of my purse as your own, with the frankness of a brother soldier, you would singularly oblige, sir,

"Your very humble and obedient servant,

(Signed)

"CHEV. DE LINIERES."

success

success of the expedition, a secure and permanent footing on La Plata that was his object, not personal gain, and plunder. The military eye of the general pointed to Monte Video, as the first object of attack, not Buenos Ayres; but, with too much facility, he gave way to the earnest desire of the naval commander of the armament, who was seconded by all the captains of ships to advance immediately against Buenos Ayres, the depôt of so much public and private treasure. It unfortunately happened that the commodore, with equal inhumanity, it must be owned, and impolicy, had sent on shore 200 Spaniards, the crews of some vessels that had fallen into his hands, on the island of Lobos, in La Plata, several leagues distant from Maldonado, that he might not be incumbered with so many prisoners, leaving them to the danger of perishing from famine. The men subsisted some time, on the flesh of seals, and shell-fish. At length, a number of them, with the assistance of the skins of seals, formed into somewhat that assisted them in swimming, as bladders do, made their way to the shore; when a vessel was sent to the desert isle, consisting of little else than a ledge of rocks, to fetch their companions. A number of those men came to Buenos Ayres, and, by relating what had happened to them, inspired the inhabitants with sentiments of indignation, aversion, and horror. The deportment of the commodore, at a meeting with the Cabildo, was not of a nature to do away the prejudice that was contracted against him. It was haughty and insolent, and altogether that of a proud conquer-

or; though, when our troops took possession of Buenos Ayres, the commodore was at a very considerable distance. An incident happened, of a kind somewhat ludicrous, that marked how much sir Home, in this expedition to Buenos Ayres, was bent upon plunder. At a time when general Beresford was involved in a conflict with the Spaniards, a black boy arrived with a letter from sir Home Popham to the general, informing him that in a certain church he would find a very considerable treasure. When matters had grown worse and worse with the British at Buenos Ayres, and the general wished to concert with the naval commander some measures for extrication, sir Home was in a great haste to break up the conference, and get on board a frigate that carried him to his squadron, at anchor a great way down the river, as far as Monte Video. This abrupt retreat had greatly the appearance of forsaking the army, and running away; and every one said that the commodore had shewn more anxiety about securing the plunder, than co-operating with the army, by taking such positions with the ships under his command, as might have tended to intercept the passage of Spanish troops from Monte Video to *Colonia de Sacramento*, and from thence to the right bank of the Rio de la Plata, on which Buenos Ayres is situated, to the haven of *Las Conchas*. This unauthorized expedition, instigated and undertaken by sir Home Popham, was not more dishonourable and disadvantageous to the British government, than it was detrimental to a very great number of individuals. Sir Home Popham, as already

noticed,* wrote home to the society at Lloyd's coffee-house, and to the principal manufacturing towns in Britain, setting forth how great a market had been opened to a great variety of English goods. And the ministry, as soon as they heard of the conquest of Buenos Ayres, sent thither a ship of war with a convoy of merchant-men. The market was overstocked; many adventurers suffered great loss, and some were ruined. The conduct of sir Home Popham was generally attributed to rapacity; his success, as far as his own interest was concerned, in his projects, to a very plausible eloquence, and address in operating on the particular characters, prejudices, interests, and passions of men, and bodies of men. It had not been fully ascertained, that sir Home, though there was no reason to doubt his courage, had ever been placed in a situation to have a single shot fired at him; yet by a dextrous management of newspapers, he came to be called, by his numerous partisans, the *gallant* captain, the *gallant* commodore, the *gallant* sir Home Popham. His conduct was declared by a court-martial, held in March 1807, to be highly reprehensible in a British officer, and leading to a subversion of all military discipline, as well as subordination to government: and he was reprimanded accordingly.† But the character and conduct of men are judged of very much according to their fortune: sir Home might not, perhaps, have escaped with a mere

rebuke, if his trial had been delayed till the final result was known of his expedition to the Rio de la Plata.

It was not greatly to be wondered at, that the British ministry did not shew great promptitude in supporting an expedition unauthorized by government, and originating in such views as that of sir Home Popham's enterprise against Buenos Ayres. Besides, the views and hopes of Mr. Fox were wholly pacific. He was not disposed, it may be presumed, to send out an armament to the Rio de la Plata, so long as there was any hope that all differences with France might be settled by negotiation. But when the prospect of such a settlement became fainter and fainter every day, and at last vanished away, a reinforcement to the British troops was sent to La Plata, in October 1806, from England, under the command of sir Samuel Auchmuty, and convoy of sir Charles Stirling, in the *Ardent* ship of war, who was appointed to supersede sir Home Popham in the naval department on that station. The transports were such bad sailers, that they were obliged, in their voyage, to go into Janeiro for water. He there received intelligence of the recapture of Buenos Ayres; but of our having possession of Maldonado, near the mouth of the river. The general, on his arrival at Maldonado, found our troops were without artillery, without stores of any kind, with only a few days' provision, and without any prospect

* See note on lord Castlereagh's speech, in the house of commons, December 17, 1806.

† In his own defence, he assumed a lofty tone, and said that the sum of his offence was no more than that it had been his fate to have reduced the capitals of two of the four great divisions of the world: meaning Buenos Ayres and the Cape of Good Hope.

of procuring more, without detaching a large force many miles into the country, exposed to the insults of a corps of 400 horse, that hovered round the English to intercept supplies. "The enemy," says sir Samuel, "are armed with swords and muskets. They ride up, dismount, fire over the back of their horses, mount, and gallop off. All the inhabitants of this country are accustomed to this mode of warfare, and every inhabitant is an enemy." * Maldonado was an open town, and so situated, that with a small force it could not be rendered tenable. The only point that appeared assailable with propriety, as it had also done to general Beresford, was Monte Video. He conceived his resources equal to the enterprise, but he found it a most arduous undertaking. He had not entrenching-tools sufficient to make approaches; and, after a few days' firing, the whole powder in the fleet was reduced to 500 barrels, about four days' consumption: to add to his difficulties, 4000 picked troops, with 24 pieces of cannon, were rapidly approaching him. He therefore determined, if possible, to take the place by assault: in which design, though with a heavy loss, he happily succeeded. For a detailed account of the capture of Monte Video, it is unnecessary for us to do more, nor could we do any thing so well, as to refer our readers to the London Gazette Extraordinary, April 12, 1807 †. This achieve-

ment was characterized by a cheerful patience and alacrity, cool self-command, and persevering courage and intrepidity, under difficulties and dangers uncommonly great, and some of them unexpected. A battery as near as possible to the defence of Monte Video, though exposed to the superior fire of the enemy, which had been incessant during the whole of the siege, effected a breach that was reported to be practicable, February 2. Orders were issued for the attack, an hour before daybreak on the ensuing morning; and a summons was sent to the governor in the evening, to surrender the town: to which message no answer was returned. At the appointed hour, our troops marched to the assault: they approached near the breach before they were discovered; when a destructive fire opened upon them from every gun that could bear upon them, as well as from the musketry of the garrison. Heavy as this fire was, our loss would have been comparatively trifling, if the breach had been open; but during the night, and under our fire, the enemy had barricaded it with hides, so as to render it nearly impracticable. The night was extremely dark. The head of the column missed the breach; and when it was approached, it was so shut up that it was mistaken for the untouched wall. In this situation, our men remained under a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour; when the breach was discerned by

* Letter from sir S. Auchmuty to the right honourable William Windham, Monte Video, February 7, 1806.

† Containing a dispatch from sir S. Auchmuty to the right honourable William Windham, Monte Video, February 6, 1807. The reports of our commanders, hitherto uncontaminated by the base artifices of the foreign bulletins, abridge the toil of the annalist; which, in attempts to extricate the truth out of French and other gazettes, is excessive.

captain Renny, of the 40th light infantry, who gloriously fell, as he mounted it. Our gallant soldiers rushed to it, and, difficult as it was of access, forced their way into the town. Cannon had been placed at the head of the principal streets, and their fire, for a short time, was destructive: but our troops advanced in all directions, clearing the streets and batteries with their bayonets, and overturning their cannon. The 40th regiment, with colonel Browne, followed: they also missed the breach, and twice passed through the fire of the batteries before they found it. The 87th regiment was posted near the north gate, which the troops who entered at the breach were to open for them; but their ardour was so great, that they scaled the walls, and, as the troops within approached the gate, entered the town. At daylight every thing was in our possession, except the citadel, which made a shew of resistance, but soon surrendered; and early in the morning, the women were seen peaceably walking the streets. The number of British troops employed in the reduction of Monte Video, amounted to upwards of 4000, of which 1200 were engaged in the storm; that of the Spaniards to 6000. The loss of the British, which fell chiefly on the storming column, was 600. The loss of the enemy was very great; about 800 killed, 500 wounded, and upwards of 2000 officers and men, including the governor, prisoners. There was no discordancy of sentiments or views between the commanders of the army and fleet in the expedition

against Monte Video. The utmost cordiality subsisted between the general and rear-admiral Stirling, from whom the general received the most friendly attention, and every thing in his power to grant. The merit of our soldiers was greatly enhanced by the bravery of their opponents. Sir Charles Stirling, in his letter to Mr. Windham, Monte Video, February 8, says, "It has been much the custom to speak slightly of the resistance to be expected from the Spaniards in this country, and with confidence of the facility which has been given to naval operations, by a prior knowledge of the river: but the battles lately fought prove the former opinion to be erroneous; and experience proves that all the information hitherto acquired had not prevented the most formidable difficulties."*

Before intelligence was received of the recapture of Buenos Ayres, in August, by the Spaniards, it was hoped by the British ministry, that an expedition to the west might meet with the same success which, it was yet believed, had attended his majesty's arms on the east coast of South America. With a view to this object, and to the opening and facilitation of a commercial intercourse with the interior of the country, a force of 4200 men was sent out, under the command of brigadier-general Craufurd, at the end of October 1806, accompanied with a competent naval force under that of admiral Murray. The choice of the course to be steered, whether to the eastward, by the way of New South Wales, or to the westward, round Cape Horn, was left to ad-

* As had been experienced, in the course of the preceding year, by sir Home, who had credited and spread those reports.

miral Murray, who, it appears, proceeded in the eastern direction as far as the Cape of Good Hope. It was explained to the general, that the object of the expedition was the capture of the seaports and fortresses, and the reduction of the province of Chili. It was not, however, intended, that military operations should pass beyond the limits of Chili, as, by extending these to Peru, and attempting the capture of Lima, an enterprise might be undertaken disproportionate to the means of execution, and which, by failure, might even risk the loss of what might have previously been obtained in Chili; an event which, it was stated to general Craufurd, would materially counteract the farther views of government, as to future operations on a more extended scale, in which the force under his command might be destined to co-operate: and he was always to bear in mind, that the establishment and retention of a strong military post on the west coast of South America, from which future operations might be carried on, was the main object of his enterprise. If he should succeed in reducing the province of Chili, or any portion thereof, he was directed to employ all the means in his power, whether of authority or conciliation, to prevent among the inhabitants a spirit of insurrection. His principal efforts were always to be directed to the maintenance of internal order and tranquillity in the territories occupied by his majesty's arms, and even in the territories adjacent thereto, where the general was by no means to encourage any acts of insurrection or revolt, or any measures tending likely to any other change than that of placing the

country under his majesty's protection and government. It was also his majesty's pleasure, that the same rights and functions should be continued, as much as possible, to each class of the inhabitants, that they had hitherto enjoyed and exercised; preserving to them the form of their former government, subject only to the changes which the substitution of his majesty's authority for that of the king of Spain, might render inevitable, with respect either to the individuals employed in the administration of the affairs of the province, or to the laws and regulations by which it was then governed. All such measures were to be adopted as should appear to be best calculated for improving the condition and conciliating the goodwill of the inhabitants; among which changes, the abolition of the capitation tax, at present imposed on the Indians, and of the different commercial restrictions and monopolies imposed by the Spanish government, were to be included. It was his majesty's will, that in selecting men for employments under his government, particularly in instances of financial or judicial offices, natives of South America should in all cases be preferred to Spaniards; and that, in all instances where the former could with any propriety be preferred to the latter, the change should be made. All the commercial regulations established by his majesty's privy council for the trade of Buenos Ayres, were, as nearly as circumstances would admit, to be extended to all the other possessions which his majesty might acquire in South America. But the part of the general's conduct, in the event of the reduction of Chili, or any portion of it, requiring

requiring most caution, would be, that which related to the assurances to be given to the inhabitants, in proclamations or otherwise, *as to the support which they might expect on the conclusion of a peace.* On this head, he could not follow a better rule than that observed by brigadier-general Beresford, of abstaining from all declarations by which his majesty would stand pledged to any condition which it might eventually be found inconvenient or difficult to fulfil. The inhabitants would witness the extent to which his majesty's authority would have been established amongst them, and would judge of the reluctance with which he would relinquish possessions likely to prove so highly beneficial to the interests of his kingdom; and upon this judgment they were to be left to regulate their conduct. But no assurance could with propriety be given to them, other than that of protection, so long as his majesty's troops should remain in force in the country, and of *an anxious wish* on the part of his majesty, so to regulate the conditions of any future peace, as to leave them no cause for apprehension. If the general should succeed in obtaining possession of Valparaiso and St. Jago, or establishing any other sufficient footing in Chili, he was instructed to take the earliest possible means of apprising brigadier-general Beresford thereof, and of concerting with him the means of securing, by a chain of posts, or in any other adequate manner, an uninterrupted commu-

nication, both military and commercial, between the provinces of Chili and Buenos Ayres.*

When intelligence was received of the recapture of Buenos Ayres by the Spanish soldiery, assisted by the townsmen, the Fly sloop of war was dispatched with orders to general Craufurd to proceed, not to Chili, but the Rio de la Plata, to join the British force under the command of sir Samuel Auchmuty. The sloop fortunately, as was then supposed, arrived before the general left the Cape of Good Hope. General Craufurd, agreeably to orders, set sail from the Cape in April, and arrived in La Plata on the 14th of June. After this junction between the two generals, the whole British force in La Plata was computed at 9,500 men. "As it had been thought advisable, (to use the words of the secretary of state for the department of war and colonies,) that an officer of high rank; as well as talents and judgment; should be sent to take the command of such of his majesty's forces as were at that time employed, or likely soon to be employed, in the southern provinces of South America, it was his majesty's pleasure to make choice for that purpose of general Whitelocke." The general accordingly set sail for his destination early in March, carrying along with him an additional force of 1630 men; of which there was a troop of horse-artillery to the number of 130, dismounted, with harness and appointments.† The general service intrusted to his care,

* Most secret letter from the right honourable William Windham to brigadier-general Craufurd, October 30, 1806.

† Letter from Mr. secretary Windham, containing instructions to lieutenant-general Whitelocke, March 5, 1807.

was the reduction of the whole province of Buenos Ayres under his authority. The instructions to general Whitelocke, respecting his conduct towards the inhabitants, were the same as had been given to general Craufurd; with the addition of one respecting a case that was not known to exist, at the time of general Craufurd's sailing from England, viz. the case of general Beresford; a case which, the secretary for the colonial and war department observed, "called alike on the national honour, and on the justice due from the country to all those whom it employs in its service." It might not be clearly ascertained, at that moment, to what extent the capitulation with those troops had been violated, nor what, in consequence, was the precise demand proper to be made in their favour. But whatever should be due to them, either in virtue of any special engagements, or of the general usages established between nations, was to be enforced to the utmost; nor were any means that the force of arms might place at his disposal, to be left unemployed, till complete justice should be obtained in their behalf. The attention of general Whitelocke was particularly summoned to the particular clause in the instructions, that related to

the "language to be held in answer to any inquiries on the part of the inhabitants, respecting their future situation at a peace: a point of great delicacy and importance." It seems astonishing, that while the possibility was admitted, and even probability insinuated, of giving back the province in exchange for some other object, in any future negotiation for peace with the government of old Spain and France, it could ever have been supposed, as Mr. Windham does, in his letter to general Whitelocke, "that an addition might be made to his majesty's forces by troops raised in Buenos Ayres:" and this too, after ministers had been informed by sir Home Popham,* that the Spanish Americans had in contemplation, and even demanded the independence of the country. In complete unison with this letter of sir Home's, is one from sir Samuel Auchmuty to the right honourable W. Windham, Monte Video, March 6, 1808.† "When I had last the honour of addressing you, (says sir Samuel,) I was so little acquainted with the country, that I could not presume to give more than a general opinion of the disposition of the inhabitants. I had every reason to believe they were without exception inimical to us. Previously to the surrender of

* In a letter dated on board the *Diadem*, Rio de la Plata, August 25, 1806, and received by them the following January, several weeks before the above instructions were committed to general Whitelocke. The paragraph containing the information above stated was suppressed, in the publication of sir Home's letter in the *Gazette*. But the whole letter was afterwards published by sir Home, in the second, i.e. his own edition of his trial. The paragraph omitted in the *Gazette* runs thus: "The object of this expedition was considered by the natives to apply principally to their independence; by the blacks, to their total liberation; and if general Beresford had felt himself authorized, or justified in confirming either of these propositions, no exertions whatever would have been made to dispossess him of his conquest." See Sir Home Popham's Trial, second edition.

† See Appendix to General Whitelocke's Trial, p. 50.

Monte Video, I could not place the least confidence in any information I received : nor did any person superior to the lowest class come over to me. After its capture, a sullen silence pervaded every rank ; and for some time, the best informed among the principal citizens appeared ignorant of the most trifling occurrences. The seizure of the viceroy by the inhabitants, first gave me an insight into the views of many of the leading men, and convinced me, that however inimical they were to us, they were still more so to their present government. To the reports of the capture of the viceroy, it was added, that the royal court of audiencia was abolished, the king's authority set aside, and the Spanish colours no longer hoisted. These reports were circulated with avidity, and I soon found that they were acceptable to the principal part of the inhabitants. The persons who appeared, before, hostile and inveterate, now pressed me to advance a corps to Buenos Ayres ; and assured me, if I would acknowledge their independence, and promise them the protection of the English government, the place would submit to me. Being fully determined to give no assurance whatever, but desirous to gain further and more positive information, I resolved to send an officer to Buenos Ayres. He was dispatched with a letter from the admiral and myself to the cabildo, claiming our prisoners, agreeably to the capitulation : it was also intimated, that we had heard they had refused obedience to the authority of the king of Spain ; and, as it was impossible they could have had time to arrange a form of government, and consequently must be in a state

of anarchy, we invited them to submit to his Britannic majesty's authority ; assuring them of the full benefit of their laws and religion, and security to their property. The vessel containing these dispatches fell in with a boat, with general Beresford and lieutenant-colonel Pack on board, and returned immediately to Monte Video, without delivering them.

“ The escape of general Beresford, an event as pleasing and important as it was unexpected, has put us in full possession of the views of the leading men, and the real state of the country. He had been ordered, immediately after the fall of Monte Video, to go to a town 200 leagues inland, and was already between 40 and 50 leagues from Buenos Ayres, when two Spanish officers in the family of the governor, who had been endeavouring to enter into some political negotiation with him, proposed to assist and accompany him in making his escape, which with great difficulty was effected ; and the general, after being three successive days secreted in Buenos Ayres, fortunately reached the ship with our dispatches.

“ From the general I was made acquainted, that the report of the suppression of the court of audiencia, and the revolt from the Spanish authority, was unfounded. The forms of the antient government were still adhered to, and the court of audiencia, as next in authority to the viceroy, assumed his power ; but the city was a prey to every disorder and tumult.

“ The letter to the cabildo was in consequence withdrawn, and one addressed to the viceroy, or officers possessing the supreme authority, was substituted in its place. I have the

the honour to inclose a copy of it, and of the answers received from Buenos Ayres.

“From these answers, it may be supposed that the leading people are unanimous in their determination to defend the place and keep their prisoners. But it appears that there are two parties in that city.

“The party now in power are mostly natives of Spain, in the principal offices of church and state, and devoted to the Spanish government. It has been their policy to inflame the minds of the lower orders against the English, by every species of exaggeration and falsehood, and to lead them to such acts of atrocity, as may preclude the possibility of any communication with us.

“From a consciousness, that similarly situated, they would breathe nothing but revenge, they expect no mercy, and are become desperate and determined.

“The second party consists of natives of the country, with some Spaniards that are settled in it. The oppression of the mother country has made them most anxious to throw off the Spanish yoke; and though, from their ignorance, their want of morals, and the barbarity of their disposition, they are totally unfitted to govern themselves; they aim at following the steps of the North-Americans, and erecting an independent state. If we could promise them independence, they would instantly revolt against the government, and join us with the great mass of the inhabitants. But

though nothing less than independence will perfectly satisfy them, they would prefer our government, either to their present anarchy, or to the Spanish yoke, provided we could promise not to give up the country to Spain at a peace; but until such a promise is made, we must expect to find them open or secret enemies.”*

In this situation of affairs, general Whitelocke found the province of Buenos Ayres, when he arrived in La Plata, on the 9th of May. On the 11th, he took the command of the troops: one division of which, consisting of the troops that had arrived with general Craufurd, was stationed at Colonia, opposite to Buenos Ayres, and one at Monte Video. Transports were ordered for the reception of troops for their passage to Buenos Ayres. On the 28th of June, a force was assembled near Ensenada de Barragon, amounting to 7822 rank and file, including 150 mounted dragoons. It was provided with 18 pieces of field artillery, and 206 horses and mules for their conveyance, and for that of small-arm ammunition. There was, besides, a large quantity of ordnance stores embarked, and a reserve artillery of heavy pieces, mortars and howitzers. There were entrenching-tools for 1000 men, six pontoons with their carriages, and some pontoons.† After some fatiguing marches, through a country much intersected by swamps and deep muddy rivulets, the army reached Reduction, a village about 9 miles

* Letter from sir Samuel Auchmuty to the right honourable William Windham, Monte Video, March 6, 1808. Trial of General Whitelocke at Large, Appendix, p. 50.

† Trial at Large of General Whitelocke, p. 66.

distant

distant from the bridge over the Rio Chuelo; on the opposite bank of which, the enemy had constructed batteries, and established a formidable line of defence. The general, therefore, resolved to turn this position, by marching in two columns from his left, and crossing the river higher up, to unite his force in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres. He sent directions at the same time to colonel Mahon, who, with two regiments, was bringing up the heavy artillery, to wait for further orders at the village of Reduction. Major-general Gower having the command of the right column, crossed the river at a ford called Passo Chico, and falling in with a corps of the enemy, attacked and defeated it. Next day, general Whitelocke, with the main body of the army, having joined general Gower, formed his line by placing brigadier sir Samuel Auchmuty's brigade on the left, extending it towards the convent of the Recoletta, from which it was distant two miles. Two regiments were stationed on its right. Brigadier-general Craufurd's brigade occupied the central and principal avenues of the town, being distant three miles from the great square and fort; three regiments on his right extended in a line towards the Residencia. The town was thus nearly invested; and this disposition of the army, and the circumstances of the town and suburbs being divided into squares of 140 yards each side, together with the knowledge that the enemy meant to occupy the flat roofs of the houses, gave rise to the following plan of attack: Brigadier-general

sir S. Auchmuty to take possession, with a regiment, of the Plaza de Toros, and the adjacent strong ground, and there to take post. Four other regiments, divided into wings, were ordered to penetrate into the street directly in its front. The light battalion divided into wings, and each followed by a wing of the 95th regiment and a three-pounder, was ordered to proceed down the two streets on the right of the central one, and the 25th regiment down the two adjoining; and after clearing the streets of the enemy, this latter regiment was to take post at the Residencia. Two six-pounders were ordered along the central street, covered by the carabineers and three troops of the 9th light dragoons; the remainder of which regiment was placed as a reserve in the centre. Each division was ordered to proceed along the street directly in its front, till it arrived at the last square of the houses next the river Plata; of which square it was to take possession, forming on the flat roofs, and there wait for further orders. Two corporals with tools were ordered to march at the head of each column, for the purpose of breaking open the doors. The whole troops were unloaded, and no firing was to be permitted until the columns had reached their final points and formed. A cannonade in the central streets was the signal for the whole to come forward. The issue of the conflict which ensued, for a particular account of which, our readers are referred to general Whitelocke's dispatch to government, dated at Buenos Ayres, July 10, 1807,* was such as was to be

* See Appendix to Chronicle.

expected

expected from a plan so weak, and indeed ludicrous. Our troops moving forward in the appointed order, with their unloaded muskets and iron crows, were assailed by a heavy and continued shower of musketry, hand-grenades, bricks, and stones, from the tops of the windows of the houses, the doors of which were barricadoed in so strong a manner, as to render it almost impossible to force them. The streets were intersected by deep ditches; and cannon planted on the inside of these, poured volleys of grape-shot on our advancing columns. They were saluted also with grape-shot at the corners of all the streets. Every householder, with his negroes, defended his own dwelling, which was in itself a fortress. Yet, in the midst of all this assailance, and while the male population of Buenos Ayres, by the means of destruction just mentioned, was employed in its defense, sir S. Auchmuty, after a most spirited and vigorous attack, in which his brigade suffered much from grape-shot and musketry, made himself master of the Plaza de Toros, took 82 pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of ammunition, and 600 prisoners; which served as a place of refuge to some other regiments that were overpowered by the enemy. Brigadier-general Craufurd with his brigade, being cut off from all communication with any of the other columns, was obliged to surrender: so also was lieutenant-colonel Duff, with a detachment under his command. Still, however, the result of this day's action left general Whitelocke in possession of the Plaza de Toros, a strong post on the enemy's right, and the Residencia, another strong post on his left; whilst general

Whitelocke himself occupied an advanced post on his centre. But these advantages had cost about 2,500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. This was the situation of our army in the morning of the 6th of July, when general Linieres addressed a letter to the British commander, offering to give up all his prisoners taken in the late affair, together with the 71st regiment, and others taken with brigadier-general Beresford, on the condition of his desisting from any further attack on the town, and withdrawing his majesty's forces from the river Plata; intimating, at the same time, that, from the exasperated state of the populace, he could not answer for the safety of the prisoners if he persisted in offensive operations. General Whitelocke, influenced by this consideration (which, he says, he knew from better authority to be founded in fact), and reflecting of how little advantage would be the possession of a country, the inhabitants of which were so absolutely hostile, resolved to forego the advantages which the bravery of his troops had obtained, and acceded to a treaty of peace, on the basis that had been proposed by the Spanish commander.

At a general court-martial, held at the hospital of Chelsea, on the 28th of January, 1808, and continued by adjournments until the 18th of March, lieutenant-general John Whitelocke was tried upon the following charges:

First charge.—That lieutenant-general Whitelocke, having received instructions from his majesty's principal secretary of state, to proceed for the reduction of the province of Buenos Ayres, pursued measures ill calculated to facilitate that conquest:

quest: that when the Spanish commander had shewn such symptoms of a disposition to treat, as to express a desire to communicate with major-general Gower, the second in command, upon the subject of terms, the said lieutenant-general Whitelocke did return a message, in which he demanded, amongst other articles, the surrender of all persons holding civil offices in the government of Buenos Ayres, as prisoners of war: that the said lieutenant-general Whitelocke, in making such an offensive and unusual demand, tending to exasperate the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, to produce and encourage a spirit of resistance to his majesty's arms, to exclude the hope of amicable accommodation, and to increase the difficulties of the service with which he was intrusted, acted in a manner unbecoming his duty as an officer, prejudicial to military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

Second charge.—That the said lieutenant-general Whitelocke, after the landing of the troops at Ensenada, and during the march from thence to the town of Buenos Ayres, did not make the military arrangements best calculated to ensure the success of his operations against the town; and that, having known, previously to his attack upon the town of Buenos Ayres, upon the 5th July 1807, as appears from his public dispatch of 10th of July, that the enemy meant to occupy the flat roofs of the houses, he did nevertheless, in the said attack, divide his force into several brigades and parts, and ordered the whole to be unloaded, and no firing to be permitted on any account, and under this order, to march into the principal streets of the town

unprovided with proper and sufficient means for forcing the barricadoes, whereby the troops were unnecessarily exposed to destruction, without the possibility of making effectual opposition: such conduct betraying great professional incapacity on the part of the said lieutenant-general Whitelocke, tending to lessen the confidence of the troops in the judgement of their officers, being derogatory to the honour of his majesty's arms, contrary to his duty as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

Third charge.—That the said lieutenant-general did not make, although it was in his power, any effectual attempt, by his own personal exertion or otherwise, to co-operate with, or support the different divisions of the army under his command, when engaged with the enemy in the streets of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of July, 1807; whereby those troops, after having encountered and surmounted a constant and well directed fire, and having effected the purpose of their orders, were left without aid and support, or further orders; and considerable detachments, under lieutenant-colonel Duff and brigadier-general Craufurd, were thereby compelled to surrender: such conduct on the part of the said lieutenant-general Whitelocke tending to the defeat and dishonour of his majesty's arms, to lessen the confidence of the troops in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

Fourth

Fourth charge.—That the said lieutenant-general Whitelocke, subsequent to the attack upon the town of Buenos Ayres, and at a time when the troops under his command were in possession of posts on each flank of the town, and of the principal arsenal, with a communication open to the fleet, and having an effective force of upwards of 5000 men, did enter into, and finally conclude, a treaty with the enemy, whereby he acknowledges, in the public dispatch of the 10th of July, 1807, “That he resolved to forego the advantages which the bravery of his troops had obtained, and which advantages had cost him about 2,500 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners;” and by such treaty, he unnecessarily and shamefully surrendered all such advantages, totally evacuated the town of Buenos Ayres, and consented to deliver, and did shamefully abandon and deliver up to the enemy, the strong fortress of Monte Video, which had been committed to his charge; and which, at the period of the treaty and abandonment, was well and sufficiently garrisoned and provided against attack, and which was not, at such period, in a state of blockade or siege: such conduct, on the part of lieutenant-general Whitelocke, tending to the dishonour of his majesty’s arms, and being contrary to his duty as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

The court-martial found the general guilty of the whole of these charges, with the exception of that part of the second charge, which

related to the order, that “*columns should be unloaded, and that no firing should be permitted on any account.*” The court was “anxious that it might be distinctly understood, that they attached no censure whatever to the precautions taken to prevent unnecessary firing during the advance of the troops to the proposed points of attack; and did therefore acquit lieutenant-general Whitelocke against that part of the said charge.” The court adjudged, “*That the said lieutenant-general Whitelocke be cashiered, and declared totally unfit and unworthy to serve his majesty in any military capacity whatever.*” This sentence was confirmed by the king, who gave orders that it should be read at the head of every regiment in his service, and inserted in all regimental orderly books, with a view of its becoming a lasting memorial of the fatal consequences to which officers expose themselves, who, in the discharge of the important duties confided to them, are deficient in that zeal, judgment, and personal exertion, which their sovereign and their country have a right to expect from officers entrusted with high commands.

The plan of attack on Buenos Ayres adopted by general Whitelocke, it would appear, was none of his own contrivance, but one proposed to him by lieutenant-general Gower. This was declared by the general himself in his defence.* And general Gower admitted, in his evidence, that the basis of the plan adopted by General Whitelocke was very much like his.† Indeed, general

* Whitelocke’s Trial at Large, p. 541.

† Ditto, p. 54.

Whitelocke appears, from his trial, to have been very undecided and wavering in his conduct *, and in that state of mind which reposes on the counsels of others. Towards the end of the trial, public curiosity was less excited to know its issue, than the interest or means by which general Whitelocke had obtained his important appointment.

* General Craufurd, in his evidence, related to the court the following anecdote. The day after he arrived at Monte Video, general Whitelocke proposed to him to walk round the works with him; and in returning through the town, he desired him to notice the peculiar construction of the houses, their flat roofs surrounded by parapet walls, and other circumstances, which, as he observed, rendered them peculiarly favourable for defence, and added, that he certainly would not expose his troops to so unequal a contest, as that in which they would be engaged, if led into so large a town as Buenos Ayres, all the inhabitants of which were prepared for its defence, and the houses of which were similarly constructed to those which he then pointed out to him. In the obvious propriety of general Whitelocke's intentions, general Craufurd most heartily acquiesced. Whitelocke's Trial at Large, p. 116.

CHAP. XII.

State of Europe after the peace of Tilsit.—War against the Commerce of England.—Decrees of Buonaparte blockading all the Ports of Britain, and the British Dominions, in every part of the Globe.—Enforced with greater and greater rigour.—Effects of these on English Commerce.—Counteracted by British Orders of Council.—General Christophe, the most powerful chief in St. Domingo, a friend to the English—his liberal and wise policy.—Capture of the Dutch Island of Curaçoa.—Transactions in the East Indies.—Consequences of the Massacre, and Insurrection, at Vellore.—Dandie Khan.—Major-general Dickens.—His unskilfulness, and wanton disregard to the lives of the Officers and Privates under his command.

AFTER the battle of Friedland and peace of Tilsit, all the continent of Europe lay prostrate before Buonaparte. But the island of Great Britain, mistress of the seas, still defied his power, and threatened to harass his extended coasts with never-ceasing aggression, which she seemed still able to continue by means of the resources opened by her vast commerce. Sweden and Portugal were willing, but not able, to maintain their independence: and Denmark was, above all things, desirous of avoiding the evils of war, either with France, or England, by a strict and rigid observance of that neutrality which had hitherto protected her. But, the open country of Holstein opposed no barriers for its own

defence, and that of Jutland, while its richness and fertility both invited and facilitated the entrance of that army, which had hovered long on its frontier.—It was against the commerce of England alone, that Buonaparte had now to make war: and as he could not do this at sea, his fleets having been almost annihilated, he conceived the extravagant, and almost frantic* design of doing it at land, by shutting it out, not only from the ports of France, Italy, and Holland, but from all the ports of Europe.

The idea of opposing power at land to power at sea, and undermining the naval greatness of England, by excluding her trade from the great inlets of Europe, occurred to the Directory in 1796.† In va-

* It was an attempt, in some measure, to wage war with nature, by disputing the prerogatives of the Ocean.—When the fleet of Xerxes was defeated, and destroyed, or dispersed by the Greeks, under the conduct of Themistocles at Salamis, he lashed the Ocean, inhabited and governed, as he supposed, by gods; and seized on all the treasures of the temple of Jupiter, at Babylon; being offended at the opposition of the god to his schemes of conquest. He melted down the golden images of the deities in the temple, to reimburse him for the expence he had been put to, in an unsuccessful war against Greece.

† Vol. XL 1798, HISTORY OF EUROPE. chap. xv.

rious publications issued by authority, the advantages to be expected from such a system, were represented in glowing colours. But the impression they produced was very feeble, and that confined to the states whom the French government had other means of influencing than reasoning. But on the 3d of July, 1796, a decree was passed, directing "all French privateers, and ships of war, to treat the vessels of neutral nations in the same manner, in which the ships of those nations suffered themselves to be treated by the English." This decree was notified to the Americans by the French minister at Philadelphia, 27th of October, in the same year. In consequence of this decree, numerous captures of American vessels were made by the cruizers of the French republic, and of some, by those of Spain. On the subject of maritime affairs, the Directory, in January 1798, issued another decree; "That all ships, having for their cargoes, in whole, or in part, any English merchandize, should be held lawful prizes, whoever might be the proprietor of that merchandize; which should be held contraband from the single circumstance of its coming from England, or any of its foreign settlements." It was also enacted, that the harbours of France should be shut against all ships, except in cases of distress, that had so much as touched at any English port; and, to complete the climax of barbarity, that neutral sailors, found on-board English vessels, should be put to death.—The execution of this last decree, was prevented by a declaration on the part of Britain, threatening retaliation.—The numerous French privateers

in consequence of the decrees in their favour, carried their indiscriminate piracies to such a length, as wholly to drive away from the French coasts those neutral vessels which good policy would have invited and encouraged, in order to raise the value of the produce and merchandize of France, and lower the price of freight and insurance. The French government, taught by experience, the folly of their piratical system, laid down as maxims, that the most extended and unlimited piracy is by no means a genuine source of wealth and prosperity; and that an agricultural state, such as France, rich in physical productions, and various industry, which consumes a great deal, and should export a great deal, is particularly interested in the preservation of all commercial regulations, in their greatest extent and security.

The Directory having represented these things in a memorial, addressed to the legislative body, concluded that it was high time to adopt some marine code, that should be better suited than the present, to the interest and exigencies of the country. They declared it to be their fixed opinion, that, in the present situation of affairs, the liberty of privateering, instead of being farther encouraged, and extended, should be restrained and modified.—This memorial respecting the marine trade, was referred by the council of Five Hundred to a select committee. The subject of it was under consideration, but nothing determined on, when the Directory and legislative councils were superseded at the close of 1799, by the consular government. A matter of such importance did not escape the attention

attention of the first consul. A decree was passed, annulling all former decrees and decisions, respecting neutral vessels, and restoring the laws and usages of the monarchy, in 1778*—It is probable that, at this time, Buonaparte entertained thoughts of establishing his power, by moderation, justice, and the arts of peace, and conciliating the good will and confidence, both of France, and other nations. But if such were ever his views, they were entirely changed at the period which forms the subject of the present narrative. Every other consideration seems to have been absorbed in that of self-aggrandizement, and indeed, of self-preservation. He could exist only by war and rapine. He had determined to go on, conquering, and to conquer. By a decree dated at Hamburgh, 11th of November, 1807, and another at Milan, 27th of December, declaring the whole island of Great Britain to be in a state of blockade, he prohibited and compelled all the other continental powers, even Portugal for a time, not excepted, to prohibit commerce with any of the dominions of his Britannic majesty. No nation was allowed to trade with any other country, in any articles the growth, produce, or manufactures of any of the British dominions, all of which, as well as the island of Great Britain itself, were

declared to be in a state of blockade. He appointed commercial residents in every trading country. And no ship was to be admitted into any of his ports without a *certification of origin*, that is, of the nature of the goods they carried, and that no part of these was English. The wants of men, not the less importunate that they were luxurious or artificial, having opened back doors to various English articles, both manufactures, and colonial produce, he enforced the execution of his decrees against English commerce, by means of new regulations, with greater and greater rigour. In consequence of these decrees, the English commerce, during the months of August, September, and October, 1807, that part of the year in which the Berlin decree of November, 1806, was carried into full effect, was not only greatly cramped, but lay prostrated on the ground, and motionless, before a protecting and self-defensive system was interposed by our orders in council.† An order of council, January 7th, 1807, containing a measure of mild retaliation, had been evaded, and turned to the advantage of the enemy, in carrying on a circuitous trade to this country.‡ Therefore new orders of council were issued on the 11th, and 21st of November, allowing neutrals to trade with countries not at peace and amity with Great Britain, on the condition of their

* Vol. XLII. 1800. HISTORY OF EUROPE, p. 54, 55.

† This point was established beyond all possibility of doubt and contradiction, in the speech of James Stephen Esq. in the debate in the house of commons, March 27, 1809, on Mr. Whitbread's motion relative to the late overtures of the American government.

‡ As in the instance of a cargo of wine from Bourdeaux, destined through this country for Amsterdam. At Amsterdam, insurance was done at 30 per cent. But a trade could be carried on through this country, at 5 per cent.

touching at the ports of this country, and paying the customs or taxes imposed by the British government. The neutrals were thus placed between confiscation and confiscation. If they went to an enemy's port without first paying duty here, they were to be captured by our cruizers: and if they came here and paid the duty, then they would be confiscated if they went to the ports of the enemy. The options were both of them hard. The American government prohibited, as far as their authority could have effect, the subjects of the united states from taking either.—The French certificates of origin, were devised to prevent British colonial produce from finding a market. Now however, under the operation of these orders, the whole of the colonial produce, French as well as English, being brought to this country, would be so mixed that it would be impossible for the enemy to distinguish the one from the other, and our own colonial produce would no longer be undersold. This was the general spirit or object of the orders of council. It was a kind of compromise between belligerent rights, and commercial interests. It was a system that ran into great complexity; order upon order in explanation, was issued respecting various cases. And on the whole, immediately after the orders of council were issued, trade began again to lift up its head, and to flourish: not perhaps so greatly as at its best former period; for the injurious and violent system of the enemy, though counteracted by the orders of council, could not

be wholly fruitless. “Our commerce had been in a state of suspended animation; and to complain now, because it was not as flourishing as in its best former period, was just as reasonable as if a man, rescued from drowning when his vital functions were suspended, should find fault with his deliverer next day, because he found himself weak and languid, or not so full of life and vigour, as before he fell into the river.*

A treaty of amity had been made by lord Grenville, with America, on 31st December, 1806: but it was not ratified by the president of the Congress. For an unauthorised act of force, committed against an American ship of war, spontaneous reparation had been made by Great Britain. But with this particular case, the American government attempted to connect the general question, respecting the right of searching for British seamen, and deserters; to abandon which, was considered by the British government, as inconsistent with the maritime rights of Britain.

To balance, in some measure, the discouragements arising to our commerce, from the misunderstanding with the united states, which was every day growing worse, a commercial and friendly intercourse was established between Great Britain and general Christophe, who having defeated and destroyed the emperor Dessalines, governed a great part of the island of St. Domingo, under the more modest title of the president of Hayti. He had been long opposed in arms, by *Petion* at the head of the Mulattoes.† But in the

* Mr. Stephen's speech on Mr. Whitbread's motion, &c. p. 31.

† Christophe himself was born in St. Domingo, but of African parents.

decisive campaign of 1807, the Mulattoe party were broken and dispersed, and Christophe remained, though not without a competitor for the supreme power, yet without any formidable rival. Christophe appears to have possessed in a very eminent degree, the virtues of humanity, and a regard to the true interests of his country, as well as good sense, and military skill and courage. He declared it to be the great object of his government, to repair the havoc and devastation of Hayti, by the establishment of just laws, social order, freedom of trade, and above all, a commercial and friendly alliance with the only people that had stood forth in support of regular government and law, in so many countries subverted, and every where shaken. He had great confidence, and a predilection, for the personal character of the English. He spared the lives of the crowds of prisoners that had fallen into his hands, took great care of the sick and wounded, and assured all men, peaceably disposed, of his protection. This was his ultimate view, even when their mistaken conduct had reduced him to the necessity of opposing it by force of arms. "The friend of humanity, (says he) the man who loves his country, and is submissive to the laws, demands to know what purpose the rebel Petion meant to serve, by exposing to massacre the miserable tools of his ambition? What would have been the destiny of those miserable people whom the fate of war had placed under the power of the president, if his clemency had not spared even those

who had pointed their weapons against his person? Why should that CANNIBAL Petion shed such deluges of blood, if it was not on a plan of destruction, conceived on purpose to diminish the population of Hayti? A plan in perfect unison with the projects of their implacable enemies, a plan favoured by a faction that had never made any account of the blood that was spilt, when it was to be subservient to the ambitious views of the commander."*

Christophe, with the assistance of other men, of enlarged views, had been employed for some time, in the formation of a new CONSTITUTION for Hayti; which was proclaimed on the 17th of February 1807, the fourth year of independence. It is founded on a moral and religious basis; it breathes a spirit of moderation, justice, political wisdom, and enlarged views of the true interests of Hayti, in its foreign and in its internal relations, or concerns. Slavery was forever abolished in Hayti. Every man was to find a sacred asylum in his own house: his person and property were secure, under the safeguard of the law. Assassination was punished with death. The first magistrate was invested with the title and quality of *president and generalissimo of the forces of Hayti, at land and sea*. And he was to appoint his successor out of the number of his general officers. The whole of the articles or clauses of the fundamental laws, or constitution of Hayti, fifty-one in number, were reduced under ten heads.—I. The condition of the

* Proclamations issued at the palace of the Cape, in February, July, and November, 1807; the 4th year of independence.

citizens.—II. Government.—III. Council of state.—IV. Superintendent of the finances.—V. Secretary of state.—VI. Tribunals.—VII. Religion.—VIII. Public education.—IX. No attempts to be made on the neighbouring colonies.—X. General regulations, relating to service in the national militia; security of the persons and properties of foreign traders, resorting to Hayti; uniformity of weights and measures in Hayti; marriage, and a rigorous prohibition of divorce; the heritage of children; agriculture, the first, the noblest, and the most useful of all the arts; public festivals for celebrating the national independence, and in honour of the president and his spouse.—The proclamation of the constitution was followed by an address from **HENRY CHRISTOPHE**, president and generalissimo of the forces, at sea and land, of Hayti, to the **ARMY and PEOPLE**. “The light comes to shine among us, and a beneficent constitution has foiled the intrigues and plots that had consigned you to destruction. At length a wise code of laws, consonant with our manners, our climate, our usages, springs as it were out of Chaos, to make yet one effort more for fixing the destinies of Hayti.—You have all of you been witnesses, O my fellow citizens! of the purity of my views, and the sincerity of my intentions. But have not abandoned wretches abused even that sincerity, in fomenting revolt, and kindling the flames of a civil war? Their machinations however could not intimidate me, nor divert me for a moment from pursuing, with steady aim, the good of our land. I have never ceased, night or day, to employ myself in devising means

for the safety of our native country. What have I not done for the accomplishment of this object? What have I not suffered in order to frustrate the secret intrigues and plots of faction?

“I have always been in the midst of you, and you can declare, if ever I have suffered views of ambition to influence my conduct, or tarnish my honour. Raised now to the possession of power, by the will of my fellow citizens, and my brethren in arms, I have been obedient to their call; I have accepted the heavy as well as honourable load of duty, because it was their pleasure to commit it into my hands, and because by doing so, I might once more be of service to our country: happy if my efforts shall be crowned with success, and procure the felicity of my fellow citizens!

“But for the attainment of this end, my efforts alone are not sufficient. Obedience to the laws, is farther necessary, and a conformity with that constitution which has just been presented to you. Your rights, in this, have been religiously maintained. Every individual citizen will find there the safe-guard of his person, his property, and his family.

“The fatal consequences of the wars we have sustained, and still more, the immoral example of the French, had thrown religion into a state of languor, dejection, and depression. Morality was despised, and the corrupted youth abandoned themselves to all the licentiousness to which human nature is so prone at their time of life. Public education was vilified, and committed to the charge of mere mercenaries. It was necessary to restore religion to dignity, respect, veneration, and attachment

attachment ; to elevate morality to honour, to impress on the minds of the rising generation, the sacred principles of good morals, and of honour ; and to convince the people that without morality and religion, human society cannot exist.

“ Your interests are also guarded by tribunals : whose decisions will be dictated by equity, and justice. It is, above all, by probity and good faith, that it remains for the people of Hayti, to make themselves known, and to be distinguished in the world. As they are, from their local situation, and the peculiar nature of their manufactures, essentially a commercial people, it is their business, by equity, fair dealing, and good faith, as well as by the produce of the country, to draw to their territory, merchants from all parts of the world. Commerce being to us the source of all kinds of riches ; strangers who come to seek their fortunes in our ports, must receive the same protection we enjoy ourselves, and be treated with that hospitality they well deserve. To feed commerce, and raise it to a state of the highest activity ; after restoring the dignity, and veneration due to religion, purified morality, re-established good morals, and encouraged agriculture and commerce, great exertions remain still to be made. It is not permitted to us to neglect the use of arms. The enemy watches our motions, and keeps an eye on our proceedings. The affections of our friends are yet without any guarantee. Treaties of alliance must connect us with the latter. With arms in our hands, we must always be ready to fight the former.—The politics of

foreign nations in regard to us, has not yet been openly displayed. Whatever it may be, let us place ourselves, without however assuming any braving airs of defiance, in such a position as that we may have nothing to fear from hostile intentions. The states that may be desirous of forming political relations with us, or to enjoy the advantage of our commerce, will find us disposed to meet them half way, on principles of a fair reciprocity. To enemies we hold out nothing but battles and death.

“ In the midst of all these subjects of attention, let us never forget that the only guarantee of liberty, is, arms. Though a part of our fellow citizens be necessarily called to the occupations of agriculture, we ought never to forget that we are all soldiers, and that warlike nations alone, have been able to preserve their liberties. Let us bear in mind, how a handful of Greeks confounded the rage of a million of Barbarians, who had come to subdue them to slavery. Let us swear to imitate their example. Let us swear to observe ourselves, and make others observe, our sacred constitution, and rather to die than to suffer that, ever, in the smallest instance, it should be violated.”—Given at head quarters, at the Cape, 17th of February, 1807, fourth year of independence.”

The readers of Dodsley's Annual Register Continued*, will recollect a parallel to the patriotism, virtues, and talents, for government, as well as war, in another native of St. Domingo, Toussaint L'Ouverture, who, after a short but brilliant career in St. Domingo, fell into the

* See Vol. XLII. 1800. chap. xv.

hands of the French, and consequently into a dungeon, where he soon died, as was supposed of poison.

The whole of the code of Christophe, displays patriotism, moderation, firmness, and political wisdom.

The tenth head, guaranteeing the neighbouring colonies, was a masterly stroke of policy. "The government of Hayti, declares to the powers possessing colonies in the neighbourhood, never to interfere in the government of those countries. The people of Hayti make no conquests beyond their own isle, and content themselves with the conservation of their own territory."

A number of turbulent persons in the southern part of Hayti, had formed designs of revolt and revolution in Jamaica, and had sent emissaries there for that purpose. But general Christophe, who had been informed of the plot, and who were the principal individuals concerned in it, immediately denounced them, and they were arrested.—It was impossible for the British government to be otherwise than on good terms with such a neighbour. An order of council was issued at the court of St. James's, February 1807, authorizing all British merchant-men bound for Buenos Ayres, and La Plata, to proceed to any port in the island of St. Domingo, not under the power of France or Spain, there to dispose of their cargoes, to take the produce of the country in return and either to bring such cargoes directly to any port of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to ship them on-board neutral vessels, to be sold at any of the colonies of the enemy: the owners of the cargoes to return with the proceeds of such adven-

tures on-board the neutral vessels to any of the ports of the united kingdom.—This measure was certainly wisely calculated both for encouraging the trade of Hayti, and of Great Britain and Ireland.

Another event, fortunate for the British commerce, happened on the 1st of January, 1807. The island of Curaçoa was taken by a squadron of British frigates, commanded by captain Brisbane, under the orders of vice-admiral Dacres, with the loss of only three men killed, and fourteen wounded. Yet the harbour was defended by regular fortifications, of two tiers of guns, Fort Amsterdam alone mounted 66 pieces of cannon. The entrance was only fifty yards wide, and across it were moored two frigates, and two large schooners of war. A chain of forts on the commanding heights of Mistleburg, and Fort Republique, deemed nearly impregnable, was within distance of grape shot, and enfiladed the whole harbour. Soon after day-break, the British frigates made all possible sail in close order of battle. The vessels appointed to intercept their entrance, were taken by boarding; the lower forts, the citadel, and town of Amsterdam, by storm. The port was entered at a quarter after six in the morning. Before ten a capitulation was signed. The British flag was hoisted on Fort La Republique. And the inhabitants of the town, to the number of 30,000, swore allegiance to the British government.

Our affairs in the East Indies too were prosperous; though symptoms appeared of a lurking spirit of discontent, alarm, and daring enterprise, bred by the late horrors at Vellore, the unfortunate and
frivolous

involved causes in which they originated, and the repulse of the British arms, after two most desperate attempts on the strong, and it would appear almost impregnable fortress of Burtpore. The pitiful alterations that had been so childishly introduced into the military dress of the Sepoys, were given up immediately after the insurrection and massacre at Vellore, in July 1806. But for several months after, a spirit of alarm, restlessness, and commotion, was discerned among different corps of native troops: nor did this immediately or fully subside, even after the judicious proclamation of the government of Madrass, December 3d, 1806, noticed in our last volume.*

A chief, named Dundie Khan, had received a tract of land, in addition to that which he held of the company, for his neutrality during the war with Holkar, and Scindiah. This man being called on to pay his tribute, said he was not then able to do it; alledging in excuse, that his ryots (tenants) had not brought into his treasury money sufficient to pay the demand. He was treated gently: but next year, 1807, a complaint was again made against Dundie Khan to the judge and magistrate of the district, who sent him a subpoena, commanding his attendance in the court, by a hircarra, who is a messenger of the lowest class. This indignity was so offensive to Dundie's pride, that he ordered the man's head to be cut off. For this atrocious act of contumacy, he was again summoned before the civil tribunal, and again refused to make his appearance: whereupon a military force was called out, under the

command of major-general Dickens, and encamped before Comona, his principal fort. But, instead of attacking it immediately, as the general advised, the government procrastinated the siege, and allowed him one month to deliver himself up. During the interval, he employed himself in widening his ditch, strengthening his wall, and making every other preparation he could think of for a determined and resolute resistance. At the expiration of the month, he sent word that he would deliver up both himself and the fort to the general, provided he was assured that his life was safe. But he would never consent to appear before a judge; as his government was not subject to our civil jurisprudence. In consequence of orders from the governor-general, the place was invested. Trenches were dug, batteries erected, and a breach that had been made, reported to be practicable. On the 13th of November, 1807, about three o'clock P. M. five companies of his majesty's 17th regiment of infantry, the same regiment that had been so severely handled in the mad attack on the fortress of Burtpore, with some companies of Sepoys, went down to the breach. At the same time, an attack was made on a fortified garden, to the right of the fort; which was repelled with great slaughter on the side of the storming party. When our men descended the head of the glacis, they saw a ditch 28 feet deep, and 41 broad; but found numberless obstacles in the way of their ascending to the breach, for at the bottom of the ditch, the enemy had dug pits, which they had filled with powder: and on these,

* HISTORY OF EUROPE, p. 254.

they threw lighted choppers ; coverings for huts made of dry wood and straw, and cemented with pitch ; by which numbers of our men were blown up. Exposed to this furnace, while bastions still entire completely enfiladed the whole of the storming party, our troops remained for two hours, leaving nothing untried that the most determined bravery could suggest for getting into the fort ; without effect. They were at last called off from this murderous scene, not without difficulty. Next night the enemy evacuated the fortress of Comona, and proceeded to that of Ghurnowrie. The loss of the British at Comona, was 35 officers, killed and wounded, and 700 men, of whom 147 were Europeans. On the 24th of November, regular ap-

proaches began to be made to Ghurnowrie ; and when these were sufficiently advanced, shells were thrown, which annoyed the troops of Dundie Khan, who had no garden to retreat to, as at Comona, so much, that, about seven in the evening, of the 10th of December, 1807, they abandoned the fort and escaped across the Jumna.* This attempt to take the fort of Comona, without either filling up, or partly filling up the ditch, or destroying the bastions, seems to exceed in absurdity, and a wanton disregard to the lives of men, the attempt to reduce Buenos Ayres with iron crows and bayonets.—Whether the conduct of general Dickens was ever made a subject of inquiry, we have not learnt.

* Extract of a letter from an officer, dated at Ghurnowrie, in the Doab, 27th of December, 1807.

CHAP. XIII.

General Elections.—Important change in public opinion, respecting an usual Majority in the House of Commons.—*Westminster Election.*—*Meeting of Parliament*—*His Majesty's Speech.*—*Debates thereon, in both Houses.*—Measure for obviating the inconveniencies respecting private Bills, arising from the late Dissolution of Parliament.—*Debate thereon.*—Appointment of a new Committee of Finance.—House of Commons, in a Committee of Supply.—*Army and Navy Estimates.*—*New Military Plan* for recruiting and reinforcing the Army.—*Irish Arms, and Insurrection Bills.*—*Motion by Lord Cochrane, for discovering to the Public what Sinecure Places, Pensions, &c. were held by Members of Parliament.*—*Bill against the granting of Offices in reversion, thrown out of the House of Lords.*—*Address by the House of Commons to His Majesty, on the subject of granting Places in Reversion.*—*Notice by Mr. Banks of a Motion against Places in Reversion, to be made by him early in next Session of Parliament.*—*Prorogation of Parliament.*

THE most striking feature or characteristic in the general elections that followed the dissolutions of the short parliament, in April 1807, was, that the progress of public opinion appeared to have in a great measure, superseded the influence of faction and party: The men in power, with their dependents, cried, Beware of popery, and of the encroachments of powerful families combined, on the prerogative of the crown: the late ministers, with theirs, Beware of the intrigues and artifices of subtle courtiers, and chicaning lawyers. The great opposite factions were loud in their accusations of each other. Each maintained, that the other grasped at offices, and the administration of government, not that they might have an opportunity of serving the country, but merely for the purpose of getting possession of the public money. The people appeared very well disposed to believe both. Both parties, the Outs and the Ins, as they were familiarly called, had so uniformly embarrassed government, when it was not in their own hands, and yet so uniformly taken the first opportunity of deserting the cause they had professed to maintain, that the people at large had absolutely lost all confidence in a majority of them; a change in public opinion, fraught with many remote, if not speedy consequences. Sir Francis Burdett, and lord Cochrane, became popular by disclaiming all attachment to all parties and factions, and declaring their wishes to overturn abuses, and nothing but abuses; to look only to the measures of men, and not to their persons

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and connections. Their election for Westminster was a complete triumph over aristocratical combination, and all parties and factions whatever. These two men were not unworthy of being so honourably and so singularly distinguished. The matured talents and virtues of sir F. Burdett, his acute understanding, prompt eloquence, and manly sense, uniformly employed for the good of his country, and mankind, soared above the clouds of calumny and detraction, and had procured him a reputation not to be tarnished by any, or all of the surmises, concerning the danger of innovation; that is, the danger of timorous reformation, or reparation. The blooming virtues of lord Cochrane, uniting the genius and generous ardour of his family, with the most consummate skill in his profession, and an audacious and fortunate boldness, had classed him for years, though yet a very young man, among the most distinguished heroes of the age. Nor has his political courage, and the purity of his views, shone forth less conspicuously, whether in his harangues to the people, or his speeches and conduct in parliament, than his intrepidity did on the bosom of the ocean, or the shores of the enemy.

The new parliament was opened with the accustomed formalities, on Monday the 22d of June, when Mr. Abbot was re-elected speaker of the house of commons unanimously, and with universal applause and acclamation. The first four days were employed in administering the oaths prescribed to the members. The day appointed for the delivery of his majesty's speech to both houses of parliament, was

Friday, June the 26th. This was a very interesting day. Public attention had been roused in no ordinary degree. Passion had been powerfully excited, and with this, a concomitant curiosity and expectation. Both parties, that is, the ministerialists, and oppositionists, had assembled the whole of their respective forces. A circular letter was sent from the house of lord Howick, to all the members of the house of commons, that were supposed to be on the side of the old ministry, soliciting their presence on the occasion of the debate, and division expected on the address that should be moved, in answer to the speech from the throne. In order to ascertain, or form some notion, of the number of their adherents, a most magnificent dinner was given, June 24th, at *Willis's* great rooms, St. James's; at which dinner, there were present 188 members of the house of lords and commons, in opposition to the new ministry. — The number of members assembled, on the 26th of June, in the house of commons, amounted to 505; the greatest, it was supposed, that had ever been assembled on any occasion.

On the forenoon of the same day, sir Francis Burdett proceeded, in compliance with the desire of the electors of Westminster, in a triumphal car, blazoned with a number of emblematical figures, with the utmost magnificence and pomp, from his house in Piccadilly, through streets crowded with innumerable multitudes of applauding spectators, to the *Crown and Anchor* tavern, in the Strand; where he dined with 1,500 of his friends. It was the first time that he had appeared

peared in public since his duel with his *quondam* friend Paul.* His visage was pale, his mien languid, and his appearance altogether extremely interesting. His leg that had been wounded, lay stretched on a cushion. His other foot was placed on a figure, on which were inscribed the words VENALITY and CORRUPTION.

The speech from the throne†, was delivered in his majesty's name, by the chancellor, lord Eldon, one of the commissioners. The others were, the archbishop of Canterbury, and the earls of Aylesford and Dartmouth. The speech, as usual, turned on the principal topics to be brought under the consideration of parliament. It touched on the dissolution of last parliament, and the dutiful and affectionate addresses from different cities, counties, and corporations, which his majesty had received since the events that had led to the adoption of that measure; the political connections that had been formed with different powers on the continent; the failure of a mediation for the purpose of preserving peace between Russia and the Sublime Porte; and the necessity of economy, and continuing the inquiries that had been begun into the abuses of the finances.

An address in answer to his majesty's speech, in the usual strain of assent and approbation, was moved in the house of peers, by the earl of Mansfield, and seconded by lord Rolle.—Lord Fortescue, when he considered the manner in which the last parliament had been dissolved, and the speech which had been now put into the mouth of his majesty,

could not avoid expressing the greatest surprise at the conduct of his majesty's ministers. 'The last parliament had teemed,' beyond any other, with measures of the greatest importance to the country, many of which were interrupted by its sudden and abrupt dissolution: a dissolution which had also been productive of the greatest inconvenience and distress to numerous individuals, from the interruption given to a great number of private bills. It had been urged by the supporters of the present ministers, that this inconvenience might be easily remedied, by taking up those bills at the stages where they were left. But this tended to establish a principle pregnant with the utmost danger to the country.—And, after the parliament was dissolved, the most jacobinical means were resorted to, for the purpose of inflaming and irritating the country. A cry of "no popery" was set up, commencing with an address to the electors of Northampton, bursting into open riot at Bristol and Liverpool, and extending over the whole country the most irritating and inflammatory influence.—It had been said, that numerous addresses had manifested the sense of the people. But was it to be contended, that because addresses had been procured from chapters and corporations, they spoke the sense of the people? On these grounds, lord Fortescue felt it to be his duty to move the following amendment, (after expressing the most dutiful attachment to his majesty's person, and government:.) "That this measure of the dissolution of the late parliament, advi-

* For an account of which, see Chronicle, p. 425.

† See State Papers, p. 709.

sed by his majesty's ministers, at a time when there existed no difference between any of the branches of the legislature, and no sufficient cause for a fresh appeal to his majesty's people was justified by no public necessity, or advantage. That by the interruption of all private business, then depending in parliament, it had been productive of great and needless inconvenience and expence, thereby wantonly adding to the heavy burdens which the necessity of the times require. That it had retarded many useful laws, for the internal improvement of the kingdom, and for the encouragement and extension of its agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. And that it had either suspended, or wholly defeated, many most important public measures, and had protracted much of the most weighty business of parliament, to a season of the year when its prosecution must be attended with the greatest public and private inconvenience. And that they felt themselves bound still farther to submit to his majesty, that all these mischiefs were greatly aggravated by the groundless and injurious pretences on which his majesty's ministers had publicly rested this their evil advice; pretences affording no justification for the measure, but calculated only to excite the most dangerous animosities among his majesty's subjects, at a period when their united efforts were more than ever necessary, for the security of the empire; and when, to promote the utmost harmony, and co-operation amongst them, would have been the first object of wise and prudent ministers."—The amendment was supported by lord Holland, lord Erskine, the earl of

Grosvenor, the earl of Rosslyn, lord Grenville, and the earl of Lauderdale: the original address, by lord Boringdon, lord Mulgrave, lord Sidmouth, the earl of Selkirk, the earl of Buckinghamshire, the lord chancellor, and lord Hawkesbury. At half-past two o'clock the house divided on the amendment.

Contents, - - - - 67

Non-contents - - - - 160

The main question on the address was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

On the same day, an address in answer to the speech from the throne, was moved in the house of commons, by the lord viscount Newark, and seconded by Mr. Hall. The speaker having then read the address, lord Howick spoke long against it, particularly in defence of the catholic bill, and about the inconveniencies to individuals, and danger to the constitution, arising from the abrupt dissolution of last parliament. He concluded his speech with moving an amendment to the same effect, as that proposed in the house of lords, by lord Fortescue. The amendment was supported by Mr. Windham, Mr. Grattan, lord Milton, lord Pollington, lord Temple, lord H. Petty, Mr. T. Grenville, and Mr. Whitbread: the original motion by the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Dennis Browne, Mr. Ryder, who spoke at great length, and Mr. Canning.—As to one of the main arguments against the address, or in other words, the dissolution of the last parliament, the inconvenience arising from thence, respecting private bills, the chancellor of the exchequer said, that he had it in intention to make a proposition

proposition on Monday, which would do all that away.—In the course of this debate, lord Cochrane took an early opportunity of giving a public pledge of his pure and disinterested regard to the public welfare. He expressed a hope that, as each party charged the other with making jobs, with a view to influence the election, the conduct of both, in this respect, should be inquired into. He hoped some third party would arise, which would keep aloof from selfish interests, and sinecure places. He would not support either of the present parties, unless they should act upon principles different from those by which they appeared to be guided at present.—The house becoming clamorous for the question, divided: when there appeared,

For the original address, - 350

For the amendment, - - 155

Majority, - - - 195

The house adjourned at half-past six in the morning.

House of commons, June 29th.—The speaker acquainted the house, that pursuant to its direction, an account had been prepared of all private bills, pending at the time of the late dissolution, with the several stages in which they were on the 27th of April, and those that were passed with the exception of receiving the royal assent. The account was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The chancellor of the exchequer then rose, to submit to the house a motion, which, he hoped, would remove all the inconveniences respecting private bills, arising from the late dissolution of parliament.—He never had said that the dissolution was

not attended with inconvenience: it was merely on a comparison of that inconvenience, with the superior importance of the reasons, that rendered the dissolution necessary at that precise time that he defended it. The principal inconveniences complained of, were the delay, and the additional expence. The delay of two months, he hoped, could not be attended with any material inconvenience; and as to the expence, it would be obviated in one of its branches, by the liberality of the officers, who, according to the precedent, established by their former liberality in 1784, agreed to advance the bills so pending at the dissolution, to their former stages, without any additional fees. It remained only to obviate the expence of agency, and the attendance of witnesses in town. This was the principal object of the resolution he meant to propose, which was to give an instruction to the committee, to which every petition for a private bill should be preferred, to enquire whether any petition had been already presented in the late session, from the same parties, on the same subject; and if so, that the minutes of the evidence, taken before the committee on that former petition, should be evidence before the said committee; and so, in like manner, with respect to private bills, founded on such petitions, allowing the committees to call for further evidence, if necessary. Mr. Curwen could not reconcile himself to so dangerous a precedent as this, which, by presenting a mode for relieving the private inconveniences incident to such a stretch of power, would always render it a matter of facility for ministers to dissolve parliament, in every case

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in which its temper and disposition might be adverse to their views.—

Mr. Curwen was followed, on the same side of the question, by lord H. Petty, lord Howick, sir John Newport, Mr. Bastard, and sir John Anstruther. They were replied to, on the other side, by the chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Rose. Mr. Shaw Le Fevre moved, that the debate be adjourned till the next day. This produced a short discussion, in which it was contended, on the one hand, that there were no grounds, and on the other, that there were ample grounds, for such a postponement. The house divided :

For the amendment, - - 76

Against it, - - - 164

The resolution was then put and carried.—The following resolutions were then agreed to, on the motion of the chancellor of the exchequer.

That no private bills be presented after Monday, the 13th of July.

That no reports or private bills be received, after Monday the 27th of July.

The next business of importance in the house of commons was, the appointment of a new committee of finance. On Tuesday, June the 30th, the chancellor of the exchequer, pursuant to his notice, in consequence of the general sense of the house, and in obedience to the recommendation in the commissioners speech, for the renewal of those inquiries that had been interrupted by the late dissolution of parliament, rose to move for the renewal of the finance committee. The only question, he said, on which any difference could arise, was, as to the persons whom, in the appointment of the committee, the house might think proper to select. On

this subject, he had reason to think that a difference of opinion would prevail, as from some expressions that had fallen from gentlemen on the other side of the house, it appeared that they would be disappointed if all the members of the former committee, who were members of the house, should not be appointed.—As he did not mean to enlarge the number beyond 25, the number of which the former committee had consisted, because that was the greatest number that could conveniently assemble for business, he meant to exclude some of the former members, in order to introduce others, for the more impartial constitution of the committee. The five that had been removed by the event of the election, were not enough for that purpose, and the house would in its discretion decide upon that point. In the appointment of the committee also, he meant to adopt the suggestion of the noble lord, by giving the preference to the appointment of it openly to a ballot. It was his opinion that the appointment by ballot, was in general to be preferred. Nothing could be more invidious than the discussing, whether any particular individual was a proper person to be appointed on the committee; and also the fitness of persons to act together upon such a committee, could be better consulted by individuals making out their lists for a ballot. He had acceded, however, to the suggestions of the noble lord, because he would thereby get rid of any suspicion that any thing was intended, which they were afraid to avow openly. Before he made any motion, he should read over a list of the committee he meant to propose, in order that the house

house might see whether he had not retained the most efficient members of the late committee. He had already stated the necessity of making some alteration in the constitution of the committee, because there were many acts of the late administration which would be subjects of enquiry. He could state many facts which would induce the house not to trust with implicit confidence to those, who were disposed only to praise the late administration, and who, by their overbearing authority in the committee, might keep back the enquiries into their particular acts. The late ministers had expressed themselves, in the first appointment of the committee, very much averse to the grant of places in reversion; there was, however, one instance to which attention had been called, of their having, a short time before they went out of office, appointed to offices in reversion, of a most extraordinary nature: he alluded to the appointment of a collector and surveyor of customs, in the port of Buenos Ayres, a place not then in the possession of his majesty. These were reversionary grants, to take place upon an uncertain contingency, and made by those gentlemen who appeared to be so nice on this subject. He had on a former occasion stated, without giving any opinion upon the propriety of appointing such officers, the nomination of three-hundred surveyors of taxes. The nomination was founded on a representation from the commissioners of taxes, made in March 1803, but the appointment could not take place, till the business was submitted to parliament. When the dissolution took place in October, without any sanction of parliament having been ob-

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tained for these appointments, the persons were designated to the offices, in a way the noble lord had said on a former night: members of parliament waited on the minister, they were received civilly, and the promises made. But the parliament met in December, and sat some months; the measure for sanctioning the appointment was not brought forward, and the honourable gentlemen opposite, when they lost the power of performance, were compelled to revert to the condoling letters to which he had before alluded. This circumstance would induce the house not to place implicit or peculiar confidence in those gentlemen who viewed every thing in the same light with the late administration. Another appointment, made by the late administration, was, that of gazette-writer, created by patent for Scotland, with a salary of £.300 per annum. This office had been before divided between the editors of three newspapers: he wished the honourable gentleman to hear his statement, and to bear in mind, that the business of the office was performed by these three persons, without any expence to the public, though they made a profit of £.200 a year by the publications in their newspapers. These persons had been turned out of their employment, and an appointment by patent, given to the present possessor; and he should ask, whether any gentleman believed that this had been done with any other view than to give a place to that person? He should not dwell in detail upon all the acts of the late administration, but he confessed himself at a loss to understand what they could mean by the appointment of a professor of medical jurisprudence.

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jurisprudence.—(*A laugh, and hear, hear!*) He acknowledged that he was ignorant of the duty of that professor, and could not comprehend what was meant by the science he professed. There had also been three new sheriffs appointed in Scotland, with salaries of between £250 and £300 a year, on a division of counties, where the duties were before executed, as in one shrievalty. These were some of the many acts of the late administration, which would be likely to come under the consideration of the committee. Another appointment, which was equally censurable, was the grant of a pension during pleasure, of £400 a year, to a civil and criminal judge in Scotland: this grant had, no doubt, not been carried into effect, but it was owing to the doubts entertained by the person who was to carry it into effect in Scotland, as to its legality. He should not go through the other exceptionable appointments made by these gentlemen, as he had stated enough to shew, that those who thought exactly with them, were not to be exclusively confided in. He should next proceed to read the names of those whom he proposed to be appointed as the committee, intreating, at the same time, that the house would excuse him from being a member of it, according to the usage by which any member who proposes a committee, became a member of it.—The following were the gentlemen he proposed of the former committee:

Mr. Banks,
Mr. Biddulph,
Mr. Shaw,
Lord Henry Petty,
Lord Archibald Hamilton,

Mr. Grattan,
Mr. Addington,
Mr. Cavendish Bradshaw,
Mr. H. Thornton,
Mr. Ryder,
Mr. Calvert,
Mr. H. Coombe, and
Mr. Baring.

Not of the former committee:

Mr. Hawkins Browne,
Mr. Jodderel,
Mr. Wharton,
Mr. Sumner,
Mr. Wigram,
Mr. L. Forster,
Mr. Pole Carew,
Mr. Mills,
Mr. Rutherford,
Mr. Ellison,
Mr. Brogden, and
Mr. Thomas Baring.

He concluded by moving, that a committee be appointed to examine the regulation made for controuling the expenditure with respect to offices, how far these had been effectual, and what was further necessary to secure the object in view.

Lord Henry Petty rose and said, that under many disadvantages, and without any notice till now, that any charges were to be brought against him, he would, as far as his recollection enabled him, refute the charges: one of these, was the appointment of a comptroller and collector for Buenos Ayres. It was a gross want of candour in Mr. P., since he chose to bring forward the affair at this time, not to have stated that the burthen would commence only in consequence of the possession of the place, and that the appointment was without salary. As to the surveyors of taxes, the fact, he believed, was that the appointments had not, and were not actually to take place until the matter

matter should be submitted to parliament.

With regard to the appointment of the gazette-writer in Scotland, it was one that ought to be excepted out of the general rule. It was a case that peculiarly depended on its own circumstances, and when these were examined, it must appear obvious to every candid and liberal mind, that no blame could attach to that instance. This appointment had been conferred on a person eminent for talents, literature, and science. He had, through a long course of life, devoted himself to the public service, and to the promotion of the interests of learning and knowledge. Mr. D. Stewart was one of the most distinguished characters of the age, and had performed his important duties in the most zealous and honourable manner, yet his salary did not amount to much more than £100 a year. It was thought right, considering the high importance of his services in the department of science and literature, to grant him this appointment, which he might enjoy without any encroachment on his other avocations. It was not on such men the public money was in danger of being wasted. The appointment was certainly, as the right honourable gentleman had stated, taken out of the hands of the editors of the newspapers, where, no doubt, he would have continued it in preference: that was the sort of literature which they cultivated; that was their science! The gentleman who received it from the late ministers,

had no claim whatever upon them, except that of uncommon merit in a department of the last importance to the public and the human race. When the present government could find such another man, he certainly would not object to their being equally liberal. The right honourable gentleman had talked of a pension to a civil and criminal judge in Scotland. With the circumstances of that case he was not acquainted, and therefore could say nothing respecting them, at present. He had replied to such of the charges as he was more immediately acquainted with. No government could perhaps, in the present state of the expenditure, guard against every possible abuse; and therefore he was a friend to all committees of inquiry; whether appointed like the commissioners of military enquiry, or composed of members of this house: both might be eminently useful, and recourse ought to be had to them from time to time, under every government; for in such a large expenditure, all governments must be liable to abuses. —In answer to lord Petty's sarcasm, respecting the only species of literature patronized by the new ministry, Mr. Canning asked if there was not a newspaper that had received marks of favour during the late administration, and of which the proprietor had been appointed by them to one of the public boards? * —With regard to the appointment of the new sheriffs, the propriety and expediency of that measure was clearly, and in a most

* The proprietor of the Morning Chronicle. But still the countenance and favour shewn to the advancement of science, was most conspicuously illustrated by the circumstance, that they held an eminent philosopher in the same degree of consideration as a newsman.

satisfactory manner, evinced by Mr. Adam, who was not in the house on this day, but who brought on a conversation on the subject, two days thereafter, July 2. He also urged very strong arguments in defence of the patent, granting a pension of £400 a year to lord Cullen, with the reversion of £200 a year to Mrs. Cullen. Having given a statement of lord Cullen's circumstances, he contended that it would be cruel to deprive the crown of the power of giving a pension for life to a judge, who, by some accidents, arising from no fault of his, should be reduced to a situation in which his salary could not enable him to support his dignity and do justice to his creditors. Lord Cullen was a man of the most profound learning, particularly in his own profession, an agreeable companion, and most perfect gentleman. He was the son of Dr. Cullen, one of the greatest ornaments of the celebrated medical school at Edinburgh. His father had been too much engaged in scientific pursuits to be very careful about his circumstances. Lord Cullen, as the eldest son, was in some degree saddled with, and anxious to pay his father's debts; and two thirds of his salary as judge was devoted to that purpose. The honourable and learned gentleman then entered into particular statements of the case, and said, that it never was intended to grant a judge a pension during pleasure, nor could it be done by law. It was expected to be for life, and intended to be so given. The reversion sufficiently proved this, for a reversion of a pension during pleasure was an absurdity. If the warrant stated that it was during pleasure, it was a mistake, which would of

course have been rectified, when it should be returned to the treasury from the barons of the exchequer in Scotland. The gentlemen on the other side might be sufficiently aware, that mistakes might be committed in the hurry of official business. This was sufficient to prove the rectitude both of the judge and the late ministers. The intention of granting a pension to lord Cullen, did not originate with the late ministers, but with their immediate predecessors. Mr. Adam concluded with moving an address to his majesty, for copies of the warrants for appointing the new sheriffs, and of the warrant for the pension to lord Cullen. Though the appointment of the sheriffs was condemned by several of the Scotch members, Mr. Adam's motion was acceded to without opposition.—It appeared, in the discussion about the committee of finance, that Mr. Canning, though he objected to the pension intended for lord Cullen, and the office of writer of the Edinburgh Gazette, &c. &c. had received from Mr. Pitt, the grant of a pension, not indeed for himself, but, by his own confession, "to a near and dear relation, who depended on him." Objections were made to the exclusion of any of the members of the last from the new committee of finance, by Dr. Laurence, sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Banks, Mr. H. Addington, lord Cochrane, C. Shipley, and lord Howick. But a committee was appointed, consisting of the members proposed by the chancellor of the exchequer. They were ordered to proceed on their inquiries immediately, and to report from time to time, as they deemed meet. The minutes taken before the former committee,

committee, were referred to their consideration.

House of Commons, July 3.—The house having resolved itself into a committee of supply, Mr. R. Ward stated, that the navy estimates were, with very little variation, the same as the last estimates; he had, therefore, nothing more to do than to move the same resolutions; which were put and carried.—As to the army estimates, it was calculated by the secretary of war, that the sum which had already been proposed, would cover all the additional expence on this head for the part of the year now to come. No estimate, therefore, had become necessary.—A treaty had been entered into, in the current year, with the king of Sweden, for subsidizing a certain number of Swedish troops, to be employed on a particular service. This rested on the basis of a former treaty: the only difference being, that instead of 14,000 men, for which the former treaty stipulated, the present treaty made an addition of 4,000 men, making, in the whole, 18,000. It has been above noticed, that the sum of £80,000 had been advanced by the late administration, for the relief of the king of Prussia. In addition to this sum, the present ministers had made a farther addition of £100,000, and assistance in arms, ammunition, &c. to the amount of £200,000. These sums, namely, that which would be necessary for fulfilling the subsidiary engagement to the king of Sweden, and the £300,000 advanced to the king of Prussia, were, in consequence of a message from his majesty, July 28, made good by a vote of the house of commons.—August 1, a vote of credit was

agreed to, of £4,500,000 for Great Britain, and £500,000 for Ireland; being, in all, £700,000 more than that proposed by lord Henry Petty. Of these sums, £800,000 was appropriated for making up last year's subsidies to foreign powers.

House of Commons, July 22.—Lord Castlereagh, in pursuance of notice given, rose to propose, he said, a measure of great energy, which would put the country to much inconvenience, but which was rendered indispensable by the circumstances of the times, and the measures of the late administration. The country, since the events of last winter and spring in Poland, was in a situation still more dangerous and alarming than before. No voluntary, or other local force, was adequate to the wants of the country. A regular and efficient force must be substituted. The new military plan he had to propose, in general, was to increase the regular army from the militia, and to supply the deficiencies occasioned by so great a transfer from the militia regiments to the regular army, by supplementary militia. By this plan, 38,000, at least, would be added to the gross military force of the country, and 28,000 to the regular army. He, therefore, intended to move for leave to bring in two bills: one for transferring a portion of the militia to the line; and another for raising a great number of men for the militia. And it would be unquestionably advisable to give to the militia enlisting in the line, the option of a limited or unlimited term of service: of course, with an increased bounty to the latter; that those who were not so sensible of the charms

charms of a limited term of service as the late secretary at war, might be enabled to make their election accordingly. He did not, however, mean to make this a part of the general measure, but would submit it in a separate clause.—Long and animated debates ensued, at different times; but every argument of weight, on either side, had been even repeatedly, and to satiety, urged in the discussions that had already taken place, on the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the different modes of recruiting and reinforcing the army. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that leave was given to bring in the bills moved for: which, together with the separate clause, on the 5th of August, were read a third time and passed.

House of Commons, July 9.—Sir Arthur Wellesley, in pursuance of his notice, rose to move for leave to bring in a bill for the suppression of insurrection in Ireland, and to prevent the disturbance of the peace in that country. The house would remember, that the circumstances, which preceded and attended the suppression of the late rebellion in Ireland, had rendered stronger measures than the established laws afforded, necessary in that country. An act was therefore passed by the Irish parliament, in the year 1796, to prevent unlawful assemblies, and to authorize the lord-lieutenant, on a report of the magistrates, to proclaim any county where disturbances existed. That law required all persons in such counties, to keep within their dwellings between the hours of sun-setting and sun-rising; and gave to the magistrates the power of sending persons, who should be found to

offend against it, on-board his majesty's navy. The act had provided effectually for the suppression of the insurrection, as appeared from the acknowledgement of the leaders of that insurrection, before a committee of the Irish parliament. But, though such a law might be necessary, it was the duty of that house to guard against the abuse of the powers which it gave. The bill he proposed to bring in, contained the same provisions as the Insurrection act, with respect to the power of the lord-lieutenant to proclaim disturbed counties, and the authority of the magistrates to arrest persons who should be found out of their dwellings between sun-setting and sun-rising; but, in order to prevent hardships to the subjects, the bill required that persons so arrested should be tried at the quarter-sessions by the magistrates and assistant barristers, assisted by a king's counsel, a serjeant specially sent down for that purpose. Besides this bill, he meant to move for leave to bring in another, to prevent improper persons from keeping arms, by obliging all persons to register their arms, and authorizing the magistrates to search for arms. These bills had been prepared by his predecessor, and the only difference was, that the bill of his predecessor gave a negative to the king's counsel or serjeant, which he proposed to take from him, as it appeared to him, that such a negative would render the measure nugatory. He meant, however, to substitute a clause, which should, in case of any difference between the serjeant and the bench, suspend the execution of the decision of the magistrates, till the serjeant should have reported the matter to the lord.

lord-lieutenant. Leave was given to bring in these bills; which, through the usual stages, though not without a good deal of opposition, were passed into laws. The expediency, and indeed necessity of them, was admitted by Mr. Grattan.

House of Commons, July 7.—Lord Cochrane, after a suitable introduction, moved, that “a committee should be appointed, to inquire and report what places, salaries, and emoluments derived from the public, were held by members of parliament, their wives, or other dependents, or others in trust for them, in possession or reversion, throughout the whole of his majesty’s dominions.” This motion was seconded by Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, and supported by Mr. Curwen, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Lethbridge, Mr. Lyttleton, sir J. Sebright, Mr. William Smith, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Calcraft, and lord Henry Petty.—Mr. Banks thought it invidious and improper to convey to the public, an insinuation that members of parliament were influenced by considerations of private advantage, for themselves or their dependants. It was most essential that, at this critical period, the character of the house of commons should not be degraded or depreciated. On the whole, however desirous to afford information to the public, he could not consent to the noble lord’s motion in its present form. Mr. Whitbread, concurring in principle with the noble lord who had brought forward the motion, was of opinion, that if the motion were referred to the committee of finance, with an instruction to inquire into, and report upon the matter contained in it,

the report would probably be of a most useful description. Agreeably to this idea, the chancellor of the exchequer proposed that the motion should run as follows: “That there should be an instruction to the committee of public expenditure, to procure a list of all places, pensions, &c. specifying by whom they were held, with the exception of the army and navy, and offices below £200 a year in the revenue; and cause this list to be laid on the table.” The house divided on lord Cochrane’s motion:

Ayes - - - - 61

Noes - - - - 90

Mr. Perceval then moved his amendment. Mr. Whitbread observed, that it was unquestionably lord Cochrane’s meaning, that there should be exhibited during the present session of parliament, a list of all the members of that house, holding sinecure offices, places, &c. under government, and in that way liable to have their conduct influenced. If such a return should not be made, the house would disgrace itself. Those who respected the house at present, would suspect that all was not right; and those who already suspected it, would have their suspicions confirmed. Mr. Sheridan also observed that the amendment proposed by the chancellor of the exchequer, which went to exhibit a list of all sinecure placemen and pensioners whatever, was nothing but an evasion of lord Cochrane’s motion. It was to overwhelm the inquiry, and to suffocate and strangle the object which the noble lord had in view.—After some further debate among other members, the house divided, when Mr. Perceval’s motion was carried by a great majority.

House of Lords, August 4.—On the order of the day being read for the second reading of the bill for preventing the granting of offices in reversion, it was supported by the earls of Grosvenor, Lauderdale, and Selkirk, and the lords Holland and Boringdon. Lord Boringdon expressed his regret at differing from many noble lords with whom he usually acted; but when he considered that this bill had been supported by ministers, had passed the other house, and been received with nearly an unanimous consent, and also the circumstances of the present moment, he thought it his duty to vote for it. On the other hand, by lord Arden and the lord viscount Melville. The house having divided, on a motion for reading the bill a second time that day three months, there appeared,

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The bill was therefore lost.—But in the house of commons, August 10, Mr. Banks, after many prefatory

observations, moved, “That an humble address should be presented to his majesty, praying that he would be pleased not to grant any office in reversion, until six weeks after the meeting of the next session of parliament;” adding, by way of notice, that early in that session, he would move for leave to bring in a bill, similar to the one which had been lost, that the house of commons, at least, might have an opportunity of unequivocally shewing its own opinion. After a good deal of conversation, the question was put on Mr. Banks’s motion, which was carried, *nem. con.* And it was ordered, that the address should be presented to his majesty, by such members of that house as were also members of his majesty’s most honourable privy council.

House of Lords, August 14.—A speech was delivered by the lord chancellor, in his majesty’s name, to both houses of parliament,* which was prorogued to Thursday, the 24th of September.

* See State Papers, p. 725.

CHAP. XIV.

The Year 1807 characterized by a calamitous Extension of the War. — War with Denmark. — The Circumstances in which it originated, and the military and naval Measures by which it was commenced. — Attempt to preserve Peace and Amity between Great-Britain and Denmark by Negotiation. — Expedition under the Command of Lord C.Heart and Admiral Gambier. — Its Progress and Result. — Reflections.

IN contemplating the events of the year 1807 the mind is forcibly impressed by a very general, and, as it should at first sight appear, a very calamitous extension of the war in which our country has been for so many years, almost uninterruptedly, engaged. We call this extension *apparently* calamitous, because, although we see powers hitherto neutral, and some of them the allies of Great Britain, reversing their respective relations, and engaging in hostilities against her; yet, on a slight view of the means of annoyance possessed by those powers, and on reference to what has actually happened, it will be seen also, that in reluctantly submitting themselves to the dictates of the French ruler, they have forced upon us contests for the most part bloodless, in which the pen rather than the sword has been the arbiter of our differences. Austria, Russia, the Ottoman Porte, Prussia, and Denmark, have, in the present year, been added to the already formidable host of our enemies, and it cannot escape observation, with what indifference so large an accession of hostile agency was received by the British public, and we may also add, by the government into whose balance the weight

of it was thrown. Perhaps the consideration above alluded to, may be taken as a sufficient reason for their indifference on both sides. The rupture with the four first of these powers, was not indeed passed over without discussion or animadversion in the British public, or in the British senate. The circumstance attending particularly the commencement of the war with Turkey, necessarily occasioned long and animated debates. Still, however, it is true, that the excitement of the national sensibility, was chiefly reserved for the Danish war: a circumstance highly creditable to the national feelings and character, as it must be recollected, that Denmark was, with one exception, the weakest of our new adversaries, and that it was from hostilities against her only, that Great Britain derived those advantages by which she succeeded in counteracting the designs of the more powerful of them. A nation thus scrupulous as to its own means of action, and which employs so large a portion of its political capacity in scrutinizing those acts by which it is itself most benefited, may lay claim with some degree of confidence to its share of political and moral justice. Few instances, indeed, have occurred, in which the motives

motives, the wisdom, and the efficacy of the executive government, have been more nicely analysed, where a more animated attempt, supported by more splendid abilities, has been made to discredit them all, or where the amiable feelings of a generous people, together with the strongest operations of party spirit, have been more powerfully employed for that purpose.

The war with Denmark, and the military and naval measures by which it was commenced, offering the first grand feature of active and successful warfare that occurred in this year, as well as the first specimen of the politics of the new administration, it is now our duty to present this subject to our readers in one connected view; in order to which, we must take a short retrospect of preceding events. We shall then narrate the progress of the war, and we shall also, in this place*, briefly state the discussions to which it gave rise, in the public and in parliament; concluding with such observations connected with it, as may be expected from the impartial historian.

In the course of the negotiations which, from the unfortunate peace of Presburg, and the still more lamentable policy of the Prussian cabinet, terminated in the conclusion of the treaties of Vienna and Paris between Prussia and France, repeated intimations were given by Buonaparte, when he found that the tide of fortune continued to run in his favour, that one of the first and principal uses he should make of his success, would be, to cut off those channels of communication which

Great Britain still preserved with the continent. As the concurrence, and even the co-operation of Prussia was necessary for this purpose, to her were these intimations first addressed. By a most unaccountable infatuation, and inveigled by motives which it were charity not to characterize, she was not long in acceding to those fatal measures, which, ere many months elapsed, proved the cause of her own downfall. She took forcible possession of the king's German dominions, and excluded the British flag from her own ports, and from others to which her power or influence extended.

Previously however to the court of Berlin proceeding to this extremity, it was not consistent with Buonaparte's policy that his intentions on the subject should remain secret. It was, on the contrary, very generally rumoured, and as generally credited by the best-informed persons in the north of Europe, that the French ruler would proceed to the immediate execution of this long-threatened measure. He was, at the time, sure of Prussia: Denmark offered yet a feeble obstacle to his wishes; it was to overawe her that he next turned his attention. To engage her by fair or foul means to shut the ports of her German provinces, and to attempt to obstruct the commerce of England in its passage through the Sound, was the next step in his restless career. This was announced in no unintelligible terms, by the many official and unofficial agents, which his active diplomacy employed in every court of Europe: the public news-

* A more copious statement of these, will of course be given in our account of parliamentary business and debates in 1806.

papers were sometimes made the expounders of his will upon these topics.

The court of Denmark could not be the last informed of what was passing; her own interests, and the desire of Buonaparte, that she should at once learn his determination, and the success he had met with in binding Prussia to it, speedily put her in possession of what she was to expect. She took the alarm. In hopes, perhaps, of obtaining some consolatory information, or in the still more delusive expectation of deriving some assistance by which to avert the impending storm, count Bernstorff, the Danish minister for foreign affairs, undertook a journey to Berlin. That court, divided as it had been, for some months, between the honest but feeble endeavours of one minister, and the infamous intrigues of another, to regulate its concerns according to their respective views, had not yet thrown itself into the gulph from which it was never to arise. Its final and official consent to Buonaparte's proposal had not been given. He indeed knew what he had to depend upon; but the well-intentioned part of the Prussian ministry was still in hopes of preserving their own and their country's honour. To these men, count Bernstorff directed his attention—on them his hopes rested; and as they did not despair of maintaining their own independence, they allowed him to believe that they would assist in the support of that of Denmark. He accordingly did not hesitate to assert, that Denmark would resist any attempt upon her independence, from whatever quarter it came. At that time, possibly, he believed it, and the events of the

summer of 1806, rather tended to confirm him in this belief. The battle of Jena, however, and its immediate consequences, dissipated the delusion. Then Buonaparte became the absolute disposer of all the north and north-east of Germany: he placed garrisons in the Hans-towns; he violated the neutrality of the Danish territory, and assumed, for the winter, a position so bordering upon it, held himself, and by his agents, such language, and authorized acts of such magnitude, that there could no longer remain, in the mind of any unprejudiced man, a doubt as to his future intentions. The first of these portentous acts was issued, as soon as the suspension of military operations allowed of a moment's repose. It was his decree of the 21st of November, declaring the British isles to be in a state of blockade, and rendering the circumstance of this pretended blockade being violated by any neutral vessel, a ground of legal capture against such vessel. The nature and extent of this decree have been developed in another part of this work; it is sufficient, therefore, to state here, that without individualizing *any*, it was a virtual declaration of hostility against *every* neutral power that was in habits of commercial intercourse with Great Britain. If his means of giving full effect to this decree did not equal the injustice on which it was founded, no inference could thence be drawn in favour of its admissibility. It might be fortunate for neutral nations, that these means were not commensurate to the disposition thus shewn of abusing them; but the intention, although in some instances harmless for want of the power of realizing it, did not the less indicate a hostile mind,

mind, a spirit of encroachment totally incompatible with every idea of independence and neutrality. In this light, even the American government still professes to consider the French decree; a set-off against it has been found in our measures, which arose out of that decree; but in the utmost effervescence of their partiality to France, and of their enmity to Great Britain, the Americans have never pretended that Buonaparte's decree was not essentially hostile. As such they remonstrated against it; as the Danes also professed to have done; but, besides that they have never, although repeatedly called upon for the purpose, produced one public or official act, by which to shew the efficacy of their resistance, it seems to have lasted only until it was ascertained whether the French government could carry their decree into full effect. When this was decided in the negative, it became convenient to call the Berlin decree absurd, impracticable, and to put quite out of view its injustice and offensive aggression upon the rights of neutrals. It was then, only a vain and impotent attempt, which was made merely for form's sake, to try to distress the natural enemy of France; but which it was wholly unworthy either of England or any other power, to treat otherwise than with indifference. It was to be regarded as an act entirely null and void.

Far other had been the conduct of Denmark upon an antecedent and not dissimilar occasion. When the British flag and commerce had been excluded from the Elbe and the Weser, and those rivers were, in consequence, blockaded by British squadrons, although little was

said of the violation of all right, justice, and public law, by which this blockade was occasioned, yet the English government was incessantly harassed with complaints and remonstrances. Prussia, the power principally concerned, and which suffered the most from our measures, acknowledged the justice of them; nevertheless, we were importuned from day to day, for the interests of Gluckstadt and Altona, and called upon to give up a great measure of national policy for the benefit of the Danish herring-fishery. The consequence of these importunities, was, our allowing of such modification in the exercise of our right of blockade, as entitled us to the gratitude of Denmark. But they produced only an increase of angry and captious remonstrance. What had been conceded, was taken only as a ground for asking more, and for aggravating the pretended injustice of withholding any thing. This also was the case, in respect to the very mitigated measure of retaliation adopted by Great Britain, in consequence of the decree of the 21st of November. There too, all the injustice was on her side. Remonstrances, in a tone little suited to the relative power of Great Britain and Denmark, were addressed by the Danish *chargé d'affaires* in London, to the secretary of state for foreign affairs, against his majesty's order in council of the 7th of January. They were answered by that minister with all the strength which the justice of his cause afforded him, with all the dignity which his station required, and with that degree of temperate reproof which well suited the occasion, and the character of the person to whom his answer was addressed.

Although

Although Denmark was the organ through which these remonstrances reached the British court, it is not to be doubted that they originated in French councils, and that they were advised by France, as a means of forcing England to recede from her public measures, or of embarrassing her in the execution of them. Other steps soon after taken by Denmark, demonstrate beyond all possibility of doubt, the existence of such an influence. The official documents of the Danish government on the foregoing subject, had not been long received, when others were presented, upon a topick the very discussion of which would appear to be incompatible with the continuance of a friendly intercourse between the two countries. The epistolary correspondence still carried on between Great Britain and Denmark, as between countries at peace, and between the former and other continental states, had long been an object of jealousy and dissatisfaction to Buonaparte. The British packet-boats still arrived at Tonningen, delivered there the London mails for Denmark, and for other parts of Europe; and English messengers were sent as far and as often as was thought requisite, in the same directions. Although the French *bureau d'espionage* may have occasionally benefited by this intercourse, yet the desire of cutting off all our communication with the continent was thought to overbalance this advantage; and Denmark was instructed to propose, that our packet-boats should no longer resort to the ports of Holstein or Sleswig; and that we should, by acquiescing in their exclusion, have the appearance of enabling Den-

mark to concede a point to Buonaparte, at which he was so much disposed to take umbrage. This was, at first, brought forward as a plan of amicable arrangement, by which Great Britain could, without injury or inconvenience to herself, disembarass Denmark from the importunities and threats of the French government. The proposal was afterwards maintained with more or less animation, according as hopes were entertained of the British government acceding to it: it was, however, rejected by that government; and served only to shew the obsequiousness with which, in every even the minutest particular, the court of Denmark was disposed to further the designs of France. There were not, however, wanting other co-existing indications of the malignity of those designs towards Denmark herself; and the sort of infatuation with which they, as well as every other means of intimidation employed against her, were overlooked, have convicted her government, if not of being wilful accomplices in Buonaparte's nefarious practices, at least of such weakness and submissiveness to his will, as must of necessity produce consequences equally pernicious to Denmark herself, and to the general welfare of Great Britain and her allies. The manner in which the French decree of the 21st of November was notified to the Danish court, conveyed a sufficient notice of the light in which that decree was to be regarded, and of the authoritative style in which it was meant to be enforced. The French *chargé-d'affaires* at Copenhagen, not satisfied with the accustomed channels of official communication, repaired to Kiel, to make known his

his master's will to the prince royal himself, or to his principal minister. With what other threats this intimation was accompanied, or how far the French agent was satisfied with the reception he and his proposal met with at Kiel, may be best collected from the terms in which his master soon after mentioned the subject. In one of the bulletins, published from his head-quarters, in giving an account of the intended operation of his decree, he says, "*peut-être le blocus du Continent ne sera-t-il plus un vain mot.*" This surely was an indication that he had not been altogether unsuccessful in his application to the prince royal. If, however, this supposition be in any degree contradicted or discountenanced by the language he, about the same time, held at the head-quarters at Posen, we find in that language abundant motives to revert to the other alternative, viz. that Denmark was manifesting a very weak, if not a very willing submission to his dictates. The town of Hamburg, where this same decree of the 21st of November appears to have been better understood, and to have excited consequently rather more apprehension, than at Copenhagen and Kiel, thought it advisable to send a deputation of its senate to Buonaparte, in the faint and delusive hope of persuading him to withdraw a decree, which must be fatal to the commerce, and consequently to the independent existence of their town. These deputies were received (with what urbanity the world knows) at the French head-quarters, then established at Posen in West Prussia. Their having dared even to think of altering the resolves of the autocrat, had excited, in no small

degree, his displeasure, which was announced in gestures as well as expressions. Of granting their request, he evidently did not entertain an idea; on the contrary, he avails himself of the occasion, as a fit one to frighten all other powers from hazarding a similar intervention, and in particular, he addresses a direct and most intelligible menace to the prince royal of Denmark. It was, perhaps, difficult to speak to the deputies of the commercial intercourse of Hamburg, without some allusion to the neighbouring towns of Altona and Gluckstadt, and to the commerce which Great Britain carried on in those, as well as other ports of the Danish provinces. He, therefore, specifically mentions the conduct of the prince royal, and, in a tone of the most despotic arrogance, adds—"Let that little prince take care of himself." The conclusion we should naturally draw from this expression, is, (in contradiction to his preceding oracular delivery,) that he was not yet satisfied with the conduct of Denmark; that he exacted still farther submission to his will than she had yet shewn; that nothing short of the absolute surrender of her independence would saturate his ambition. But if this be the interpretation which an impartial observer of events, which a wellwisher of the fair fame and political correctness of the Danish government would desire to put upon the transaction; if it is to be recorded, as the unbiassed historian would sincerely wish, that Denmark was not the accomplice but the victim of his domineering ambition; in what manner, let us ask, can the government of the country justify to its injured subjects

jects, the concealment from them of the abyss in which they were about to be precipitated?

We have related circumstances which indicate a willing mind in the obsequiousness of Denmark. The anecdote last-mentioned can be taken only in an opposite sense: in the sense most consonant to the professions of the Danish ministry. In adding to it the fact, which seems to form the climax of French treachery and audacity, as well as that of Danish weakness, we must admit that there is, upon the whole, more appearance of Denmark having been intimidated by Buonaparte into a conduct which good policy would disavow, than of her having become a willing instrument of his ambition. Upon a fair and impartial balance of the account, this, we say, is the impression that remains upon our minds. The following is the fact which has had a great effect in producing this impression, and we submit it accordingly to our readers.

Count Moerner, a Swedish officer of distinction, had been made prisoner at Travemunde, the sea-port of Lubeck, after and in consequence of the assault of that town by general Murat, and the surrender of the Prussian corps under general Blucher. No sooner were these events accomplished, than Murat made overtures to M. de Moerner, for the purpose of intriguing his Swedish majesty into a peace, and of detaching him by an offer of territorial aggrandisement from his allies. The bait employed on this occasion, was no less than the whole kingdom of Norway, a tempting one it must be acknowledged, if honour were a marketable commodity, and could be bar-

tered for a few provinces. The king of Sweden was, at all events, an unfit personage to whom to address such a proposal. The use he made of it, affords a worthy characteristic of his whole reign. He immediately communicated it to the court of Denmark, and made, at the same time, an offer of a corps of auxiliaries, to assist the Danish government in maintaining its independence, should that, in consequence of its just resentment of this transaction, be threatened or encroached upon. Was not this a warning sufficiently awful and sufficient to arouse the most inert? Did Denmark take any precautions in consequence of it? And if she did not, is it not going to the uttermost verge of candor, to admit that she, with an unwilling mind, acted in obsequious subserviency to the views of Buonaparte?

Such a state of things led necessarily to feelings between the British and Danish governments, at times unfriendly, at times, also, to angry sensations. These had been fomented by the recollection of Denmark's conduct in 1805, when, at the moment of a coalition being formed against France, she openly threw what little weight of influence she then possessed, into the scale of that country. The French troops were withdrawn from the frontier of Holstein, to fight the Austrians on the Danube; there could be no other than the troops of the coalesced powers, of whom apprehensions could be said to be entertained, and yet the prince royal chose that moment for assembling his army on the borders of Lower Saxony.

In the many public discussions which this subject has undergone, too much time has, we think, been employed

employed in proving the existence of Buonaparte's designs upon Denmark. What appears to us to be much more material to establish, is the inability or unwillingness of Denmark to resist them. Upon one of these points, we have the confession of the Danish government themselves, that they had not the means of resisting; that it would consequently have been folly to attempt it. We have, moreover, the facts notorious to every one, that no such attempt or preparation for it was ever made, even at the moment when the menaces of France were the most loud, and her means of executing them accumulated in the greatest and most impending force. But independently of these circumstances, which arose from the situation and conduct of Denmark, there were others of a more extensive origin, which, however, converged all to the same point, and must have had a very decisive influence upon the question, which the British government found itself called upon to resolve.

Early in the present year, there had appeared symptoms of wavering and discontent on the part of the Russian cabinet. It is, indeed, true, that even subsequently to the period to which this observation applies, the personal conduct of the emperor of Russia was such, as to weaken the distrust of him which those symptoms were calculated to suggest. He is even said to have committed himself spontaneously, and by the most solemn written assurances, to adhere faithfully to the cause in which he was engaged, and to allow no circumstances of distress, no reverse of fortune, to shake his resolution. Nevertheless, to an attentive and close observer,

there were fit subjects of uneasiness on this head. The principal amongst them, was the appointment of a minister for foreign affairs, in the person of count Romanzow, well known to be hostile to this country. The immediate consequence of this appointment was, that the negotiation which had been some time pending between the two countries, for a renewal of the expired commercial treaty, experienced unnecessary delays; the British agents at the Russian court were treated with unaccustomed coolness and reserve; and frequent, although, at first, cautious communications were observed to pass between the commanders of the Russian and French armies, and soon afterwards between other agents of those governments. The battle of Friedland gave maturity to these beginnings of Russian secession from the common cause. It led to a treaty of peace, the offspring of consummate knavery and address on one side, and of the most puerile imbecility of a timid mind on the other. It produced the weak and insulting offer of mediation to Great Britain, which gave a character to the whole transaction, and shewed, beyond doubt, what other circumstances, and very authentic information, went to establish, viz. that it was a question of nothing less than a combination of all the northern powers in one general league, to further the ambitious views of Buonaparte against the interests, the prosperity, and even the existence of Great Britain, as a great naval and commercial power. The character and conduct of the French agents and generals on the Danish frontier, added strength to this belief. The former openly announced the

the intentions of their government; and the latter indicated a ready determination to carry those intentions into effect, by marching and countermarching their troops in the way and directions most calculated to excite alarm.

Such was the state of things, when the British government, having kept an attentive eye upon the transactions which led to it, determined to send to sea a powerful military and naval armament, consisting of about 20,000 men, and a fleet of 27 sail of the line, and vessels of all other descriptions, to the number of near ninety pendants. But such had been the secrecy attending these preparations, that the whole force was nearly ready for sea, before the extent of it was known to the public, and it had actually left the ports of England many days before its destination was even suspected. A division of the fleet, under the immediate direction of commodore Keats, was detached to the Great Belt, with instructions to allow no military force whatever to enter Zealand. That enterprising and judicious officer led his line of battle ships through a little known and intricate navigation, without the smallest accident, and stationed his whole squadron in such a manner, as that, by the vessels being within telegraph distance of each other, nothing could attempt to pass them without a certainty of interception. The communication was entirely cut off between Zealand, the adjacent isle of Funen, and the main land of Holstein, Sleswig, and Jutland. No troops from any of the latter could pass into Zealand, which was thus placed, as to any military succour, in a complete

state of blockade—a most wise and humane precaution, calculated at once to ensure the success of our enterprise, and to render it as bloodless as possible, if it should be ultimately necessary to have recourse to arms. The British army accompanied the main body of the fleet to the Sound, where it was reinforced by the troops that had been for some time employed at Stralsund and the isle of Rügen, as auxiliaries to the king of Sweden. Lord Cathcart, who was with those troops, was appointed to the chief command of the whole land force. Admiral Gambier, one of the lords of the admiralty, commanded the fleet.

Hitherto the warlike preparations of our government appear as the most prominent feature of this undertaking. Much of its success was indeed expected to be derived from them; but it was, at the same time, understood, that with the exception of the abovementioned eventual and precautionary order, to obstruct the passage of any troops across the Belt, the whole of our armament was to remain in the first instance, inactive. No offensive operations were to be undertaken, until the result of a negotiation was known, which was, at the same time, to be opened with the court of Denmark, in order to obtain, without hostility, and by an arrangement equally advantageous to both countries, the object which was considered of paramount importance to Great Britain.

To conduct this negotiation, his majesty's ministers selected Mr. Jackson, who had, for several preceding years, resided at the court of Berlin, as envoy from this country, and who was supposed to have

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become

become peculiarly well acquainted, in that and other high diplomatic situations, with the general politics of the North of Europe. The details of that gentleman's mission to the Danish court have not been, as practised on many similar occasions, laid before parliament. But the substance of his instructions, which were themselves offered to be produced when the subject was discussed in the house of commons, was very generally known; and we have been able from good and authentic sources, to collect the following particulars of what passed upon that occasion.

Upon the ground of Buonaparte's design to shut the ports of Holstein against the British flag, and forcibly to employ the Danish navy against this country, Mr. Jackson was instructed to repair to the residence of the prince royal of Denmark, and to enter into immediate and unreserved explanation with his royal highness respecting the views and sentiments of the British government. He was to use every argument in his power to induce the prince regent to enter into these views and sentiments, as no less conducive to his royal highness's own interests and safety; and he was to endeavour, by every means, to establish, on terms of friendly accommodation, the measure which was to be the main object of his whole proceedings. This measure was the delivery of the Danish fleet into the possession of the British admiral, under the most solemn stipulation that it should be restored at the conclusion of the war between this country and France. We understand that Mr. Jackson was directed to urge many of the topics above alluded to, in proof of

the necessity of taking this step, founded upon the belief which the conduct of the court of Denmark had created of her adherence to French, rather than to British interests. The tone assumed by her in the discussions relative to the French decree of blockade, and the reprisals of Great Britain, was to be particularly insisted upon as a sufficient motive of itself, for calling upon Denmark for an unequivocal declaration of her intentions, and for an infallible pledge of the execution of them, if not hostile to his majesty's interests. The recent events in the North of Europe rendered this now indispensable, and left no option between exposing this country to great and immediate danger, and disarming France of the means on which she was known to rely for the formation of a grand maritime league against Great Britain. The removal of the Danish fleet was necessary, on account of the season of the year, which would soon impede naval operations in the Baltic, and give time and opportunity for the French troops being beforehand with us in the arsenal of Copenhagen: for that reason too, ordinary measures of precaution, such as might at other times, and under other circumstances, have been resorted to, were altogether insufficient. This demand therefore, was to be steadily adhered to, and the British negotiator was directed, after having exhausted every endeavour to obtain the prince royal's consent to it, as the foundation of a treaty of alliance and general co-operation between the two countries, to announce unequivocally to his royal highness the determination of this court, to enforce it by the operations of the powerful arma-
ment

ment assembled in the Sound. In presenting this alternative, every possible stipulation was to be advanced, by which, the present and future interests of the crown of Denmark were to be fostered by all the resources of the British empire. Permanent alliance; guarantee, and even aggrandizement of their actual possession; every thing that the fleets and armies, and the treasury of England could afford, both for immediate support, and for future safety, was to be put at the prince royal's disposal. Specific proposals were made to this effect; and whatever other conditions the Danish government might suggest, would, it was declared, be readily listened to, and if possible, admitted on his majesty's part. If they feared the effects, which an appearance of connivance at our views might produce in France, we had an imposing force at hand, which would give to acquiescence an air of constraint, rather than of free will, and the extent of our armament was well calculated to put that construction upon it. In short, every possible stipulation, whether public or secret, that could be devised by either party, for the purpose of rendering the proposed measure acceptable to the feelings of Denmark, and propitious to her permanent interests, was to form a part of the agreement to be entered into upon this occasion: but, in the last resort, the prince royal was to be informed, that if he failed to agree to them, the British commanders would forthwith proceed to hostilities.

Under these instructions, and with a charge to bring his negotiation to a speedy termination, Mr. Jackson left England on the 1st, and arrived at Kiel on the 6th

of August. The case was foreseen that impediments might be thrown in the way of his communication with the British mission at Copenhagen, and with the British commanders; and a period was therefore fixed, beyond which, they were not to wait to hear from him, but were to suppose a constraint to have been put upon his person, and were to proceed in the execution of their instructions.

On reaching Holstein, Mr. Jackson found that a considerable degree of fermentation prevailed there, especially in the port of Tönning, on account of an order issued for the second time, under the sanction of the British minister, to the Circle of Lower Saxony, enjoining the masters of all British vessels to quit that port, and to place themselves under the protection of the squadron blockading the Elbe. This order Mr. Thornton judged necessary, in consequence of the intelligence he had obtained, of its being the intention of the French general Bernadotte, at that time commanding the French troops in the neighbourhood of Hamburg, to proceed on a certain day to occupy the ports of Holstein and Sleswig. The Danish ministers not having received the same information, or not choosing to give credit to it, were highly offended at this step, which they termed precipitate and rash, and they furthermore asserted that it did not come within the limits of Mr. Thornton's functions.

It was under these untoward appearances, that, on the day after his arrival at Kiel, Mr. Jackson had to announce the purport of his instructions to count Bernstorff, and to apply for an audience of the prince royal, to whom he was di-

rected to address his overture personally. It is understood, that the Danish minister exhibited much warmth of temper, and violence of expression, in the discussion; and that he inveighed with unusual vehemence against the general policy of England, which he described with the most unqualified terms of reprobation.—The prince, his master, on the contrary, is said to have remained calm and unruffled, during a long interview with the British minister, to have argued upon the proposals made to him with dignity, and in terms of strong, but decorous resistance, and finally to have declared his determination to reject them, and to adhere to the line of policy which he had hitherto pursued. It was then that Mr. Jackson had to execute the delicate and painful task of announcing the immovable determination of his court, to employ means of coercion. The next day, he was informed by count Bernstorff, that the prince had set out for Copenhagen, and that any proposals Mr. Jackson might have to make in the name of his court, would be sent there after him. Mr. Jackson deemed it however most conducive to the interests entrusted to him, whether with a view to the feeble hope he might still entertain of coming to a friendly accommodation, or to the more awful alternative of a rupture, to follow the prince to his capital, and to make, without the necessary interruption and delay of distant communications, a last effort to avert the calamities of war. He accordingly embarked in the bay of Kiel, with a prospect of reaching Copenhagen as soon as his royal highness; but a storm and an extraordinary continuance of tempestuous weather,

baffled this hope, and after a day and a half contending with contrary winds, he landed and undertook the journey to Copenhagen, through the duchies. We have been informed of a circumstance attending this journey, which we think it right to make our readers acquainted with, as a proof that, in prosecuting the measures of rigour, and apparent harshness, which the interests of the country demanded, no opportunity was lost of shewing such acts of courtesy and conciliation, as might induce a corresponding disposition in the minds of the Danish government. In the vessel in which Mr. Jackson crossed the Great Belt, were some twenty or thirty militia-men, going to join their regiments in Zealand. This vessel was boarded by boats from the British squadron, and at the same time another was stopped, in which were several officers belonging to the prince royal's staff. Our naval officers were, conformably to their instructions, about to send them all back to Funen, when Mr. Jackson interfered, and recommended that they should be allowed to proceed, because the officers were attached to the prince's person, and because it would be indecorous to commit any act of violence or hostility under the eyes of a minister, who was on his way to the seat of the Danish government, with the hope of accomplishing an amicable arrangement of existing differences.—They were accordingly allowed to pass.

In the afternoon of the 12th of August, Mr. Jackson reached Copenhagen; it was no doubt satisfactory to perceive that the secrecy with which the measures of his court had been hitherto pursued, and

and the vigilance of the squadron stationed in the Belt, had been so successful, that no progress whatever had been made in assembling an army in Zealand. The few militia-men that accompanied him, were the first that had come from without; some dozens were on the road from different parts of that island; a levy had been made in Copenhagen from amongst the populace: but without the walls of that city, and of Elsinour, there was not throughout the whole island a battalion of troops of any description. Not a gun was mounted on the ramparts of Copenhagen. Some fermentation prevailed amongst the inhabitants, occasioned by the prince royal's sudden arrival there, the cause of which had not become generally or accurately known, although the appearance of our men of war and transports in the Sound, and the secession of the French minister, and of others whose courts were dependent upon France, were thought to indicate that the pressure of the moment came from the side of England. The departure of Mr. Brook Taylor, who had been appointed to supersede Mr. Garlike, as resident minister at the Danish court, strengthened the belief that no friendly disposition existed on the part of England, and that little hope was left of the possibility of an accommodation, especially as it was known that he went off without notifying his intention to the minister for the foreign department, and consequently that no communication of a satisfactory nature could have taken place between them. The apprehensions therefore of the public, as to what was about to happen, were becoming gradually more and more general,

when Mr. Jackson's appearance occasioned a momentary suspension of them, and renewed the hope that something might yet be done to avert the calamities which the operations of a large military and naval force could not fail to bring down upon a populous city. Accordingly, his proceedings were watched with the utmost anxiety and every word that he was known, or supposed to have uttered, was noticed with eagerness by the crowd that soon surrounded the inn at which he had alighted.

Count Joachim Bernstorff, in the absence of his brother, who had not accompanied the prince royal from Kiel, was charged, in the capacity of under secretary, with the direction of the foreign department. To him the British negotiator had been referred by the principal minister, and to him therefore he applied as soon as he reached the Danish capital, in order to renew his intercourse with the prince royal, and to ascertain exactly what could be yet expected to result from his royal highness's determination. He was admitted without delay to an interview, and informed at the beginning of it, that the prince had stayed but a short time at Copenhagen, and was returned to Sleswig, whither he had directed all communications to be forwarded to him. The intention of the Danish government now became evident: their plan could only be to gain time, to amuse the British minister by an appearance of negotiation, the particulars of which, when he was at Kiel, were to be sent for decision to Copenhagen; and when he was at the latter place, to be returned back to Kiel. This sort of equivocating conduct, on the

the part of the Danish government, could not fail to be regarded as an unequivocal symptom of a studied disposition to avoid negotiation, and at the same time, to prevent the British minister from forming that conclusion upon which the operations of the British forces were to be regulated. It therefore became necessary for him to state the case pointedly to count Joachim, and to require an unequivocal answer, whether or not the prince royal had left him any power and authority to negotiate upon the basis on which alone it was known to his royal highness that a rupture could be prevented. No distinct answer was, we understand, for a long time given to this question; but upon being closely pressed, the Danish minister was under the necessity of acknowledging that he was at liberty only to take *ad referendum*, the overtures that might be made to him, and to transmit them to Kolding; and that he had no authority whatever to conclude any arrangement upon terms at all compatible with Mr. Jackson's instructions. Upon this point then the negotiation broke off; and Mr. Jackson having taken his leave of the Danish minister, and being furnished by him with the necessary passports, which were accompanied by some expressions of personal courtesy and good will to him, repaired that same evening on-board the advanced frigate of the British squadron at anchor within a few miles of the port of Copenhagen. The next morning the British commanders were informed that all hope of a friendly accommodation had been frustrated, and that they were at liberty to proceed in their operations according to the instructions

with which they were for that case provided.

The army accordingly landed without opposition, at the village of Vedbeck, on the morning of the 16th of August; and, after some ineffectual attempts of the enemy, to annoy its left wing, by the fire of their gun-boats, and to impede its progress by sallies which were always repulsed with loss, it closely invested the town on the land-side. The fleet removing to an advanced anchorage, formed an impenetrable blockade by sea; at the same time, a proclamation was issued by the commanders, notifying to the inhabitants of Zealand the motives of their undertaking; the conduct that would be observed towards them; and an assurance that at any time when the demand of his Britannic majesty should be acceded to, hostilities should cease.

On the evening of the 2d of September, the land batteries, and the bomb and mortar vessels, opened a tremendous fire upon the town, and with such effect that in the course of a very short time, a general conflagration appeared to have taken place. The fire was returned but feebly from the ramparts of the town, and from the citadel and crown batteries. On the night of the 3d, the British fire was considerably slackened. This has been variously accounted for, some supposing that it was owing to the great expenditure of ammunition on the preceding night, and the apprehension that enough would not remain for the prosecution of the siege: others, that the British general expected that the impression already made, would produce proposals for capitulation. It was probably because the enemy adopted the first of

of these suppositions, that the second was not realized: they on the contrary conceived some hope, and were encouraged in their resistance, by the relaxation of our fire, which was however resumed with so much vigour and effect on the night of the 4th, that the next morning a trumpeter appeared at the British out-posts with a letter from the commandant of the town, containing the proposal of a truce for twenty-four hours, to give time to negotiate a capitulation which he was willing to conclude on the basis of no British troops being admitted within the city of Copenhagen. It should seem, however, either that that basis was not at first considered as admissible, or that it was accompanied by some other objectionable condition: for we find, that the capitulation was not signed until three days afterwards, viz. the 8th of September, when the British army took possession of the citadel, dock-yards, and batteries, dependent upon them. The British admiral immediately began rigging and fitting out the ships that filled the spacious basons where they were laid up in ordinary, and at the expiration of the term limited in the capitulation, they were all, together with the stores, timber, and every article of naval equipment, found in the arsenal, and storehouses, conveyed to England, where, with the exception of one line of battle ship, that grounded on the isle of Huen, and was destroyed, they all arrived safely in the last days of the month of October.

It was understood that the capitulation was not altogether approved by his majesty's government, and it must be evident to every body, that the officers who concluded it,

unless they did so in virtue of specific instructions, assumed powers that could belong to no commanders.—By stipulating to withdraw from Zealand in so short a time, they brought no small embarrassment upon their employers, if this expedition was to be considered not as a predatory attack upon an unoffending neutral, but as the first step of a great system of policy, calculated to thwart the views of France, and to maintain the just ascendancy of Great Britain; because with a view to the latter purpose, the mere possession of the Danish fleet was insufficient to protect the navigation of the English flag, to influence the wavering councils of Russia, and completely to disjoint the confederacy that was apprehended, and upon the prospect of which, this enterprise was originally undertaken, and subsequently justified, it would have been necessary to keep possession of Zealand. We believe that proposals for so doing, even after the signature of the capitulation, and without violating its conditions, were in agitation; but for some reasons that have never been explained, these proposals were not acted upon, and whatever was afterwards done, or attempted in that quarter, bore the appearance of a languor and irresolution, and want of system, which seemed to indicate a change in the policy of our cabinet, or at least a doubt as to the merits of that which they had hitherto pursued. So far from taking advantage of the conquest thus easily made of all Zealand, (the small castle of Cronenbourg alone excepted,) it seems to have been our object to hasten to leave the Danes at liberty to repair their losses, and to annoy us again

on that element from which they seemed, for a time at least, to have been driven. In the capitulation, no notice whatever was taken of the large quantity of shipping and naval stores that were in the merchant's docks: the consequence of which neglect was, that we had scarcely left the waters of Copenhagen, before a considerable number of armed vessels was prepared to act against us, and we have been informed that they actually drew up in line of battle, in front of the port of Copenhagen, when admiral Gambier's flag-ship was still in sight of the town. The losses suffered by our commerce, from this newly-created species of Danish naval force, were very considerable, and they were the more sensibly felt, because, under the apprehension of the turn, which might be given, during the ensuing winter, to the politics of the court of St. Petersburg, large purchases of hemp, timber, and other naval stores, had been made; these were sent home in single ships, in the confident expectation of having no danger to fear till they cleared the Categat, or that they would obtain ample protection before they reached the Sound; instead of which, they were for the most part captured by small privateers, from the isle of Bornholm, and those which escaped in that quarter, fell into the hands of the Danes, off Draco Point, where no adequate force had been stationed for their protection.

It seems to have been the prevailing belief of our government, that they could as easily allay, as they had excited the animosity of the Danish court, and that it was therefore unnecessary to take any precaution to ward off the effects which that animosity might reason-

ably be expected to produce. We find that Mr. Jackson, as soon as the capitulation was concluded, presented himself at the Danish out-posts, on the isle of Funen, in order to renew a negotiation to which he probably thought that the prince royal might be more inclined by the progress that had been made toward the conquest of his dominions. In this, however, he was disappointed, as, although the object of his appearance off Nyeborg, was well known to the prince, he was not allowed to land; and so strict was the determination of the Danes, to hold as little communication as possible with a British agent upon any subject whatever, that it was notified, about that time, to the officer commanding the squadron in the Belt, that he should not in future send his flags of truce within cannon-shot of the shore. Notwithstanding this rebuff, a fresh mission was afterwards sent to renew the attempt at negotiation, but with as little success. Mr. Merry, who was employed for this purpose, not having been able any more than his predecessor to draw the Danish government into any sort of intercourse with him.

As soon as the effect of the operation of our forces was known in England, a declaration was published by his majesty's government, setting forth the grounds on which the expedition was undertaken, and the sentiments which were still entertained towards Denmark, by his majesty. This declaration was afterwards laid before parliament, and became the ground-work of the defence set up by ministers when attacked, as they were most vigorously, on the policy of the whole undertaking. We refer our readers

ders to the debates upon this subject, which will be found in their proper place, where the sentiments and feelings of the different parties are sufficiently developed. As for ourselves, having thus far been satisfied with the narration of the historical facts, which we think worthy of being recorded, we shall, in conclusion of this chapter, submit the few following observations, which being divested of all party spirit, and personal bias of any description, will, we think, be found applicable to the subject, and conduce to the transmitting it to posterity in its true light.

It has always appeared to us, as we have before intimated, that in treating this subject, too much pains have been taken to prove the *intention* of Buonaparte to force Denmark, and, through that country and Russia, our ally Sweden, to enter into a grand Northern confederacy against England. More stress has perhaps been laid upon this point, because in the declaration issued by his majesty's ministers, it was asserted that specific information had been received to that effect, and it was probably thought by the opponents of ministers in parliament, that by calling upon them to produce this information, either an impression unfavourable to them might be made, if it was *not* forthcoming, or that some flaw might be found in it if it was, by which the policy of the undertaking might be invalidated. The information, although repeatedly called for, was not laid before parliament, from whence it was, as might be expected, inferred that none had been received that would appear satisfactory to the public. At other times it was urged in debate, that

it was immaterial to ascertain the designs of the enemy; that they must be obvious, and must of necessity tend to whatever was detrimental to the interests of Great Britain; but that on his means of executing them, must be determined the justice or injustice of our proceedings. Joining issue on this latter point, some of the friends of ministers admitted, that the notoriety of the case was sufficient, and that no argument or information need be produced to shew that Buonaparte would, if he could, enlist in his cause, even by force, if necessary, all the powers of Europe who yet remained neutral. Now to us it seems, that these two different statements are by no means irreconcilable one with the other, and consequently that some little inconsistency is involved in the argument that is built upon one of them. If the notoriety of the enemy's intentions were such as to be considered, and that by no mean judges, as indisputable, and by some, even as a sufficient ground for the whole proceeding, how could it by possibility happen that that notoriety should escape the notice of ministers, whose province it more especially is to keep a watchful eye to whatever affects the interests of the country? If this notoriety were so obvious, it could scarcely happen but that ministers would receive through some of their official and secret agents on the continent, specific information as to the time and mode of the enemy's carrying his schemes into effect. It would indeed be no small imputation upon the activity and address of those agents to suppose that they had not been attentive to the *state of affairs in the North, as described* in

in the beginning of this chapter, and that they should have failed to convey to their courts the information of events that were likely to arise out of them. Considering the more than suspicious conduct of Russia;—considering the sanguine expectations so loudly and so undisguisedly expressed, with a real or affected confidence, by the French agents, of their master's being able to accomplish his end, it would seem even extraordinary if some such information as announced by ministers, had not been in fact received by them; and with the knowledge they possessed of the sentiments and feelings of the Danish government, that information could hardly be thought to be without sufficient foundation. As to the nature and extent of it, and the expediency of making it public, we can only say that that is a question which must of necessity be left to the decision of the executive government. Our own opinion, upon this point, leads us to add that we have to complain rather of too much than too little disposition on the part of ministers to communicate to parliament the details of their transactions with foreign powers. We believe that too much facility in this respect has been shewn on former occasions; we are sure that an impression exists on the continent upon this subject, highly unfavourable to that confidential intercourse which it must be our wish to cultivate with different courts of Europe.

We conceive then that the intention of Buonaparte, being in unison with his interest, pointed immediately to the junction of the Danish forces to his own, in hostility to these kingdoms; and that, of the

execution of this intention, there could be no other doubt than that which attended its practicability, of which, we shall presently say a few words. But if there could remain, in the mind of any politician, the smallest difficulty in acquiescing in this proposition, it surely must be removed by the overtures that were made to the prince regent of Portugal, and which he had the fairness to communicate to the British government. In these the adhesion of Denmark to the French system, was announced both as the means, and as a motive for obtaining that of Portugal, and to both countries it was notified that measures must be immediately taken to exclude the British flag and manufactures from their respective ports. These overtures were with equal good faith and propriety, made known by the Portuguese government to that of England, as soon as they were received; and as there is strong reason to believe, that they were simultaneously made to the court of Denmark, the concealment of them, by that court, furnishes of itself no slight ground for suspecting that her disposition towards England, partook of much of the hostility in which they originated. This we perceive has likewise been abundantly manifested in the sundry overt acts specified at the beginning of this chapter: but with that class of our readers, who might be disposed to dissent from this opinion, it will be necessary to argue the question under another point of view. Admitting, say they, as a matter of course, the designs of Buonaparte, but denying that Denmark would have acquiesced in them, we maintain that he had not the means of perpetrating them
against

against their consent. Thus the matter is made to depend, not upon the more or less friendly disposition of Denmark, but upon the degree of strength or weakness by which she would, or would not have been able to defend her independence. Now, under this head, we consider it as most essential to a right and practical understanding of the subject, to make a distinction between the physical and the moral weakness that was likely to actuate the prince royal. As to the first, we may adduce, if our information be not very incorrect, the admission of his royal highness himself, and of his minister count Bernstorff, that they were altogether unable to prevent the French from gaining immediate possession of Holstein, Sleswig, and Jutland. Whether this would have led, as an immediate consequence, to the equally certain occupation by the enemy of Funen and Zealand, may furnish matter of speculation to military men. From an inspection of the map of the peninsula, and from a consideration of the stations of the respective armies, and their distance from the chief points of embarkation, we are led to believe that the principal, if not the only obstacle which the French would have met with in such an attempt, would be the presence of the English squadrons in the Belt. They could certainly have reached, from the line which they occupied between Hamburg and Lubeck, the ports of Newstadt, Kiel, Flensburg, and Apenrade, before the Danes; and as there was no military force whatever stationed in Funen, not even a garrison in the small fortress of Nyeborg, and very few, if any troops in Zealand, except the

garrisons of Copenhagen, and Cronburg, they would have had possession of all the craft for their conveyance along the eastern coast of the peninsula, and could have met with no resistance when they reached the opposite shores of Funen and Zealand. But we are inclined not to rely altogether upon this topic, because we consider the other included in the distinction abovementioned, as quite conclusive. Whoever is in the least acquainted with the politics of the Danish court, must know the importance attached by the present government of that country, to its German provinces, and must also know how great an influence over its whole proceedings would accrue to any foreign power that had obtained possession of them. He must know how very little chance there would be, when the French were masters of those provinces, that the prince royal would hesitate to accede, for the sake of recovering them, to whatever measures of hostility against Great Britain might be required of him. We have a ready and a very striking elucidation of this point, in the fact that when he was himself stationed in those provinces, at the head of the flower of his army, he, in the vain hope of securing them from foreign occupation, gave up to certain conquest every other part of his dominions, the commerce and the navigation of his subjects, in short, all the known sources of their prosperity, and of the subsistence of a large portion of them. This in fact was the consequence that forthwith ensued; and it cannot be doubted that if the policy which suggested the enterprise against Copenhagen had been continued as firmly

firmly and as extensively as the authors of it gave reason to expect, Zealand would not be at this moment under the government of the Danish crown, and Norway would be indebted still more than she is at present, to the moderation and forbearance of Great Britain for any share of her ancient prosperity which she might be able to enjoy.

But it has been said by these who perhaps attribute more firmness of character to the councils of Denmark, that she *might* have resisted the French, even after they were in possession of the duchies, and that she would have resisted them, had not England, by seizing her navy, deprived her of her principal means of defence. We attach little value to the argument, and for this reason: the Danes who well knew their weakness, and admitted that they had no means of resistance against the French, nevertheless denied the danger with which they were threatened, and which was obvious to the rest of the world; they refused to take any measures of precaution by which their defences might be strengthened, so that the French would not have had a naval force to contend with, but need only have taken possession of Copenhagen, and its dependencies, to have obtained their object of uniting all the maritime force of the Baltic against us. We see here a remarkable instance of the difficulties and the inconsistencies attending a predetermined resolution to impugn any particular measure upon mere party principles, without a reference to its real merits. The Danes say to the world, “we deny the notoriety of the enemy’s intention which you all admit and recognize, but we acknowledge our in-

ability to withstand those intentions, should they in fact exist.” Their advocates in England have said, “this notoriety is evident to the most simple and unenlightened observer, but we maintain that they had not only the intention of resisting, but the means also of so doing, until you deprived them of their fleet. There cannot surely be much doubt as to the degree of credit to be given to each of these parties: the Danes we should imagine must know, better even than those who espouse their cause the most warmly, their own intentions, and their means of executing them. Still however it is argued, there could never exist a plea of necessity on the score of danger for Great Britain acting as she has done: for what material difference could be produced against her, by the addition to the enemy’s navy of sixteen sail of the line, and as many frigates and smaller vessels? Have we not on former occasions shewn, that this very Danish navy, which is now so much an object of dread, could not offer the smallest impediment to the victorious career of the British flag?—Could we indeed admit that this numerical increase of the enemy’s forces were, abstractedly taken, to have been the only inconvenience or danger resulting from the possession of Copenhagen by the French, so strong do we feel in the supremacy of our navy, that we might not perhaps have thought necessary a measure of such great and extensive consequence, as that which we are discussing. But, believing as we do, that the sixteen sail of the line formed only a part of the danger against which it was incumbent upon ministers to provide, and considering the circumstances of the political

political state of Europe, to which we have more than once made allusion in this chapter, it appears to us that they would have incurred a most fearful responsibility, if knowing what they knew, and apprehending what they had so much reason to apprehend, they had neglected to *avert* the storm that was gathering round them, and we know of no better method by which they could have done so than that which they employed. If there should still be those who are prepared to dissent from these opinions, we would ask only the following questions, upon the issue of which, the merits or demerits of our government must altogether rest. Can it really be supposed that Russia, but for the expedition against Copenhagen, would have remained in a state of neutrality to this country, and have withstood that fatal infatuation by which her sovereign has been prompted to aid and abet Buonaparte in his most atrocious acts of tyranny and usurpation? Would not the hostility and influence of Russia, in conjunction with those of France, have ensured the combination of the three Baltic navies against us? What would have been the feelings of this country, if, at some after-period, when engaged in other interesting pursuits, the campaign in Portugal, or in Spain, or possibly some indispensable measures of defence on our western coast, or in Ireland, we should have had farther to provide against the hostilities of forty or fifty sail of the line, accompanied by a powerful land-force in the North Sea? Would, under such circumstances, ministers have been justified against the reproaches of the public, and of their own conscien-

ces, by the plea now urged against them, that they had thought of no other danger than the sixteen sail of the line?

It has been said again, that the conduct of the Danish court, at this period, ought not to be judged of with a reference to any former event, or portion of its general policy; that its having joined in a hostile confederacy against Great Britain in 1801, ought not to be taken as presumptive evidence of its intention to do the same thing six years afterwards. If we could so far shut our eyes to the history of our own times, as to abstract this one transaction, both in its origin, its progress, and its consequences, from every other that had come to our knowledge, we might perhaps assent to this proposition. But as a country, like an individual, naturally claims the benefit of any favourable interpretation to which its general policy may give rise, so, we apprehend, must she submit to any imputation which can be fairly deducible from the same source; and we must strongly maintain, in favour of the unblemished fame of our public morals, which has been, on this occasion, so violently, and, as we think, unjustly traduced, that the circumstance of Denmark's having, in 1801, so far yielded to the influence of a third power, as to join in hostilities against us, avowedly at the suggestion of that power, and in contradiction to its own professed wishes and interests, does afford most substantial ground for concluding that she would again do so, when urged to it by a power of greater and more impending magnitude. We do not see indeed how it is possible, in arguing the question, to lose sight of this probability;

bability; and we are informed, that the prince royal was so well aware of the influence which it must have against him, that he excused his conduct on the former occasion, on the score of its not having been voluntary, but forced upon him by the emperor Paul; and vindicated his present intentions, on the ground of no such exterior influence upon them being to be apprehended. Now to us it appears, on considering the circumstances of the two periods, that the influence of Buonaparte was likely to be still more conclusive than that of the emperor Paul was admitted to have been (taking their intentions and indifference about their menaces to be the same), because Denmark might, at that time, have resisted, with the assistance of a British squadron, any attack on her capital, and there was no Russian army at hand to threaten her continental provinces; whereas, in 1807, nothing could prevent the French from overrunning those provinces, as soon as they, from whatever motive, determined so to do.

In the same spirit of impartiality which dictated the foregoing observations, we must in justice say, that the system according to which we think the Danish war not only justifiable but highly commendable, was not improved to the extent of which it was capable. We consider as highly impolitic, the terms of the capitulation of Copenhagen; the attempt to negotiate with Denmark, after she had unequivocally expressed her determination to reject all terms of reconciliation, as undignified; and the abandonment of the island of Zealand, from the

re-occupation of which the terms of the capitulation did not preclude us, as having been productive of nearly as much evil as we derived benefit from the original undertaking.

If as historians, not of the British empire only, but of the passing events in the political world, we should be called upon to say, whether, placing ourselves in the predicament of the Danish government, we should have recommended them to make the sacrifice that was demanded, our answer must depend upon a view of the terms on which the demand was made. If it had been made abruptly, and unaccompanied by any other proposals which might render it at once conformable to the interests and inoffensive to the feelings of the Danish nation, we should say no. But as we are told, from unquestionable authority, that, with reference to the point of feeling, it was left to the Danish government to prescribe the manner of the transaction, we conceive that the INTERESTS of that nation would have been better consulted by adhering to a policy, by which their principal dominions, their colonies, their commerce, and their navigation, would have been preserved entire, and independent of the yoke of France, than by forming that connection by which all these objects have been sacrificed, great and most oppressive burdens incurred, and by which the prosperity of Denmark, even of those very provinces, in the vain hope of preserving which, the remainder were sacrificed, has been injured beyond the power of reparation.

CHAP. XV.

Partitions of power among conquering princes or military chiefs, not a novelty.—Projected partition of Europe at the conferences at Tilsit, between Buonaparte, and the Emperor Alexander.—Measures taken by Buonaparte for carrying his design into execution.—Consolidation of his power at home and abroad.—Flatters, cajoles, and at the same time, bridles more and more the French nation.—Continental blockade.—This a pretext for extending his conquests.—His intrigues in Spain.—Journey to Italy—And Invasion of Portugal.

HUMAN nature being at all times, and in all places, the same, the conduct of men is often found to be similar, in similar circumstances. Partitions of power and territory have been made on sundry occasions, as we learn from history in antient times, among sovereign princes and other chiefs, at the head of immense armies; who afterwards, on the very first favourable opportunity, quarrelled, attacked, and destroyed one another. Thus Julius Cæsar became perpetual dictator, and Octavius, emperor of Rome. It was thus, that in the decline of the Roman empire, the most powerful governors of provinces first made a partition of the imperial dominions among themselves, and afterwards determined by the sword, which should wear the purple. It was on the same principle of mutual aggrandisement, that peace was concluded between Buonaparte and the Russian emperor, Alexander, who, not recollecting the danger of destroying every barrier between himself, and such a man as the ruler of France, so powerful, so unprin-

cipled, and of such insatiable ambition, fell into the snares of the Italian, with an imbecility bordering on insanity. The truth is, the youthful mind and conduct of Alexander, naturally weak, and prone withal to sensual gratification, was moulded at will by favourites who stamped it alternately with the impression of their own opposite characters and interests. Ever since the conclusion of the reign of Catherine the Great, there had been at St. Petersburg, what was called an anti-commercial party, in other words, a faction inimical to England: this party was composed chiefly of French emigrants, and Frenchmen become subjects of Russia by long residence. These men insinuated themselves into many situations that gave them opportunities of exercising their talents, and indulging their natural inclination to intrigue; particularly those of tutors or preceptors in noble families. They breathed all the national enmity of France towards England; though sometimes foiled, they constantly renewed their attacks; and after the peace of Tilsit,

sit, finding that Alexander had suffered himself to be captivated by Buonaparte, they improved every favourable occurrence to attach him more and more to France. Tutors by this faction, he gave out, in a *proclamation or declaration**, as his principal motive, or, "that which most sensibly touched his heart," for joining in a maritime confederation against England, that she had harassed the Russian trade. His other grounds of complaint were: that the British cabinet had refused to accept his offered mediation for peace between France and England; the seizure of the Danish fleet; and that England instead of bearing a part in the late war against France, instigated by herself, and which was her own cause, had, for her own selfish ends, sent out expeditions to Buenos Ayres, Sicily, Naples, and Egypt.—There was none of these grounds, except the last, that was in any degree even plausible.—Austria and Prussia, too were obliged to declare war against English commerce: but they had the modesty and good sense not to accompany their declarations with any grounds for this conduct.

The emperor of Russia farther declares in his proclamation, "that he annuls for ever, every preceding convention between England and Russia, and particularly that entered into in 1801. He proclaims anew the principles of the armed neutrality, that monument of the wisdom of the empress Catherine, and engages never to recede from that system." Most improvident declaration! Either he must one

day disavow this, or be for ever at war with his natural ally. How great the contrast! How direct the opposition between this, and the declaration of Russia against France, in September 1806!† In an ukase of November 1806, the government of France is called an *usurpation*.—Though the emperor was seduced by the promises and cajoleries of Buonaparte, the Russian nation remained friendly to the English; though by an ukase of the 10th of November, 1807, an embargo was laid on all English ships in the harbours of Russia. But, through the favour of the inhabitants, and even the officers of the revenue, the English were apprised of this beforehand so that they had time to set sail, and make their escape: which they did, with a favourable wind, to the number of eighty sail, with their cargoes, and arrived all of them safely in British harbours.

That a partition of Europe was carved out, and settled between Buonaparte and Alexander, in their conferences at Tilsit, cannot be doubted. His majesty, Napoleon, in his speech to the legislative body at the opening of one of their sessions, in August 1807, says:‡ "France is united to the *people* of Germany, by the laws of the confederation of the Rhine; to those of the *Spains*, of Holland, of Switzerland, and the *Italies*, by the laws of our federative system. Our new relations with Russia are cemented by the reciprocal esteem of these two grand nations."—In the same speech, speaking of Alexander, he calls him

* State Papers, p. 761.

† See State Papers, Vol. XLVIII. 1806, p. 799.

‡ *Moniteur*, 17th August.

the powerful emperor of the NORTH. By this federative system, of which Buonaparte is the absolute head and ruler, all the west of Europe, with the isles belonging to Italy and the transmarine dominions of Spain, for this is implied in the *Spains* and *Italies*, belongs to himself. He makes no mention of the sovereigns of those countries whose power is intended to be only temporary and nominal, but only of the people. What he calls a *federative system*, on this occasion, he has since denominated the *Great Empire*. In short, according to Buonaparte's views and designs, there are but two independent nations in Europe,—two great empires.—The one under the dominion of the powerful emperor of the NORTH, and the other under his own. The arrangement agreed on at Tilsit, has been stated in a *Corruna* gazette, August 1808: "Buonaparte, or, as he affects to be called, Napoleon, to seize all that part of the continent of Europe, which would extend in one line from the mouth of the Vistula to Corfu*, and confined in the other directions by the Baltic, the Ocean, the Mediterranean, and the Adriatic. Russia was to hold the rest." In this statement of the partition, Turkey in Europe is not excepted: it is probable that Buonaparte, who was aware of the long entertained designs of Russia, and the eager desire of the archduke Constantine to wear a crown, deemed it politic, for the present, to let the cabinet of St. Petersburg indulge its fancies.

In pursuance of this project, it remained for Buonaparte to take

possession of Etruria, the states of the church, the Hanseatic towns, and Denmark; and to subdue Spain, Portugal, and finally Austria. And, while he meditated the extension of his conquests, it was necessary in the first place, to secure the possession of those he had already made, among which, France herself ought to be comprehended, and by all means, to prevent insurrection and revolt, both at home and abroad.—As to the French, he set himself to manage them by gratifying their national vanity, and feeding their hopes, while he fastened more and more around their necks the rope of despotism. To shew that the interests of the capital still occupied a place in his mind, even amidst campaigns and battles, he issued a decree from his camp at Warsaw, January 13, 1807, for the construction of a new bridge on the Seine, in front of the *Champ de Mars*, the enlargement of quays, and the excavation of four common sewers, for receiving the contents of the other sewers of Paris. A triumphant arch at the Thuilleries was completed on the 1st of December, and, about the same time, a magnificent fount in front of the School of Medicine. Affecting to believe the professions of the French, when he was at the distance of 500 leagues, sincere, he says, in his speech to his senate, already quoted, "You are a good and a great people;"—*vous êtes un bon et grand peuple*. He briefly stated, or rather hinted at, the measures that had been taken, and institutions established, or to be established, for the promotion of agriculture and the arts, the revival

* Situate very nearly in the same longitude.

of commerce and general industry; leaving what was farther to be communicated on these heads to his ministers. Mollien, the minister of the French treasury, or exchequer, in the printed budget, as we would say, for 1807, congratulates his emperor on this subject in the following terms: "Your majesty, sire, has protected your people from both the scourge and burthen of war. Your armies have added to their harvest of glory one of foreign contributions, which has ensured their support, their clothing, and their pay." This last compliment, indeed, had nothing in it of the exaggeration of flattery. During the whole of the campaign, or rather campaigns, of 1807, in the North, the treasury of Paris was overflowing. A large sum, exclusive of the foreign or exterior exactions for the maintenance of the troops, the splendid establishments of the generals and the gratification of private cupidity, was thrown into the list of ways and means, in order to favour an idea that had been publicly insinuated, that foreign tribute would one day exonerate the masters of the world from the burthens they now bore; just as in the history of the Romans, the military at all times, and at one period the whole states of Italy, were exempted from taxation. In the budget of 1807, the whole of the receipts of the treasury for the preceding year, was stated at 986,992,539 livres; but this printed account is generally supposed to be greatly short of what was actually collected: which has been estimated by some at 50, and by others at not less than 55 millions sterling.

In the report of the minister of war, of July 1807, the number of

Prussian prisoners, taken by the French in the war with Prussia, 1806-7, is estimated at 5,179 officers, and 123,418 privates and subalterns: the number of killed at about 50,000. There is a very natural transition from this exulting report of the minister of war, to that of Visconti, one of the directors of the Imperial Museum of Arts. It records, as the spoil collected in the North by the *Protector of the Arts*, 350 paintings; 242 rare and precious MSS. many of them oriental; 50 statues; 80 busts; 192 articles of bronze, armour, &c.

At the same time that Buonaparte used every means for flattering French vanity, and feeding the hopes of a sanguine and volatile people, he was anxious to destroy any remains they possessed of liberty, and to render the form of government purely monarchical. By a *senatus-consultum* of the 19th August, communicated to the legislative body on the 18th of September, the tribunate was abolished, and the members of this, still retaining their former salaries undiminished, transferred into the legislative body: committees of which were thenceforth to do the business of the tribunes. It was possible that a conjuncture might arise, which might strike out a spark of liberty, and even kindle a flame of patriotism among the tribunes, a kind of representatives, or advocates of the people. But there was no danger of such an accident happening in the senate. The princes of the blood, that is, the blood of Buonaparte, are members of the senate by their quality: the great dignitaries of the state, officially. And to this body, are associated the generals of division detached

detached from foreign service: so that all these classes taken together, possess almost a numerical preponderancy in the senate. The meetings of the senate are always private. Strangers may be admitted to those of the legislative body; but not to those of the senate. This last, during the whole double campaign in the North, was not once assembled.

According to the constitution, the judges were chosen for life. But by a *senatus-consultum* of the 12th of October this year, it was enacted, that they should undergo a probation of five years, and then be continued, or dismissed. A commission was also created for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of the judges in being, that the emperor might remove such as should be pronounced unfit for their stations. In all political cases, and all cases of alleged fraud and evasion, the authority of the ordinary courts was superseded by special tribunals: one of which, consisting of three judges appointed by the emperor, was established in each department.

The common objects of fiscal regulations, and the political dominion of the conscription, and of espionage, placed all offices of profit or trust, throughout the empire, that is, France, Italy, and the Low Countries, in the hands of Frenchmen. In the countries, nominally allied to France, which were treated with less lenity than the territories annexed to the empire, public authority was everywhere exercised by Frenchmen. Not only were the government and civil employments in the kingdom of Westphalia administered exclusively by Frenchmen; but the Napoleon code, that

is, a government on the plan of that of France, and the French language established in its courts. In every thing, France gave the ton, and was held to be a model of excellence. In one of the numbers of the Westphalian *Moniteur*, the French are called "*la noblesse du genre humain*." Clerks were draughted from the post-offices of Paris to conduct similar establishments in Hamburg and Dantzic. The custom-house officers of Bourdeaux and Nants regulated the whole southern coast of the Baltic. For the purpose of excluding the English commerce, as was given out, and probably still more for that of retaining those parts in subjection, French troops lined the whole coast of Holland. Lewis Buonaparte, acceding, of course, to the desire of his brother, in shutting the ports of Holland against the English, was nevertheless believed to be too indulgent to the trading nation on whom he was imposed. Napoleon therefore, after a severe reprimand, ordered him not to let the fishing-boats, by means of which a smuggling trade was carried on with the English, go to sea, without having in each a soldier, who should make a report of their proceedings.

Buonaparte, for the establishment of his influence and dominion in Germany, demanded in marriage for his brother Jerome, whom he had torn from his American wife, a daughter of the elector, or king of Saxony. The princess firmly resisted this project, and rejected the proposal with abhorrence. After this, Jerome was married to the princess Catharine of Wirtemberg.

In both Westphalia and Bavaria, the men proper for bearing arms, were

were organized into national guards, and drilled and trained with the greatest diligence and activity. Nor did Buonaparte hesitate to initiate the Bavarian generals in all the secrets or principles of the French tactics. He had great confidence in the king and court of Bavaria. He considered them as the rivals and enemies of the Austrians, against whom he designed in due time to employ them. For he could plainly perceive that Austria was not to be brought under his subjection without a struggle. She was then, and had ever since the peace of Presburg been very actively employed in festering a military spirit, and reviving public credit. The French troops were not withdrawn from Silesia, or other parts of Prussia. The Austrian fortress of Brannau, that had been retained contrary to the treaty of Presburg, was at last restored in October 1807; but the Austrian territory on the right bank of the Ilonzo was not. In exchange for this, by a treaty concluded at Fontainebleau in that month, the Austrians found it convenient to accept the town and district of Montfalcone, on the left bank of that river; though, as the Austrians affirm,* this was not equal in value to the tenth part of the territory ceded on the right of the Ilonzo.

Some of the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit were disclosed so early as the latter part of August. The mouths of the Cattaro were evacuated by the Russians, and put into the hands of the French; and French troops were carried by ships belonging to Russia, though yet professing peace and amity towards

England, from Otranto to the seven isles in the Ionian sea, whose independence had been recognized in a treaty between the Sublime Porte and Russia. All the seaport towns of Italy, those of the ecclesiastical states not excepted, were occupied by French troops, under the pretence of preventing their commerce with England. On the same pretence of waging war with the commerce of England, and enforcing the continental blockade, for the purpose of compelling the common enemy to make a maritime peace, large bodies of troops were marched to Boulogne, to Toulon, to Bourdeaux, and above all to Bayonne.

The treaty of Tilsit was hardly concluded, when Buonaparte turned his eyes towards the west of Europe, and resolved on the subjugation of Portugal and Spain. Or, perhaps, it was at first his design, not directly or formally to subvert the thrones of these kingdoms; but under the veil of alliance and union, to reduce them to the same total dependence on himself, as the confederation of the Rhine, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy. Indeed, it would appear that he had some eye to this extension of his conquests, when he called the flower of the Spanish troops, as we have just seen, to Germany. He fomented, through Beauharnois, his ambassador at the court of Madrid, discord in the royal family of Spain; that he might assume to himself the arbitration of their differences. The ambassador suggested to the prince of Asturias, the idea of intermarrying with a princess related to the emperor Napoleon. The anxiety of the prince to avoid another con-

* Austrian Manifesto, April 1809.

section, into which an attempt was made to force him, with a lady selected for him by his greatest enemy, the favourite at once of the queen and the king, and on that account alone the object of his aversion, induced him to acquiesce in the proposition of Beauharnois; with the reservation that it was to meet with the approbation of his royal parents; and he wrote a letter, signifying his wishes, to the French emperor. The clandestine communication between the prince of Asturias, and other circumstances artfully prepared, gave colour to an accusation of the innocent prince. A few days after he wrote that letter, the prince of Asturias was arrested and confined in the monastery of St. Laurence. On the 31st of October, all the members of the different councils of state being assembled, a declaration by the king was read, of a discovery that the prince of Asturias had formed a conspiracy for dethroning him. He had been surprised, it was said, in his own apartments, with the cyphers of his correspondence; which were laid before the council of Castille, with instructions to them to investigate the whole matter. The whole Spanish nation instantly suspected that the pretended conspiracy was an infernal calumny fabricated by the *Prince of the Peace*, Don Emanuel Godoy, for the purpose of removing the only obstacle that then opposed his audacious ambition.

The imprisonment of the prince of Asturias, and the decree fulminated against his royal person, produced an effect quite contrary to the expectations of the favourite;

who now, being afraid, thought proper to recede, and to mediate a reconciliation between the royal parents and their son. He forged penitential letters, November 5, to both the king and queen, and made the prince of Asturias, while a prisoner, sign them.* There is nothing in the confessions of the prince, of a very heinous nature; and all that they can be fairly supposed to allude to, is the step he had taken, in writing to Napoleon, without the king's knowledge, on the subject of the projected marriage. But a decree that had been addressed, November 3, to archbishops, bishops, prelates, and all the clergy, both secular and irregular, for a solemn thanksgiving to God for the king's deliverance, was calculated to preserve the idea, that the prince had formed or entered into a conspiracy against his father's government, if not his life. On the same day that the prince's letters were received by the king and queen, November 5, a royal edict was addressed to the governor *ad interim* of the council of Castille, declaring that the voice of nature having disarmed the hand of vengeance, the king had been moved by pity, and the intercession of the queen, to pardon his penitent son, who had given information against the authors of the horrible design in contemplation.†

Such was the state of affairs, when a French courier arrived at the royal palace of St. Laurence, with a treaty concluded and signed at Fontainebleau, on the 27th of October, by don Eugenio Isquierdo, as plenipotentiary of his catholic majesty, and marshal Duroc, in the name of the emperor of the French.

* See these letters, State Papers, page 753.

† Vide State Papers, page 752.

By this treaty, it was agreed, among other articles, that the province of Entre Minho y Duero, with the city of Oporto, should be made over in entire property and sovereignty to the king of Etruria, with the title of king of Northern Lusitania. The province of Alentejo, and the kingdom of the Algarves, in entire property and sovereignty, to the prince of Peace, to be by him enjoyed under the title of prince of the Algarves. The provinces of Beira, Tras los Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura, were to remain undisposed of, until there should be a general peace. The kingdom of Northern Lusitania, and the principality of the Algarves, were to acknowledge as their protector, his catholic majesty, the king of Spain, and in no case to make peace or war without his consent. In case of the provinces of Beira, Tras los Montes, and Portuguese Estremadura, held in sequestration, devolving at a general peace to the house of Braganza, in exchange for Gibraltar, Trinidad, and other colonies, which the English had conquered from Spain and her allies: the new sovereign of these provinces was to have, with respect to his catholic majesty, the same obligations as the king of Northern Lusitania, and to hold them on the same conditions. His majesty the king of Etruria ceded the kingdom of Etruria, in full property and sovereignty, to

his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy. By a secret convention, it was agreed that French troops should be admitted into Spain, where they were to be joined by bodies of Spanish troops, and march into Portugal. The troops to be subsisted and maintained by Spain, during their march through that country, but to be paid by France. The main body of the army to be under the orders of the commander of the French troops: nevertheless, it was added, should the king of Spain, or the prince of the Peace, think fit to join the said body, the French troops, with the general commanding them, were to be subject to their order. It is probable that Buonaparte was under no hesitation in paying them this compliment.* Another body of French troops, to the number of 40,000, was to be assembled at Bayonne by the 20th of November next, at the latest, to be ready to enter Spain, for the purpose of proceeding to Portugal, in case the English should send reinforcements there, or menace it with aggression.†

While bodies of French troops poured into Spain, or advanced towards it, Buonaparte set out on a journey to Italy from Fontainebleau, November 15, and arrived at Milan, on the 21st. The intention of this journey had been announced in all his gazettes. It was preceded by great

* When Buonaparte learnt how popular the prince of Asturias was in Spain, and how the king had pardoned his supposed offence, this compliment was transferred to that prince. He took him under his protection, adorned him with the grand cross of the legion of honour, and appointed him generalissimo of the combined French and Spanish army, destined for the invasion of Portugal: thus, at once flattering and dishonouring him.

† Exposition of the Practices and Machinations which led to the Usurpation of the Crown of Spain, &c. &c. By Don Pedro Cevallos, first secretary of State and Dispatches to His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.

preparation and parade, and attracted the eyes of all Europe. And when this journey was combined with the occupation of the seven isles, from whence there is so short and easy a passage to Albania, and the mouths of the Cattaro, it was very generally imagined, that a concert had been entered into, between Napoleon and the emperor Alexander, for an immediate attack on Turkey, and fixing the destinies of Europe. But it appears almost certain that he had no other object than to divert the attention of Europe from his designs against Spain and Portugal: for he did nothing in Italy suitable to the air of importance that was studiously given to his journey to that interesting peninsula—nothing of any consequence that might not have been done by his authority, without his presence. The queen-regent of Etruria, as might well be imagined, acceded to the arrangement that had been made for the establishment of her family in Portugal, without a murmur. In a proclamation which she published in the name of her son, it was declared that in consequence of an arrangement between the king of Spain and Napoleon, emperor of France and king of Italy, the kingdom of Etruria had been disposed of otherwise than at present, and absolved the Tuscans from their oath of allegiance.

At Milan, Buonaparte received the homage of the Italians in every part of the peninsula. The inhabitants of Tuscany swore allegiance to Napoleon: under whose influence, it was stated in the gazette of Florence, Etruria might expect to

be roused from that lethargy into which it had been sunk for some time. The aged elector, now king of Bavaria, including the Tyrol, with his spouse, came also to Milan; thus doing homage, as a kind of vassal, to Napoleon. Eugene Beauharnois, the viceroy, was appointed Buonaparte's successor in the kingdom of Italy, under certain restrictions or reservations, in certain contingent cases, closely connecting that kingdom with the crown of France. Count Melzi was created duke of Lodi. From Naples, Buonaparte went to Venice, where he gave orders for some improvements, both for the defence of the city, and the promotion of commerce. He returned to Paris in January 1808, by the way of Lyons, under the title of the count of Venice, bringing in his train the late queen-regent of Etruria and her young son.

After the peace of Tilsit, Buonaparte demanded of the court of Lisbon, 1. To shut up the ports of Portugal against England. 2. To detain all Englishmen residing in Portugal. 3. To confiscate all English property; denouncing war in case of a refusal. And, without waiting for an answer, he gave orders for detaining all Portuguese merchant-ships that were in the ports of France. The prince-regent of Portugal, hoping to ward off the storm, acceded to the shutting up of his ports; but refused to comply with the other two demands, as being contrary to the principles of the public law, and to the treaties that subsisted between the two nations. The court of Portugal then began to adopt measures for securing its retreat to

the Portuguese dominions in South America. For that purpose, the prince-regent ordered all ships of war fit to keep the sea, to be fitted out; and also gave warning of what was intended to the English, directing them to sell their property and leave Portugal; in order thus to avoid an effusion of blood, which, in all probability, would have proved useless. He resolved also to comply, if possible, with the views of the emperor of the French, in case he should not allow himself to be softened down to more moderate pretensions. But Buonaparte peremptorily insisted, not only on the shutting up of the ports, but on the imprisonment of all British subjects, the confiscation of their property, and a dereliction of the project of a retreat to America. The prince-regent, when he had reason to believe that all the English, not naturalized in the country, had taken their departure from Portugal, and that all English property had been sold, and even its amount exported, adopted the resolution to shut up the ports against England, and even to comply with the other demands of France; declaring, however, at the same time, that should the French troops enter Portugal, he was firmly resolved to remove the seat of government to Brazil, the most important and best defended part of his dominion.*

It had been frequently stated to the cabinet of Lisbon by the English ambassador, lord Strangford, that the king of Great Britain, in agreeing not to resent the exclusion of

British commerce from the ports of Portugal, had gone to the utmost extent of forbearance; that, in making this concession to the peculiar circumstances of the prince-regent's situation, his majesty had done all that friendship could justly require; and that a single step beyond this line of modified hostility, must necessarily lead to the extremity of actual war. Nevertheless, the prince-regent, in the fond hope of preserving Portugal by conciliating France, on the 8th of November, signed an order for detaining the few British subjects, and of the very inconsiderable portion of British property that yet remained at Lisbon. On the publication of this order, lord Strangford removed the arms of England from the gates of his residence, demanded his passports, presented a final remonstrance against the recent conduct of the court of Lisbon, and proceeded, November 17, to a British squadron, commanded by sir Sydney Smith, who immediately, on the suggestion of lord Strangford, established a most rigorous blockade at the mouth of the Tagus. A few days thereafter, the intercourse between the court of Lisbon and the British ambassador was renewed. Lord Strangford, under due assurances of protection and security, proceeded to Lisbon on the 27th: when he found the prince-regent wisely directing all his apprehension to a French army, which had entered Portugal, and was on its march to Lisbon, and all his hopes to an English fleet. The object of this march he was at no loss to

* Manifesto, or justificatory exposition of the conduct of the court of Portugal, &c. Rio Janeiro, May 1, 1808.

understand: for Buonaparte had declared in his journals, "That the house of Braganza had ceased to reign." Lord Strangford promised to his royal highness, on the faith of his sovereign, that the British squadron before the Tagus should be employed to protect his retreat from Lisbon, and his voyage to the Brazils. A decree was published, November 28, in which the prince-regent announced his intention of retiring to the city of Janeiro until the conclusion of a general peace, and of appointing a regency to administer the government at Lisbon, during his royal highness's absence from Europe.*

On the morning of November 29, the Portuguese fleet set sail from the Tagus, with the prince of Brazil and the whole of the royal family of Braganza on board, together with many of his faithful counsellors and adherents, as well as other persons attached to his present fortunes. The fleet consisted of eight sail of the line, four large frigates, several armed brigs, sloops, and corvettes, and a number of Brazil ships; amounting in all to about 36 sail. While they passed through the British squadron, our ships fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned with an equal number. The friendly meeting of the two fleets, at a juncture so critical and important, was a most in-

teresting and affecting, as well as a grand scene. Four English ships of the line were sent by the British admiral, to accompany the royal family to Brazil.†

The Portuguese fleet had not left the Tagus, when the French, with their Spanish auxiliaries, appeared on the hills above Lisbon, under the command of general Junot, who had formerly resided for several years at the court of Portugal, in the character of an ambassador from France. Though the Portuguese had long been under an apprehension of a visit from the French, they were surprised by their sudden arrival. The court of Portugal had always considered the march of an army through the mountains of Beira, as a matter of extreme difficulty, if not impracticable, especially in the winter season. They never dreamt that their invaders would advance by any other route than the course of the Tagus. The entrance of the French troops into Portugal was not known at Lisbon, till their advanced guard had reached Abrantes. The retreat of the royal family from Lisbon was, of course, a matter of extreme precipitation. Junot did not meet with any more opposition on his entrance into the capital, than when he passed, on his march, the Portuguese frontier‡. The greatest professions were made on the part

* State Papers, page 775.

† London Gazette, December 19, 1807.

‡ When the French came to the frontier of Portugal, the Spanish governor of Badajoz wrote to the marquis of Alorno, commander at Elvas, a city in the province of Tras los Montes, to the following effect: "A Spanish and French army is about to enter Portugal through your province. I wish to know whether they may expect to be received as friends or as enemies." To this letter, the marquis laconically replied, "We are unable to entertain you as friends, or to resist you as enemies. I have the honour to be, &c."

of the French army, and nation, of friendship and affection for the people of Portugal. Nevertheless, the inhabitants of Lisbon were disarmed; they were inhibited from assembling together to the number of more than ten at a time; cannon were placed in all the streets and squares; very heavy contributions were imposed for the support and maintenance of the French, with

their Spanish auxiliaries: and, in a word, the French system of governing subdued countries was completely established.

After Portugal had fallen under the dominion of France, the valuable island of Madeira was committed to the protection of British troops; and to be restored to Portugal on the conclusion of a general peace.

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1st. **T**HE following official communication was made public at the American coffee-houses :—

"SIR, *Downing-street, Jan 1.*

"I have the honour of acquainting you, for the information of the merchants concerned in the trade with America, that the treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, between his majesty and the United States, was yesterday signed by commissioners, respectively appointed for that purpose by both governments. The treaty will be immediately transmitted to America; but, until the ratification on both sides shall be exchanged, it cannot be made public.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) "HOWICK.

"Philip Sansom, Esq.
Chairman to the Committee of American Merchants."

2. A curious wedding took place at Holyhead, where the bride was first churched, then married, and, thirdly, had her child christened!

3. About two o'clock, a gentleman came from Hungerford, in a post-chaise, to the Globe-inn, Newbury, where he ordered another chaise to take him to Andover.

When he arrived at the Star-inn, Andover, he took a bottle of wine; in the evening, he walked to the Catharine-wheel at that place, to wait, as he said, for the mail coach, and, in company with some other gentlemen, drank a glass of brandy and water. About eleven o'clock at night they were talking about children; the gentleman said, "He had nine children, and no one knew what trouble they were but those who experienced it," and immediately left the room; within a minute the company were alarmed by the report of a pistol; they immediately went to the door, and discovered that the gentleman had shot himself in the right temple, and was quite dead.

In the Surrey calendar there is the following unusual entry :—
"Sarah Smither, committed the 3d of January, 1807, by the rev. W. Roberts, charged, on her own confession, with repeated acts of incontinency, for six months."—The frail fair-one is in Guildford house of correction, to hard labour.

The learned "Francis Moore, physician," in his "*Vox Stellarum*, or loyal almanack, for the year of human redemption, 1807," has the following notable remark :—April 27. Near this time the Turkish emperor dies; or, it may be, hides his head: his people are tumultuous; if

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if he can save his life, let him ;—*I give him fair warning of it.*"

4. About 12 o'clock, one of the arches of Haydon bridge, Northumberland, 95 feet in span, fell in with a most tremendous crash, at the time that a number of people were going over it to church. One man sunk with the ruins to a depth of 40 feet; by which his thigh was fractured, and he was otherwise much bruised.

On Christmas-day, owing to a heavy swell in the river Conway, the boat conveying the Irish mail, with eight passengers, the coachman, guard, and a youth about fifteen years of age, (in all fifteen in number, including the boatman,) was upset, and only two persons were saved.

At Liverpool, on Saturday se'nnight between twelve and one o'clock at noon, as captain Alexander Grierson was walking arm in arm with a friend in Paradise-street, two carts going at a quicker rate than usual, in opposite directions, came in contact with each other at the corner of the street. Mr. Grierson, who was close to one of them, attempted to spring from it, failed in his effort, and fell; when the cart passed over his head, and he expired in about ten minutes. The owner of one of the carts, riding in it at the time, was thrown out by the violence of the concussion, and the cart passed over his body.

The following dreadful accident happened to John Fishlock, coachman of the Bristol and Birmingham mail-coach, on Monday night last, within a few miles of Thornbury, in Gloucestershire:—The coach was going at a brisk rate; when the guard observed the driver to fall off his seat between the horses.

He immediately got down and endeavoured to stop them, but in vain; but luckily succeeded in regaining his seat behind the coach, till the animals slackened their pace; when he drove the coach in safety to Thornbury, where he procured a horse, and immediately proceeded to the place where the unfortunate man fell, whom he took up and conveyed back; surgical assistance was instantly procured; but it was fruitless, as one of the wheels had passed over his neck, and it is supposed killed him on the spot.

A middle-aged man of respectability, who resided in Orange-street, Leicester-square, put a period to his existence a few days since, under circumstances which rendered the act truly extraordinary. He had for a length of time paid his addresses to a female of very respectable connections, and the wedding-day was agreed on. He had been with the intended bride the night preceding the day fixed, and every preparation was made for the event. The intended bride repaired to St. Martin's church with her friends at the hour appointed, but no bridegroom appeared. After waiting a considerable time, they repaired to the house of the lover, and were informed that he had not been seen that day. On going into his apartment, however, the wretched man was discovered with his throat cut, and quite dead.

A short time since, a lady, on a visit to the *Narcissus* frigate, at Spithead, was safely delivered of a daughter before dinner by the surgeon of the ship; premature labour having been brought on by seasickness. The child has since been named *Narcissa*.

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A very extraordinary instance of the premature growth of the human body is at present exhibited at Antwerp. A male child, born in the neighbourhood of that town, and the register of whose birth proves that he is only aged five years, measures about five French feet, has the voice of a man, and a beard, and can lift fifty pounds weight with each hand.

A splendid monument has been erected in the parish church of Hammer, in the county of Flint, to the memory of the late right honourable lord chief-justice Kenyon.

7. A court of directors was held at the East-India house; when the right hon. lord Minto was sworn in governor-general of Bengal; and lieut.-general Hewitt, second in council, and commander-in-chief of all the company's military forces in the East Indies.

Captain Larkin, of the ship Warren Hastings, has been presented with 500 guineas by the court of directors of the East-India company, for his gallant defence of that ship. The officers and crew have likewise been liberally rewarded, by having 2000 guineas distributed among them.

Mr. Edward Humphreys, jun. of Walcot, near Chirbury, Shropshire, shot a dog-otter on the river Cemblet, which weighed 22lb. and measured from the head to the tail 4 feet. There are also now at Gunley, near Chirbury, two tame otters, taken when young from the said river; they are so tame, that they will follow the servants to the spout when washing, and one was so voracious as to seize a living toad and devour it immediately.

9. As Mr. Vyse, of Bentinck-street, was travelling in one of the

Bath coaches to Bath, accompanied by Miss Vyse, his daughter, he suddenly dropped from his seat, and was speechless. He was conveyed to a public-house near Colnbrook, and died in a very short time. The deceased was in high spirits, and conversing with the other passengers, at the time the catastrophe befel him.

12. At the Westminster sessions, Jamerson Rogers, a prophetess, was indicted, on the Vagrant act, for retailing divination to the credulous.

It appeared by the testimony of Miss H. Hall, a young lady under twenty, that she had gone to the house of the Sybil, in William-street, Westminster, to detect the prisoner, in consequence of her having previously contaminated the mind of one of her relatives. She was ushered into the apartments of the seducer by a char-woman; and a pack of cards, a religious book, &c. were placed on the table, by which the prophetess made her researches. Miss Hall was informed, that she had many enemies of her own sex, but all men were friendly towards her, and she would soon be married to the best of good men; for which information she paid one shilling.

Frances Hughes, an interesting girl of 16 years of age, had also sought information at the hands of the prophetess. She was more admired than Miss Hall; for the only enemy she had was a dark woman, who would strive to injure her, but she would, ere she was 20 years of age, be united in wedlock to a man, who would revenge her wrongs.

Mr. Alley undertook, on behalf of the defendant, to tell her fortune: he could inform her, that

she was born under a better planet than her philosophy had informed her of. The learned counsel objected to the form of the conviction before the magistrates; the word *and* being substituted instead of *or*. This objection proved fatal to the cause of justice, and the prisoner was discharged.

14. Was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse, in the road between Framlingham and Wickham, Suffolk, Richard Arnold, a noted smuggler, well known by the name of *Little Dick*. When found, he was not quite dead, but soon afterwards expired.

The Old Bailey sessions commenced; at which Frederick Smith, alias Henry St. John, was tried on a charge of a capital felony. The prisoner had been introduced to the prosecutor as a captain in the army. The prosecutor was a man of weak understanding; and under the pretence of bringing about a reconciliation between him and his wife, who were separated, the prisoner got him to go to Ramsgate, from thence to London, then to Fulham, where the son was said to be at school, in order to work upon the feelings of the mother. The lad was not there; the prosecutor and the prisoner drank together until the prosecutor was overcome with drink, when he missed notes to the amount of 600*l*. A 300*l*. note was afterwards changed by the prisoner at Manchester; he came to town, and on going to demand the balance from Messrs. Boldero and co. the agents of Messrs. H. and C. at Manchester, he was stopped, though he then passed by the name of Henry St. John.

It was sworn in court, that the prisoner had deposited the 300*l*.

bank-note in the Manchester-bank, and that he demanded the balance in London. While he was in prison, he got the wife of the attorney to bring the prosecutor to him, in Newgate. He then offered him 280*l*. (what was left of the plunder) if he would not appear against him. This was refused, and the trial came on. Notwithstanding this, in his defence the prisoner said, that all the witnesses swore false against him. The 300*l*. note, however, was brought home to him, and he was capitally convicted.

The trial of William Bridge, Richard Harford, John Hervey and John Fordham, for feloniously assaulting James Spencer, in his dwelling-house at Ponder's-end, putting him in fear, and stealing, lasted for about eight hours. They were all capitally convicted.—A circumstance took place, during the trial, of most unparalleled atrocity, and which at once marks the character of the above gang for depravity. Harford, while he stood at the bar, actually picked the pocket of the turnkey of his handkerchief; and Mr. Newman, the keeper, having detected him, made him take it from his pocket and restore it. This he did with the most careless indifference. The court were horror-struck.

15. John Hervey and John Fordham were capitally indicted for a burglary in the house of Thomas Whitbread, on the 15th of December, at Stamford Hill, in the parish of Tottenham. The two prisoners were capitally convicted on the preceding day, for a burglary at Enfield; but as that conviction was principally owing to the testimony of an accomplice, and as the case was marked by much atrocity,

city, the court was desirous that the depravity of the prisoners should be rendered more apparent, and the result of their conviction be strictly conformable to the most rigid notions of justice.—It is the merciful and uniform practice never to hang a man upon the testimony of an accomplice, unless he be twice capitally convicted. — The prisoners denied the robbery, and Hervey made a second attempt at an *alibi*, evidently founded in perjury. The jury found them both guilty—*Death*.

16. A trial was made, to ascertain what a horse could draw on the iron rail-way, from the harbour of Ayr to Newton coal-pits. Six waggon were loaded with three tons each; the six waggon exceeded two tons, making in all 20 tons. A car-horse was yoked; but in starting, the chain which bound the fifth wagon to the fourth gave way, and the horse proceeded with the four waggon with ease; thus pulling a load of nearly 14 tons weight.

17. At the Middlesex sessions, three men, one a *cordwainer*, the other a *brush-maker*, and the third a *sailor*, severally applied to the court, in order that the oaths might be administered to them to qualify them to preach the Gospel. C. Robinson, esq. the chairman, very properly asked these candidates for ecclesiastical fame, whether any of them had received the necessary education at either of the universities, Oxford or Cambridge, or at any public school, or whether they were deeply read in theology? They replied in the negative to these interrogations. The chairman observed, they must necessarily entertain very wild and extravagant ideas in regard to religion, and he wished

to learn the inducements they had to become preachers?

They replied, that they had no objects of lucre or gain in view, but were actuated by a strange and vehement inclination to promulgate the Gospel of God, for the purpose of contributing, as far as in them lay, to the salvation of souls. They intended to exercise their holy functions entirely within the county of Middlesex. The chairman granted their applications, and they withdrew to the office of the clerk of the peace. Similar applications have of late been frequent.

An indictment against W. Midhurst, charged the prisoner with an assault on a girl 13 years of age, with intent to commit a rape.

The defendant was a hair-dresser, who resided in the neighbourhood of Spital-fields, and the prosecutrix was the daughter of a respectable tradesman in that neighbourhood. On the 7th of November, according to the statement of the girl, she went to the shop of the defendant to have her hair cut; when he took her into a back parlour, and made the assault complained of. He was alarmed by his servant maid coming down stairs, and also by an old lady coming into the shop with a child, to have its hair cut. The prosecutrix communicated what had happened to her father's servant when she got home.

The girl underwent a cross-examination by Mr. Alley; from which it appeared, that after the assault she remained in the shop without disclosing to the old lady what had taken place. She accounted for this, by stating that the defendant prevented her from running out, and the old lady

was a stranger. It afterwards turned out, that the prosecutrix had sent a letter to the defendant of a very improper nature, containing two lines of poetry, which were not suffered to be read or shewn to the jury.

Mr. Gurney gave up the case for the prosecution. The defendant conducted himself with great levity during the evidence.

The chairman observed, that the child had been very imprudent; but the defendant, notwithstanding that fact, should not be suffered to leave the court with an air of triumph. He was the most abandoned profligate, a monster of the most enormous depravity.

18. The officers of justice have had a strange chace after Mr. Ludlam. [See Vol. XLVIII. p. 460.] The Bow-street people went on Friday se'nnight, fortified by the lord-chancellor's warrant, to a house in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, to which they were conducted by his brother's solicitor. The answer from within was, that Mr. L. was not to be spoken with. Several men, on the officers attempting to break in, sprung a rattle; and the latter must have slept in the watch-house, but that the indoor gentry would not come out to make good their charge. — This scene was repeated on Saturday se'nnight. — The officers, backed by the lord-mayor's warrant, were again refused admittance. They were told that Mr. Ludlam was safe in the custody of two of Dr. Munroe's people. The house, which was well fortified, underwent a warm siege. — The assailants, partly by stratagem, and partly by force, obtained an *entrée*. They found two *strait waistcoats*, an

aired shirt, and boots, &c. but no Mr. Ludlam. It was evident that he had escaped from the roof, and a *gutter-chace* followed of more than an hour. Mr. L. was not found. Mrs. Ludlam ridiculed the officers, and put them at defiance to find Mr. L. Pearkes observed to her, that he was only a few minutes too late, on the night Mr. L. shot at Mr. Peacock, in the London Tavern, to secure him. Mrs. Ludlam replied, she knew what the consequence would have been, he would have had his head *blown off*. As the officers were about to leave the house, an officer from Marlborough-street office entered the house, to take Mrs. Ludlam into custody, to answer a charge made against her at that office; she, in consequence, set off in her carriage to Marlborough-street.

The charge against Mrs. Ludlam was for an assault, preferred against her by a dress-maker. The magistrates recommended the parties to adjust their differences; which advice was complied with.

A petition on the behalf of Mr. James Ludlam, from the committee of this unhappy gentleman, was last Thursday heard before the lord chancellor, praying that his lordship would order Mr. Vandecombe, the agent of Mr. Ludlam, to deliver him over to the legal custody of his said committee.

Mr. Perceval, in support of the petition, stated the several acts of insanity committed by this gentleman; in consequence of which, and the certificate of Dr. Warburton, his lordship some time since was pleased to order, that he should be delivered over to the custody of his committee—But, instead of obeying his lordship's order,

order, Mr. Vandercombe and the other persons who were about his person, had secreted him, and prevented that order from being enforced. He adverted to the circumstances which took place at Mr. Ludlam's house in Tentorden-street; and represented to his lordship how very dangerous it was to the public, that a person labouring under so violent a distemper, should be at large; and upon these grounds he trusted his lordship would make the order now sought.

Mr. Cooke on the same side animadverted with much severity on the conduct of Mr. Vandercombe; whom he considered as doubly culpable, not only in disobeying his lordship's order, but in acting as the agent and friend of Mr. Ludlam, and endeavouring to screen him from public justice; when it was his duty, as one of the under-sheriffs of the city of London, through whose hands the warrant of the lord-mayor, for the apprehension of Mr. Ludlam upon a charge of felony, passed, if Mr. Ludlam was in his senses, to have delivered him over to public justice; but, if he was in a state of insanity, he should have obeyed his lordship's order, and delivered him over to his committee.

The solicitor-general, on behalf of Mr. Vandercombe, and the other persons in whose power Mr. Ludlam was supposed to have been, entered into a full vindication of Mr. Vandercombe's conduct. He stated, that his lordship's original order was issued at a time when Mr. Ludlam had absconded, after the transactions at the London Tavern, when nobody belonging to him could tell what had become of him. When

Mr. Ludlam next appeared, he was perfectly restored to his senses, and had ever since continued a rational man, never having committed the slightest extravagance; but so far Mr. Vandercombe had complied with his lordship's order, that when he discovered Mr. Ludlam, he had him removed to his own house, and Dr. Young at first attended him, but afterwards declined continuing so to do; upon which one of Dr. Willis's men was engaged to attend him, and afterwards two of Dr. Munro's men, and one of Dr. Warburton's, who were provided with two strait waistcoats, lest he should again relapse into a state of insanity. Dreading the idea of being confined in a mad-house, as had happened to this unfortunate gentleman about five years ago, and apprehensive that the Bow-street officers, with their warrant, was only a pretext to get possession of his person, in order to throw him into a receptacle for lunatics, while the officers were breaking in, Mr. Ludlam, attended by one of the men, in whose care he then was, made his escape through the roof, along the tops of the houses, and leaped down a considerable depth, at the hazard of his life, and where the man was not able to follow him, and made his escape. From the several affidavits it appeared, that Mr. Ludlam had not been heard of since, and to this effect Mr. Vandercombe had positively sworn. Under all these circumstances, therefore, he trusted his lordship would be of opinion that Mr. Vandercombe, at least, was not to blame in this transaction; but had, as far as he was concerned, acted to the best of his judgment.

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The lord chancellor thought that, for the security of this gentleman's person and property, and for the safety of the public, it was but right that he should be taken care of. At the same time that he made the order for Mr. Ludlam to be delivered over to the legal custody of his committee, he desired it should be understood, that he was to be kept in his own house, and by no means to be sent to a receptacle for lunatics.

The following recorded instances of the mildness of the season, are not a little extraordinary:—

There is now in the garden of Mr. Diack, nurseryman at Aberdeen, a great number of beautiful carnations in full blow.

On the evening of Christmas-day a hedge-sparrow's nest was taken at Doveridge, Derbyshire, with four eggs in it.—On the same morning, a green linnet's nest was taken out of a bush near Warwick, with two eggs in it.—In an exposed part of the shrubbery of sir Gabriel Powell, of Heathfield, near Swansea, there is a rose in full bloom.—On Saturday afternoon, was observed at Higham, Derbyshire, a garden-bean in full blow, and a hive-bee labouring to cull honey from it, as in the month of June. A gentleman of Wellesbourne had a dish of green peas brought to his table on Christmas-day, which had been gathered the same morning in an open field in that parish. Strawberries were also gathered on the same day; and just as a matter of curiosity, a nosegay was made up of roses, woodbines, and violets.—On the common borders, in the garden of Nicholas Grimshaw, of Winckly-place, Preston, esq. are the following flowers: Carnations of several kinds, the double yellow and double purple primrose, pansies,

the double purple stock, the purple campanula, the rue-leaved coronilla, and the ever-blowing rose, all in high beauty.—Two mushrooms were gathered in a field near Stoney Knolls, on Wednesday last.

It is worthy of remark, that the heat of the weather was exactly the same the 24th of June last as the 24th of December; on both those days the thermometer being nearly 60.

19. About twelve o'clock at night the duke of Cumberland's apartments, in St. James's palace, were discovered to be on fire. The discovery was made by a servant of Mr. Gordon, who resides in the apartments adjoining to his royal highness's, by the body of smoke and smell of fire that had got into the rooms. He gave the alarm; and it was found to proceed from the very large fires in the stores, used to cook the dinner. Notice was immediately given to the labourer in trust of the palace, who, with a number of men, always sits up all night on the celebration of the birth-days. He brought the palace-engine in a few minutes, and after ripping up some boards in Mr. Gordon's apartments, and getting the engine to play, he got it under in a short time without doing much damage.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION OF A VESSEL IN HOLLAND.

Schiedam, Jan. 20. — It is our melancholy task to advert to a dismal catastrophe which occurred at Leyden, on Monday the 12th inst. and to confess that no pen can exaggerate the horrors of that mournful scene. We are credibly informed, by eye-witnesses, that scarcely a single house or building has escaped without damage; and that on the Rapenburg, where the deplorable

deplorable event occurred, the houses, to a large extent, are levelled with the ground. At the awful moment many families were sitting at dinner with their friends, and were thus precipitated into eternity: fathers, mothers, children, servants, all were rapidly hurried to one promiscuous grave. Husbands have lost their consorts and their offspring, and the latter their husbands and their sires. Of the number of the dead, various conjectures have been formed; many respectable persons have been dug out, and others are known to lie still in the ruins. Among the dead are several of the most respectable families in the city, and many strangers then on visits. Property to a large amount has been lost, great part of it irrecoverably; and many of the necessities of life have been spoiled by the showers of broken glass which filled the shops and apartments.

It seems, that a vessel laden with 10,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder, from Amsterdam, destined for Delft, and then lying in the Rapenburg canal, by some means took fire, and instantaneously blew up. Of the vessel, on board of which were the owner's two sons and a servant, not an atom is visible.

Close to the vessel which blew up lay a yacht, on board of which were from 15 to 20 persons, not a vestige of whom was to be found.

Two professors of the university are stated to have been killed, and several other persons in that celebrated seminary. Fortunately, it being vacation, great numbers of the students were absent; and those who were present are said to have escaped.

The king, with that peculiar

goodness which characterizes him, repaired for the second time to Leyden on Friday last; visited the wounded and maimed, ascended the ruins, mixed with the labourers there, and encouraged them to persevere in their unwearied diligence. On receiving the thanks of the magistrates and clergy, he returned them the most friendly answer, asked after individual losses, and left them with these words:—"The dead I cannot restore to you; that is above human power; but all that I can I will do for your city." His majesty made an offer of the Palace in the Wood to such respectable persons as had been deprived of their habitations, or which were rendered uninhabitable—an offer which has likewise been accepted with gratitude.

His majesty has empowered the magistrates of this unfortunate city to make a general collection throughout the whole kingdom; and ordered that 100,000 guilders out of the treasury, be left to the disposition of the minister of the home-department, for relieving the most pressing necessities of the poor, and those who have lost their all.

Several persons have been taken out alive from under the ruins; but some expired almost immediately afterwards. Great numbers still lie buried, the rubbish still forming such vast heaps, that a considerable time will be required to clear them.

After the explosion, which was awful in the extreme, several fires broke out by the scattering of the lighted turf and coal in the hearths; and this calamity unfortunately drew off, for a while, the

the attention of the citizens to their suffering fellow-creatures, pining and lamenting beneath the ruins of their habitations, but shortly before the seats of hilarity and of social intercourse.

25. The inhabitants of Hanley and its environs have presented Thomas Chapman, only 13 years of age, son of Mr. Chapman, stationer, of Hanley, Leicestershire, with a pair of silver cups, value 35 guineas, and a watch, with gold seals, &c. value 9*l.* 5*s.* as a reward for his intrepidity in saving Wm. Russel, a child of eight or nine years of age, from being drowned, on the 10th of May, 1806. He had all his clothes on, and leaped from a height of seven feet from the water, which was from 12 to 16 feet deep, and close to the side of that part of the stream called the Mill-tail. The child, who had also his clothes on, had sunk twice, but was saved by the intrepid youth's taking hold of him as he was sinking a third time, and swimming out with him.

One evening last week, a man entered the house of Mr. Bates, of Ulcomb, Kent, with something black hanging over his face, and a pistol in each hand, and presented one at Mr. Bates, who is near 80, and the other at his son, as they were sitting one on each side the fire; in a minute after, two more came in; they, with seeming civility, told the old gentleman they wanted money, and would have some; he said, he would not be robbed, his life was of no consequence, and seized the arm that presented the pistol at him; the son and his wife begged him to desist, and said his life was more valuable than his money; two of

the robbers then went up stairs, leaving one below as a guard, and took what silver spoons and other articles they could find, and about 20*l.* in cash; they then came down, and made the family submit to have their hands and legs tied, which was done, and they remained in that state till ten o'clock, when, by repeated exertion, the old lady got her hands clear, and relieved her husband and son: this was the third time the house had been robbed within the last two years, and once of upwards of 40*l.*

A number of women have attended within these few days at earl Spencer's office to request permission to accompany their husbands who are convicts, to Botany-Bay. The noble earl has granted permission to a number of them to go.

Extraordinary Murder.—George Allen, of Upper Mayfield, Staffordshire, for some time past had been subject to epileptic fits, but on Sunday se'nnight he was considerably better, and on Monday appeared quite well. At eight o'clock in the evening of that day, he retired to rest; and when his wife followed him in the course of an hour, she found him sitting upright in bed, smoking a pipe, which was his usual custom. In another bed, in the same room, lay three of his infant children asleep, the eldest a boy about ten years old, the second a girl about six, and another boy about three. The wife having got into bed, with an infant at her breast, Allen asked her what other man she had had in the house with her; to which she replied, "that no man had been there but himself." He insisted to the contrary, and his wife continued to assert her innocence. He then jumped out of bed,

CHRONICLE.

bed, and went down stairs, and she, from an impulse of fear, followed him; she met him on the stairs, and asked what he had been doing in such a hurry? In answer to which he ordered her up stairs again. He then went to the bed where his children were, and turned down the clothes. On her endeavouring to hold him, he told her "to let him alone, or he would serve her the same sauce;" and immediately attempted to cut her throat; in which he partly succeeded, and also wounded her right breast, but a handkerchief she wore about her head and neck prevented the wound from being fatal. She then extricated herself (having the babe in her arms all the time, which she preserved unhurt) and jumped, or rather fell, down stairs.—Before she could well get up, one of the children (the girl) fell at her feet, with its head nearly cut off, and which he had murdered and thrown after her. The poor woman opened the door and screamed out, "that her husband was cutting off the children's heads." A neighbour shortly came to her assistance; and a light having been procured, the monster was found standing in the middle of the house-place, with a razor in his hand. He was asked what he had been doing? when he replied coolly, "Nothing yet; I have only killed three of them." On their going up stairs, a most dreadful spectacle presented itself; the head of one of the boys was very nearly severed from his body, and the bellies of both were partly cut and partly ripped open, and the bowels torn completely out, and thrown on the floor. Allen made no attempt to escape, and was ta-

ken without resistance. He says, that it was his intention to murder his wife and all her children, and then to have put an end to himself. An old woman, who lay bed-ridden in the same house, he professed his intention also to have murdered. On Wednesday last an inquest was held on the bodies of the three children, before Mr. Hand, coroner of Uttoxeter; when he confessed his guilt, but without expressing any contrition.

It appears from the testimony of his neighbours, that this unhappy man has lived in the utmost harmony with his wife for 17 years, and that he had the character of an honest, industrious man. When questioned by the coroner, he promised to confess something that had lain heavily on his mind; and Mr. Hand supposing it might relate to a crime he had heretofore committed, caused him to be examined in the presence of other gentlemen; when he told an incoherent story of a ghost, in the shape of a horse, having about four years ago enticed him into a stable, where it drew blood from him, and then flew into the sky. With respect to the murder of his children, he observed to the coroner, with apparent unconcern, that he supposed "it was as bad a case as ever the coroner heard of."

28. Watkin Herbert, a soldier convicted some time since of a robbery in Hyde Park, on Samuel James, attended with acts of cruelty, was executed in the Old Bailey, opposite Newgate. He wore his uniform, and seemed not very deeply impressed with the awfulness of his situation; nor did he excite much commiseration in the surrounding crowd.

29. A storm, or rather hurricane, was experienced in Exeter and its neigh.

neighbourhood, the fury of which was beyond any thing of the kind ever before remembered; the piazza and corner of the theatre were swept away; houses unroofed, and the showers of bricks and slates that were flying in all directions, made it extremely dangerous for the inhabitants to approach the streets; a stack of chimneys was blown down at the Royal Oak Inn, in Guinea-street, which broke through the roof into the upper story, where a woman was at work; and with the accumulated weight of the roof and bricks, falling with such velocity, the flooring gave way, and the woman was precipitated, with the rubbish, through the second floor, but was dog from the ruins without any material injury. A man named Humphreys, a musician in the band belonging to the Montgomery militia, who was seated in an apartment on the ground floor, was crushed to death.

31. An inquisition was taken at Shepperton, before G. Hodgson, esq. coroner for Middlesex, on the body of Fletcher Read, esq. the patron of boxers, who was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning. Verdict—*Died by the visitation of God.*

Particulars of the dreadful catastrophe at Vellore, in India, from an officer in the company's service.—“*Madras, July 28, 1806.* Perhaps, ere you receive this letter, the account of the melancholy catastrophe which has occurred at Vellore will have reached you. I will, however, give you a short sketch of it. The troops which, at this time, garrisoned Vellore, were six companies of the 1st battalion 1st regiment. No. 1, and 2d battalion of the 23d regiment, and four complete companies of his majesty's 69th regiment.

“ On the morning of the 10th instant, about two o'clock, when the moon had just risen, the European barracks at Vellore were surrounded, and at every window and door, a heavy fire from musketry, and a six-pounder, were poured in on the poor defenceless soldiers. At that instant, the European sentries, and the soldiers at the main guard, and the sick in the hospital, were put to death; and the Sepoys then proceeded to the officers' houses, and put to death all whom they could find. Colonel M'Kerras, who commanded one of the battalions, was shot while haranguing his men on the parade ground. Colonel Fancourt, the commandant of the fort, was shot upon proceeding towards the main guard; and all were butchered where-ever they could be found. Lieutenant Eley, of the 69th, with his little son in his arms, were both barbarously bayoneted, in the presence of his wife! This scene of carnage continued until about seven o'clock in the morning, when two officers and a surgeon, whose quarters were near to the European barracks, contrived to get in, and then took the command of the remains of the four companies.

“ They made a sally from the barracks, got possession of the six-pounder, and fought their way to the gateway, which a serjeant Brody, with his European guard, had most gallantly defended against all the insurgents. At the instant, about half after seven o'clock in the morning, they reached the gate, Colonel Gillespie, with about a troop of the 19th dragoons, had reached the gate from Arcot, having left that place about six o'clock. He was hauled up by a rope

Ordinary, for 1807, 734,462 10 8
 Extraordinaries, 1,943,734 10 2

Total for Great
 Britain, 3,241,969 19 6

Expences for
 Ireland 524,246 19 6
 Deduct for previous
 charge (as explain-
 ed in the paper) 45,000 0 0

Total for the uni-
 ted kingdoms, £.3,721,216 4 3

FEBRUARY.

1. The following is an instance of barbarity scarcely to be paralleled in the annals of cruelty:—William Williams, of Fentwyn, in the parish of Crickhowell, a small farmer and shepherd, who had been accustomed to attend daily to his flock, left his cottage on the morning of Saturday se'night, accompanied by his dog. In the afternoon the dog returned home without his master, and howled so much as to create great alarm in the family. Night coming on, and the deceased not appearing, his friends became much distressed—and, on the following morning, his wife and children, with some neighbours, went in search of him—the faithful and sagacious dog accompanied them, repeating his howling, and expressing signs of great agitation—he led the parties to a small coppice, where his master was found murdered, his head having been split with an axe. The unfortunate man has left a wife and seven children to bewail his fate. Two brothers, named Timothy and John Powell, who resided in the same

parish with the deceased, were suspected, in consequence of the unfortunate man (who was constable) having discovered the retreat of their father, after he had effected his escape from justice, on a charge of sheep-stealing. They are both lodged in Brecon jail, under the charge of wilful murder.

2. As John Pickles, farrier in the 11th dragoons, near Ipswich, was shooting wild-fowl by the side of the river, some birds having fallen therein, he waded after them; when, it is supposed, the cold benumbed him so much, that he could not recover himself, and was unfortunately drowned. His footsteps were traced from his clothes, on which his dog and gun were discovered. The body was taken up after several hours search, and interred with military honours on Tuesday. It is somewhat singular, that his widow had been formerly married to a sailor, who was drowned in nearly the same place.

The result of a course of experiments was laid before the Hereford Agricultural Society by T. A. Knight, esq. by which it appeared, that the *strength* of the juice of any cider app'e was in exact proportion to its *weight*. Thus the juices of the inferior apples were light when compared with the juices of the old and approved sorts. The forest stire outweighed every other, until it was put in competition with the new variety produced by Mr. Knight, from the Siberian crab and the Lulham pearmain; nor could any other juice be found equal in weight to the latter.

King's Bench.—In the case of Clavering v. Dean, Mr. justice Lawrence made the following remark, which is necessary to be remembered by

by all watchmen and officers of the night: "Where is the law, that the constable is bound to take a charge given by a man who himself is accused of a violent breach of the peace? The watch can only interfere when a breach of the peace is actually committed. They have no power to delay a man to make good his charge, because they must interfere while the affray is passing or recent. The evidence of a man accused must be taken under great suspicion; and I do not know who is to be expected to bring a charge against any one, if he is to do it at the hazard of being himself imprisoned."

3. As the lord chancellor was passing through Holborn on foot, he observed a number of men and boys hunting and beating on the head a little dog with sticks, under the idea of his being mad. The lord chancellor, with great humanity, observing not the least symptom of madness, rushed into the crowd, seized the poor animal from the hands of its destroyers, and carried it some distance, till he met a boy, whom he hired to carry it home with him to his lordship's house in Lincoln's-inn-fields; when he gave it into the care of a servant, to be taken to his lordship's stables.

4. At a private levee at the queen's palace, the following had the honour of being presented to his majesty: Earl Nelson, by lord Grenville, upon his receiving the grant of a pension and estate, and his majesty's permission to accept the title of duke of Bronté, in Sicily; and also viscount Trafalgar (eldest son of earl Nelson) upon his assuming that title, instead of his former one of viscount Merton. His lordship, as a knight of the

order of St. Joachim, wore the riband and star of the order which lately adorned his uncle, the immortal Nelson; and the sword presented by his majesty the king of Naples to that ever-to-be-lamented chief. We understand, that the diamonds in the mounting of the sword are of many thousand pounds value, and that it is the most brilliant ever exhibited at this court, having been a present from his most catholic majesty the king of Spain, to his son the king of Naples.

5. The bill for the Abolition of the Slave-trade, in the house of lords, was carried by a majority (including proxies on both sides) of 100 to 36.

At Tower, in Furness, in the county of Lancaster, died the rev. Mr. Bell, in his 95th year: and on the same day, and in the same house, his brother-in-law, Mr. William Fleming, in his 91st year. Mr. Bell had been curate of Tower upwards of 61 years; and about two years ago two of his predecessors, curates of Tower, were living, one at Scathwaite, in Furness, the other at Grayrigg, in Westmoreland. A short time ago a gentleman of the neighbourhood asked Mr. Bell what the curacy of Tower might be worth? On which he answered, that it was now a very good thing, viz. about 35*l.* per annum, whereas at the time he came there, it was not worth more than 10*l.* Although Mr. Bell had been blind for many years, yet he performed the occasional duty until a short time previous to his death.

8. The following unpleasant occurrence lately took place at Bellamy's tavern, house of commons. Mr. A. S. having accused Mr. B. of being influenced in his duty by a noble duke,

duke, the latter gave the lie direct, which was acknowledged by a severe blow with a cane. The parties have been since bound over in 500*l.* each, to keep the peace, by Mr. Graham, of Bow-street.

A more distressing accident from the imprudent use of fire-arms has not of late occurred than the following:—On Thursday se'nnight a gun, without a lock, was sent to a gunsmith's shop in Chester, to get one put on; the gun, in that state, was put into a vice, and an apprentice was affixing a lock to it, when a girl about thirteen years of age, with the infant child of her master in her arms, came to ask a question of the apprentice, and stood near the muzzle; when the boy unfortunately trying the lock, it went off, and lodged the whole of the contents in her body, carrying with it part of the infant's clothes, which it set fire to! Immediate surgical assistance was procured, but in vain, as the girl only survived the accident three quarters of an hour. The infant was not hurt.

In the parish of Newmarket lives a poor widow; the house in which she resides consists of two tenements; the person who occupies the other part has a vine, one branch of which spreads to the tenement of the widow, and she enjoys the fruit of that branch for keeping it in proper pruning, &c. &c. It so happened one day, that her neighbour directed a gardener to prune his branch; and the widow, observing that, requested the gardener to prune her's also.—At the end of a few months this poor widow was furnished with a surcharge for employing a gardener. When the day of appeal arrived, she had to travel nine miles at con-

siderable trouble and expence. On her arrival, after informing the commissioners of the fact, she withdrew with the gracious consent of those commissioners to dismiss the surcharge; the tax for keeping a gardener was however confirmed.—(Bury Post.)

It appears by the Jamaica papers, that the house of assembly had voted 3000 guineas for a service of plate to admiral sir J. T. Duckworth, for having captured a French squadron in the bay of St. Domingo; and that, an advertisement having appeared in several of the papers of the island, importing, that the public coffers were inadequate to compliance with the order, and censuring the assembly, the editors of the papers who had inserted such advertisements had been ordered before the assembly: some of them had been reprimanded, and others ordered into the custody of the serjeant at arms.

9. John Holloway and Owen Haggerty were publicly examined at the public office, Worship-street, for the first time (though this was the third examination,) on a charge of murdering Mr. Steele, on the 6th of November, 1802.

There was a great body of evidence adduced, none of which tended materially to criminate the prisoners, except that of Benjamin Hanfield, who was *particeps criminis*, and who, under the promise of pardon, had turned king's evidence. He stated, that the prisoner Holloway, about the month of October, 1802, came to him, and asked him if he had any inclination to earn a little money, in a manner that would cost him very little trouble. He told him he knew of a man who constantly passed Hounslow Heath every

every evening, with a considerable quantity of money about him; and if he (Hanfield) would come with him and his companion Haggerty, he had no doubt of making it worth his while. Hanfield having no objection, he appointed a meeting at the Black Horse public-house, in Dyot-street, St. Giles's, where they settled matters together for the accomplishment of their object. They accordingly agreed to carry their plan into effect on the Saturday evening following, when Mr. Steele should be returning home from his house at Feltham to London. They set out on Saturday morning early, and proceeded to Hounslow, where they waited in ambush until the time Mr. S. usually departed for town. It was about eight o'clock, the moon shone very brightly, when Holloway cried out, "Here is the man," and desired Hanfield to demand Mr. S.'s money: witness accordingly went up to Mr. Steele, and demanded his money; which he gave, and begged the prisoners would not treat him ill, but suffer him to depart. The money he gave not satisfying the prisoners, Haggerty swore with a tremendous oath, that if he did not immediately deliver up his pocket-book, he should suffer the consequences of refusal; and at the same moment, witness saw Mr. Steele knocked down by a blow from behind, which he believes came from Holloway. The sound of carriage wheels at that time so much alarmed the witness, that he ran away towards London, and left the prisoners to complete their bloody intentions. He heard repeated cries of "murder!" and several dismal groans, as he fled from his companions. About

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an hour after, the prisoners overtook him on his way to London, and upbraided him with being "a white-livered coward," and that he must not expect to participate in the spoils, as he did not share in the danger. The prisoner Holloway said "he had *done his business*." They then parted for the night; and on the morrow they met again in Dyot-street, when witness observed that Holloway had a strange hat and boots on. On examining the hat, he perceived the name of Steele in the lining; upon which he advised Holloway to make away with it, as it might lead to a discovery, and they would be all taken up. Holloway accordingly filled the hat with stones, and threw it into the Thames from Westminster-bridge. This was the material part of Hanfield's evidence.

Christopher Jones, foreman to the late Mr. Steele, said, that on the 6th of November, Mr. Steele left his house at Feltham, a little before eight o'clock, dressed in a drab great-coat and boots, both which were now produced, and which he proved to be those worn by Mr. Steele on the above night.

Hughes, the officer, identified the coat; which he took from Mr. Steele's body; he found it concealed under a mound of earth, amongst a clump of trees, near the Pack-horse public-house, on the Heath. Part of the coat was exposed above ground, and near the body was an old soldier's hat, which Hanfield said had been worn that day by Holloway.

John Smith, who, on the night in question, drove the Gosport coach past the Heath, stated, that about eight o'clock he distinctly heard two deep groans, seemingly those

those of some person dying, at a short distance behind him; but he drove on, as he had frequently heard similar noises upon the Heath at nights.

Alice Foot, who resides at Feltham, and was returning home an inside passenger in the coach, proved that she also heard the groans.

Timothy Lane, a watchman of St. Giles's parish, said he had known the prisoner Holloway for several years, and frequently saw him and Haggerty in company together at different public-houses in St. Giles's, where they lived with two prostitutes.

George Holmes, serjeant of the 5th battalion of marines, said he had known Haggerty eight or nine years, and had enlisted him as a soldier about a year and a half since.

A number of other witnesses, plasterers, bricklayers, cow-keepers, gardeners, &c. proved their having employed Haggerty at different times as a labouring man, but could say nothing of his character. It appeared that he was employed in the vicinity of Hounslow for some days previous to the murder.

Mr. Britten, a shoe-maker of Brydges-street, Covent-Garden, who used to make Mr. Steele's shoes and boots, being shewn a pair of worn-out dirty shoes, which were found upon the feet of Mr. Steele when his body was discovered, said they were not of his make, and that they seemed much too large for Mr. Steele; and Hanfield swore they were the shoes of Holloway.

A number of other witnesses were examined, who proved no circumstances directly bearing on the fact.

It appeared, that Hanfield, a con-

siderable time subsequent to the murder, was convicted at the Old Bailey of grand larceny, and sentenced to seven years transportation. He was conveyed on-board a hulk at Woolwich, to await his conveyance to New South Wales; and having been suddenly taken with a severe illness, and tortured in his mind by the recollection of the murder, about which he continually raved, he said he wished to make a discovery before he died. A message was sent to the police magistrates, to communicate the circumstance, and an officer was sent to bring him before them.—They sent him, in the custody of the officer, to Hounslow Heath; when he pointed out the fatal spot where the murder was perpetrated, and related all the circumstances which he alleged to have attended it.

The prisoners, in their defence, still positively persisted in denying all knowledge of the transaction and fervently wished that punishment might fall on the guilty. They adduced no evidence.

Mr. Moser, whose diligence in the investigation merits high commendation, after deliberating with his brother magistrates upon the whole evidence, fully committed the prisoners to Newgate, to take their trials at the next Old Bailey Sessions.

11. The lord chancellor this day made a decree respecting the disposal of Mr. Ludlam, the lunatic who, some time since, fired a pistol at the proprietor of the London tavern, Bishopsgate-street, and finally eluded the pursuit of the officer sent to apprehend him, under the lord-mayor's warrant.

Lord Erskine observed—"In the case of Ludlam, the lunatic whom

whose state of mind led him to commit several excesses, I am called upon, as the guardian of lunatic persons, to order proper care to be taken of him. Without imputing any blame to his family, or those who had the administration of justice, I consider that he has not been treated with the humanity due to his situation; I therefore order that Mr. Ludlam shall remain under the care of Dr. Monro, with whom he now is; and that no attempt shall be made to execute the warrant of the lord-mayor, or the order of any magistrate whatever. I trust, when the magistrates find how the court is disposed, they will be satisfied that it is unnecessary to disturb the lunatic, who is placed with the most proper person to take care of him."

14. A few days ago, as the Liverpool mail-coach was changing horses at the inn at Monk's Heath, between Congleton, in Cheshire, and Newcastle-under-Line, the horses which had performed the stage from Congleton having been just taken off and separated, hearing sir Peter Warberton's fox-hounds in full cry, immediately started after them, with their harness on, and followed the chace until the last. One of them, a blood-mare, kept the track with the whipper-in, and gallantly followed him for about two hours, over every leap he took, until old Reynard, who was a cowardly rogue, had led them round in a ring-fence, and ran to ground in Mr. Hibbert's plantation. The sportsmen who witnessed the feats of this gallant mare, were, sir Harry Mainwaring, messrs. Cholmondeley, Layford Brook, Edwin Corbett, Davenport, Townshend Pickford, &c.

These spirited horses were led back to the inn at Monk's Heath, and performed their stage back to Congleton the same evening, apparently in higher spirits for having had a brush after the fox.

15. At Whittlesea, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, George Burnham, a lad of about 13 years of age, was most inhumanly murdered by a young villain about 16 years old, of the name of Richard Falkner. The hardened wretch struck the poor sufferer with a large piece of wood, made square at one end, on the left side of the face, which he laid open in a transverse line, down by the nose, completely dividing the lower jaw. He seems to have previously formed the design of hanging the poor fellow; as he had fastened a piece of cord in a situation adapted to such a purpose, at the end of a barn. No quarrel existed between the parties, and no motive can be assigned for this deed, but some offence taken by the wretch at the poor boy's mother, for sending him away when playing near her door, and his own shocking propensity to commit murder. It appears by the confession of a poor boy about seven years old, called Drury, that some time ago Falkner enticed him into his mother's yard, by promising to find him a bird's nest, where having tied a piece of cord at both ends, as being for him to swing on, he took up the little creature, and, putting his head over the cord, left him swinging; but by some means, in his convulsive struggles, he fell senseless to the ground, nor does he know how long he lay there. This circumstance he durst not confess till Falkner was in custody for the recent murder.

B b 2

A charge

A charge of seduction has been exhibited against a *bantling* of the new school, by a *frail fair-one* on the wrong side of 40. The following are the circumstances.—The gentleman, who is a *minor*, had paid his addresses to the lady three weeks previous to Thursday last; on which day, agreeably to her wishes, she was to be united in wedlock to her *inamorato*, at his residence in the vicinity of Hackney. On her arrival there, the couple were disappointed by the clergyman; and the *virtuosa* refused to tarry there unless the nuptial ceremony was performed. A wag, habited in *holy robes*, was at length introduced as a clergyman, who united the pair by his own *gospel*. The lady whose *feelings* were thus tortured, had been the *chere-amie* of a gallant colonel in the two last summer campaigns, and since October she had graced the circles of fashion as one of the Paphian sisterhood.

A pig of the old Pembrokehire breed, reared by lord Cawdor, was slaughtered a few days since at Stockpole-court: its height was 3 feet 5 inches, girth 8 feet one inch; length from the nose to the root of the tail, 6 feet 7 inches; and weighed, when alive, 60 score 17 pounds. The four quarters, with the head, weighed 43 score 17 pounds, and the rough fat 45 pounds. The meat was distributed amongst his lordship's cottagers and labourers.

There is now living, on St. James's Back, in Bristol, a woman named Mary George, who was born at Ledbury, Jan. 6, 1694; baptized 26th June, 1697; her youngest child was born when she was 56 years of age! and she has walked from Gloucester to Bristol in one

day, within the last seven years. She was nine years old when king William died; and says she recollects meat at 1d. per lb. cheese at 8s. cwt.; and that queen Anne was poisoned by a pair of stays!

Court of King's Bench, Dublin, Feb. 19. Crim. Con.—Right hon. Valentine lord Cloncurry v. sir John Bennet Piers, bart. The solicitor-general stated the case, in a clear, energetic, and impressive speech, which lasted one hour and forty minutes. He described the plaintiff, lord Cloncurry, as a nobleman of considerable wealth, great sensibility of nature, and a cultivated mind: the defendant as an ancient baronet, a widower, not very young, and not very old. Very early in life, he said, the plaintiff and defendant became acquainted—they were school-fellows. At a more advanced period they met on the continent, when their intimacy and friendship were renewed. Sir John Piers was then labouring under some pecuniary embarrassments; from this situation he was rescued by the liberality of the plaintiff; who took his security, it is true, but who afterwards, when he was obliged to accompany a beloved sister to the south of France on account of her declining health, deposited that security in the hands of his law-agent, with a strict prohibition not to call for payment until it was perfectly convenient to sir John Piers. In autumn 1802, lord Cloncurry, accompanied by two of his sisters, left Ireland; some time in the ensuing December they arrived at Nice, where general Morgan, his wife, and daughter, were already settled, having arrived only a few days before them. General Morgan was a

man

man of distinguished connections, and had served with honour in India; his daughter was lovely in her person, fascinating in her manners, and pure in her principles and conduct. Lord Cloncurry became attached to her; his proposals were approved of both by the lady and her father, but their union was deferred until the settlements could be drawn, and the papers necessary for that purpose be procured from England. Towards the end of January 1803, his lordship proceeded to Rome, where the general and his family also arrived early in March. The long expected settlements not having come to hand, the young couple became impatient; and the general, having consented no longer to postpone their happiness, accepted his lordship's assurances, that he would make an adequate settlement as soon as he arrived in England; while he pledged his own honour as to the amount of his daughter's fortune.— Lord Cloncurry and miss Morgan were shortly after united by Mr. Burns, the chaplain of the duchess of Cumberland, in the presence of their mutual relations, and of all the English of distinction then at Rome. In Rome they continued to reside until autumn 1805, and during that period lady Cloncurry became the mother of two children. In the month of October his lordship returned to Ireland, and immediately after, honourably and liberally fulfilled his engagement with general Morgan, by settling on her ladyship a fortune of 1000*l.* a year, in consideration of 5000*l.* which the general paid him as her fortune. Lord Cloncurry then retired to Lyons, his family seat, near the city of Dublin, where,

happy in the society of his beloved wife and infant family, his leisure moments were devoted to the improvement of his magnificent mansion and demesne. Sir John Piers was then in the neighbourhood. Scarcely had he crossed the threshold of his old friend, when the seduction of his wife seemed to become his favourite object, and many circumstances were remarked by his lordship's domestics indicative of that intention. On the 15th of April, lord and lady Cloncurry came to Dublin, that her ladyship might be presented at the castle. They had left one of their children in an ill state of health in the country—to visit this child, and to inspect his improvements, lord Cloncurry from time to time visited Lyons, where he sometimes slept for a night or two; and it seems to have been during his occasional absence that sir John Piers perpetrated his guilty purpose, as detailed in the evidence. On the 14th of May, lord and lady Cloncurry returned to Lyons. Sir John Piers again became their guest, as did colonel Burton and Mrs. Burton, his lordship's sister. Still lord Cloncurry was confident in the virtue of his wife, and unsuspecting of his friend; and until the evening of the 24th, nothing occurred to alarm him.

On that evening he proposed a walk; but lady Cloncurry pretended indisposition. His lordship, with colonel and Mrs. Burton, went into the front lawn; but accidentally changing the direction of their walk, they came round to the rear of the house; and here, to his astonishment, his lordship found lady Cloncurry and sir John Piers walking together, she familiarly hanging on his arm. Lord Cloncurry had no opportunity

opportunity for remonstrance that evening. Lady Cloncurry retired before him, and was asleep when he went to bed; but, upon her waking about four o'clock the next morning, he reproached her with the impropriety of what he had been a witness to. Lady Cloncurry burst into a flood of tears, and sobbed out, in words hardly articulate—"Sir John Piers is an infamous wretch; he is determined on my ruin; for God's sake let me never see him again." Lord Cloncurry, not conceiving the whole extent of his misfortune—not supposing it exceeded some improper familiarity offered to his wife, rushed out of her apartment in search of sir John; he found him shooting in a distant part of the demesne. His first care was, to get possession of his gun, under pretence of shooting a rabbit; he then said to him, "Piers, don't be angry with me; for God's sake don't drive lady Cloncurry to infamy; quit this place; go, God bless you." Sir John, after some confused attempt at explanation, departed. Lord C. returned to the house, and to his wife's apartment; he endeavoured to soothe her; he assured her that the man whom she detested was gone, and that she should never see him more; he also assured her of his own undiminished affection. Struck with his generosity, she threw herself at his feet, and made a full confession of her guilt.

The solicitor-general concluded by informing the jury, that, in addition to the loss of the affections of his wife, lord Cloncurry had to lament another circumstance of a most afflicting nature.—This adulterous intercourse had proved fruitless, and a spurious offspring was

imposed on lord Cloncurry, to bear his name, and to participate largely in that fortune which had been settled on his younger children. Three letters were read from sir J. Piers to lord C.—In the two first he asserts his own innocence, and calls on his lordship for explanation. The third was written with the manifest intention to provoke a breach of the peace. A letter was also read from sir John to lady C. written after the discovery, and which had been intercepted by lord Cloncurry. It is written in the most impassioned and romantic style; he styles her his own beloved Eliza; calls his lordship a poor tame wretch, alluding to his conduct in the demesne on the morning of the 25th, and proposes marriage to her; finally, he begs to know, is it only suspicion with lord Cloncurry, or if he has discovered all?

Several witnesses were called to prove the statement in the opening.

The trial was resumed the next day.

Mr. Burrows was then heard on the part of the defendant; he spoke for upwards of two hours, but did not call any witnesses. Serjeant Ball spoke to evidence; and the jury on hearing the charge, retired, and in about 35 minutes returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damage twenty-thousand pounds!

20. John Holloway, alias *Oliver* alias *Long Will*, and *Owen Haggerty*, alias *Eggerty*, were indicted at the Old Bailey for the wilful murder of Mr. Steele, in the month of November, 1802, upon Hounslow Heath.

Thomas Meyer, brother-in-law of the deceased, Henry Manby, and Wm. Hughes, described the manner in which the body of the deceased

ceased was found buried near a clump of trees upon the Heath; and Henry Frogley, a surgeon, described the wounds he found upon the body when he examined it; one of which, an extensive fracture in the fore part of the head, he had no doubt, was the immediate cause of death.

Benjamin Hanfield, the accomplice, was next examined; the record of his pardon having been first read, without which his deposition could not have been taken. [The pardon, however, only applied to the offence for which he was suffering at the time he made the confession on-board the hulks at Portsmouth.] He deposed nearly as follows:—"I have known Haggerty eight or nine years, and Holloway six or seven. We were accustomed to meet at the Black Horse and Turk's Head public-houses in Dyot-street. I was in their company in the month of November, 1802. Holloway, just before the murder, called me out from the Turk's Head, and asked me if I had any objection to be in a good thing? I replied, I had not. He said it was a '*no toby*,' meaning a footpad-robbery. I asked, when and where. He said he would let me know. We parted, and two days after we met again; and Saturday, the 6th of November, was appointed. I asked, who was to go with us; he replied, that Haggerty had agreed to make one. They all three met on the Saturday at the Black Horse; when Holloway said, our business is to '*serre*' a gentleman on Hounslow Heath, who, I understand, travels that way with property. We then drank for three or four hours, and about

the middle of the day we set off for Hounslow. We stopped at a public-house, the Bell, and took some porter. We proceeded from thence upon the road towards Belfont, and expressed our hope that we should get a good booty. We stopped near the eleventh milestone, and secreted ourselves in a clump of trees. While there, the moon got up, and Holloway said we had come too soon.

After loitering about a considerable time, Holloway said he heard a foot-step, and we proceeded towards Belfont. We presently saw a man coming towards us; and on approaching him, we ordered him to stop; which he immediately did. Holloway went round him, and told him to deliver. He said, we should have his money, and hoped we would not ill use him. The deceased put his hand in his pocket, and gave Haggerty his money. I demanded his pocket-book. He replied that he had none. Holloway insisted that he had a book; and if he did not deliver it, he would knock him down. The deceased again replied that he had no book, and Holloway knocked him down. I then laid hold of his legs. Holloway stood at his head, and swore if he cried out, he would knock out his brains. The deceased again said, he hoped we would not ill use him. Haggerty proceeded to search him; when the deceased made some resistance, and struggled so much, that he got across the road. He cried out severely, and, as a carriage was coming up, Holloway said, 'Take care, I will silence the b——r,' and immediately struck him several violent blows on the head and body. The deceased

ceased heaved a heavy groan, and stretched himself out lifeless. I felt alarmed, and said, 'John, you have killed the man:' Holloway replied, that it was a lie, for he was only stunned. I said I would stay no longer, and immediately set off towards London, leaving Holloway and Haggerty with the body. I came to Hounslow, and stopped at the end of the town for near an hour.

Holloway and Haggerty then came up, and said, they had done the *trick*, and, as a token, put the deceased's hat into my hand. The hat Holloway went down in was like a soldier's hat. I told Holloway it was a cruel piece of business, and that I was sorry I had any hand in it. We all turned down a lane, and returned to London. As we came along, I asked Holloway if he had got the pocket-book. He replied, it was no matter; for as I had refused to share the danger, I should not share the booty. *We came to the Black Horse in Dyot-street, had half a pint of gin, and parted.* Haggerty went down in shoes, but I don't know if he came back in them. The next day I observed Holloway had a hat upon his head, which was too small for him. I asked him if it was the same he got the preceding night. He said it was. We met again on the Monday; when I told Holloway that he acted imprudently in wearing the hat, as it might lead to a discovery. He put the hat into my hand, and I observed the name of *Steele* in it. I repeated my fears. At night Holloway brought the hat in a handkerchief, and we went to Westminster Bridge, filled the hat with stones, and having tied the

lining over it, threw it into the Thames.

The witness was then cross-examined. He said, he had made no other minutes of the transactions he had been detailing, than what his conscience took cognizance of. It was accident that led to his disclosure. He was talking with other prisoners in Newgate, of particular robberies that had taken place; and the Hounslow robbery and murder being stated amongst others, he inadvertently said that there were only three persons who knew of that transaction. The remark was circulated and observed upon; and a rumour ran through the prison, that he was about to turn "*nose*," and he was obliged to hold his tongue lest he should be ill used. When at Portsmouth, on-board the hulks, the compunctions of conscience came upon him; and he was obliged to dissipate his thoughts by drinking, to prevent him from divulging all he knew. At last he was questioned by sir John Carter, and soon after an officer arrived from London, and he made a full confession. He admitted, that he had led a vicious life, that he had been concerned in several robberies, and had entered and deserted from several regiments. He had served in the East and West London militia, had enlisted into the 9th and 14th light dragoons, and had been in the army of reserve. He added, that he was ashamed and sorry at what he had been, and would endeavour to mend his life in future.

After some witnesses had been examined, in order to bring the two prisoners and the accomplice together about the time of the robbery

bery and murder, and several police-officers had been called to shew that they were all three considered to be of reputed bad character, and connected;

Justice Nares was examined, who gave an account of the several examinations the prisoners underwent before him. In those examinations Haggerty denied any knowledge of Holloway, and said he had never seen Hanfield, the accomplice, in all his life. They both denied ever being at Hounslow in their lives, or that they had ever entered the Black-Horse or the Turk's-Head public-houses in Dyot-street.

Another head of evidence was, to prove that they had been seen at both the public-houses mentioned, and that they had also been seen in Hounslow and its neighbourhood.

The next and principal head of evidence was that collected from the prisoners' own mouths. It appeared, that they were confined in separate apartments after their separate examinations; but as there was only a slight partition betwixt them, they were enabled to converse together. An officer had taken the precaution of placing himself in a situation where he could over-hear their conversation, and by that means became possessed of every thing they said to each other. They deprecated the villainy of Hanfield, and flattered themselves that the crime could not be brought home to them, and that it was possible that Hanfield might suffer for his perfidy. They confided to each other, that they had denied having any acquaintance with the accomplice, and, in fact, recapitulated to each other the whole of their examinations. In one of these conversations the following colloquy

passed: Haggerty—"Where did he say we parted after the murder?" Holloway—"At Hounslow." Haggerty—"Where did he say we had the gin?" Holloway—"At the Black Horse in Dyot-street." Haggerty—"We must have had the gin there."

A deal more of this conversation was given in evidence, which only went to confirm the knowledge the prisoners had of the transaction; and the hat, shoes, and bludgeon found upon the Heath, were produced in court.

Holloway, when called upon for his defence, said, that Hanfield was a stranger to him, and he was innocent of the crime alleged against him. He said, Hanfield had accused him, to get his own liberty. He then pointed out what he called contradictions in his evidence, and called Mr. Nares to witness for those contradictions. Mr. Nares could see nothing like contradiction in the story told by the accomplice.

Mr. Justice Le Blanc summed up the evidence in a very clear and perspicuous manner, making some very humane observations upon the nature of the testimony given by accomplices. He was near two hours in his address, and left no point either for or against the prisoners unobserved upon, leaning at all times to the side of mercy.

The jury retired for a few minutes; when they returned a verdict of Guilty against both the prisoners.

The recorder passed sentence in the most solemn and impressive way, and the unhappy men were ordered for execution on Monday morning.

They went from the bar, protesting

ing their innocence, and apparently careless of the miserable and ignominious fate that awaited them. They were both ill-looking men, particularly Holloway, whose appearance was the most brutal and ferocious that can be imagined.

A few days ago, Mr. John Lupton, of Linton, purchased the wife of Richard Waddilove, inn-keeper, of Grassington, for the sum of *one hundred guineas*, and gave one guinea in earnest. The following day he went to demand his bargain, and tendered 99 guineas to her husband. She, however, was obstreperous, and would not be delivered. Waddilove had the good sense to retain the earnest-money.

A few evenings since, Mrs. Beauchamp, of Trevince, Cornwall, a maiden lady, 78 years of age, was burnt to death, as she sat in her parlour. It is remarkable, that apprehensions had been long entertained that such would be her fate, as she had once before set fire to her clothes while reading; and a servant was retained to be always with her, to guard against such a dreadful event. This servant had not been out of the room a quarter of an hour; when returning with the footman, they found their mistress's clothes on fire, her person dreadfully burnt, and in a state of suffocation from which she never revived.

Natural Curiosity.—On Monday se'nnight, as the men belonging to Messrs. Bradshaw, of Lancaster, were sawing an American maple log in two, they were much surprised at finding a cavity in the centre of it, containing about five or six quarts of wheat, which must have remained there for many years; as there was no hole on the

outside of the log, which was about 25 feet in length, and 18 inches square.—The cavity was about the centre of the log, six feet in length, and about three inches in diameter.

23. At ten minutes after eight this morning, Owen Haggerty, one of the murderers of Mr. Steele, was brought out on the scaffold for execution: he appeared to be extremely penitent; with a pale and steadfast countenance, he joined most fervently in prayer, along with the rev. Dr. Devereux, a clergyman of the Roman Catholic church, who attended him; he was so resigned to his fate, and so intent upon the last endeavour that he was capable of making towards effecting a reconciliation with the offended Deity, that he did not seem to be at all conscious that several thousands had crowded round on every side, to gaze at him in his last moments; but, though he was a Roman Catholic, and was remarkably fervent in his last act of devotion, we are informed that he did not confess his being guilty of the crime for which he suffered. John Holloway, on the other hand, shewed such indifference as to the terror of death which then stared him in the face, and the ignominious manner in which he was to suffer, as, for the sake of human nature, we must hope could not possibly have any real existence in any human breast, however depraved it possibly might be:—With even an affected cheerfulness of countenance, he jumped upon the scaffold when he had ascended the ladder; his arms being pinioned with a rope behind, as usual in such cases, he got his hat between his two hands, and, as well as he was able, bowed to the crowd repeatedly, turning round

round on every side of it, even with a sort of agility that must unquestionably have been forced, with a view to shew that *he died game*, as it is expressed; or, in other words, that he had neither a religious sense nor a personal feeling, as to the awful situation in which he was placed. He did not speak a word to the clergyman, but, paying his whole attention to the crowd, repeated three times with a loud voice, "Gentlemen, I am innocent."—This was heard by many. He then spoke to Haggerty, and said to him, according to the account given by those who were nearest to the scaffold; "Take no notice of the clergyman."—Haggerty seemed to pay no attention to him.—While the rope was fixing round their necks, Holloway preserved his usual effrontery; Haggerty trembled. Twice or thrice Holloway was invited to pray; he invariably refused, and with a look of impatience.

About ten minutes after they had been on the scaffold, the clergymen descended—the signal was given, and they were launched into eternity. Haggerty struggled much for some minutes.—Holloway scarcely moved.

Haggerty wore a sort of olive-coloured great-coat, which covered him completely from the neck downwards. Holloway wore a jacket and smock-frock, as it had been stated by the approver that he did at the time of the murder.

When Holloway and Haggerty came into the press-yard for execution, there were many noblemen and gentlemen of distinction there. Holloway went on his knees on the pavement to protest his innocence, expressing confidence that he would

be forgiven his sins in heaven. Haggerty also protested his innocence, but did not go on his knees.

Elizabeth Godfrey was brought up last on the scaffold: her feelings appeared to be so much overpowered, that, notwithstanding she bore the appearance of resignation in her countenance, her whole frame was so shaken by the terror of her situation, that she was incapable of any actual devotion.—The Protestant clergyman prayed by her side; she was dressed entirely in white. They were all launched off together, at about a quarter after eight. It was a long time before the body of the poor female seemed to have gone through its last suffering.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE—On the north side of the Old Bailey, the multitude to see the execution was so immensely great, that, in their movements, they were not inaptly compared to the flow and reflow of the waves of the sea, when in troubled motion. In the centre of this vast concourse of people was placed a cart, in which persons were accommodated with standing-places to see the culprits; but, it is supposed from the circumstance of too many being admitted into it, the axle-tree gave way, and by the concussion many persons were killed. Unhappily the mischief did not stop here. A temporary chasm in the crowd being thus made by the fall of the cart, many persons rushed forward to get upon the body of it, which formed a kind of platform, from which they thought they could get a commanding view over the heads of the persons in front. All those who, from choice or necessity, were nearest to the cart, strove to get upon it; and in their eagerness they

they drove those in front head-foremost among the crowd beneath, by whom they were trampled under foot, without the power of relieving them. The latter in turn were in like manner assailed, and shared the same fate. This dreadful scene continued for some time. The shrieks of the dying men, women, and children, were terrific beyond description, and could only be equalled by the horror of the event.

Another account says :—Just before the culprits mounted the scaffold, the feelings of the spectators were agitated to a most alarming degree, by the deplorable and pitiable situation of a very great number of persons in the crowd, who, from the extraordinary pressure and other causes, were every moment in danger of being suffocated or trampled to death. In all parts there were continued cries of *Murder ! Murder !* particularly from the female part of the spectators and young boys ; some of whom were seen expiring, without the possibility of the least assistance being afforded them ; every one being employed in endeavours to preserve his own life. The most affecting scene of distress was seen at Green Arbour Court, nearly opposite the Debtors' door. The terrible occurrence which took place near this spot is attributed to the circumstance of two pie-men attending there to dispose of their pies ; and one of them having his basket overthrown, which stood upon a sort of stool with four legs, some of the mob not being aware of what had happened, and at the same time severely pressed, fell over the basket and the man at the moment he was picking it up, together with its contents. Those

who once fell, were never more able to rise, such was the violence of the crowd. At this fatal place, a man of the name of Hetherington was thrown down, who had in his hand his youngest son, a fine boy about twelve years of age. The youth was soon trampled to death ; the father recovered, though much bruised. A woman, who was so imprudent as to bring with her a child at the breast, was one of the number killed : whilst in the act of falling, she forced the child into the arms of the man nearest to her, requesting him for God's sake to save its life : the man, finding it required all his exertion to preserve himself, threw the infant from him, but it was fortunately caught at a distance by another man, who, finding it difficult to insure its safety or his own, got rid of it in a similar way. The child was again caught by a person who contrived to struggle with it to a cart, under which he deposited it until the danger was over, and the mob had dispersed. In other parts the pressure was so great, that a horrible scene of confusion ensued, and seven persons lost their lives by suffocation alone. It was shocking to behold a large body of the crowd, as in one convulsive struggle for life, fight with the most savage fury with each other : the consequence was, that the weakest, particularly the women, fell sacrifices. As fast as the mob cleared away after the execution, and those on the ground could be picked up, they were conveyed in carts and on boards to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where every attention was shewn, and every assistance afforded, to those who exhibited signs of life.

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As soon as the bodies of the deceased were washed, and in a fit state to be exposed, they were laid out in the Elizabeth-ward, in order to be claimed by their friends. No language can describe the anguish of the scene when the people first recognised these mutilated remains: some found a brother, some a son, and others a father. A young woman, who found amongst the dead an only brother, was so strongly affected, that she went into violent fits, and continued in that state throughout the whole day, and great doubts were entertained of her recovery. It was truly affecting to see the persons who had missed their relatives, so strongly agitated between hope and fear, as they entered the room to view the dead. Some had not resolution sufficient to convince themselves of that which they wanted to know. Many who had missed their friends or relatives came too late to view the dead, and were almost raving when they were told they could not see the bodies till the next day. Every person about the Hospital was employed in this melancholy duty from nine o'clock in the morning until nearly five in the afternoon, at which time the ward that contained the dead bodies, was locked up. As fast as the bodies were owned, they were put into shells, with the names of the parties upon them.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Tuesday a coroner's inquest sat in St Bartholomew's Hospital, where the dead bodies of the sufferers lay. After the usual forms, including the view of the dead bodies, &c. the jury proceeded to the discharge of their duties; taking for their guidance, under the direction

of their Coroner, Mr. Shelton, the following

Correct List of the Dead.

1. Bradford, Thomas, Great Pul-teney-street, Golden-square.
2. Boothe, William, at Mr. Wiber's, 36, Colonnade, Russell-square.
3. Carter, John, Type-street, Moorfields.
4. Carpenter, Benjamin, Hammersmith.
5. Ditto, junior, ditto.
6. Cuttle, James, Gwinning's-court, Grub-street.
7. Cooper, Thomas, 3, Rose-alley, Golden-lane.
8. Cross, —, Norwich-court, Fetter-lane.
9. Dilling, John, King-street, Old-street.
10. Fieldhurst, Joseph, 2, Plough-street, Whitechapel.
11. Fry, Sarah, 3, Market-street, St. James's.
12. Guest, William, Gutter-lane Cheapside.
13. Grover, Daniel, 51, Cow-cross-street, Smithfield.
14. Hetherington, Wm. 31, Skinner-street, Somer's Town.
15. Howard, Samuel, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital.
16. Platt, Wm. 15, Russell-court, Drury-lane.
17. Panton, Charlotte, 19, King-street, Drury-lane.
18. Pringle, Robert, 3, French-yard, Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell.
19. Russell, Richard, 4, Alcock-lane, Shoreditch.
20. Saul, R. Whitechapel.
21. Tozer, Elizabeth, Fox-court, Ray-street, Clerkenwell.
22. Taylor, Joseph, 8, Peter-street, Cow-cross.
23. Thorne,

23. Thorne, Joseph, Flower-de-luce-court, Spitalfields.

24. Tyler, William, 39, Church-street, Soho.

25. Wilson, Geo. 6, Beauchamp-street, Brooks Market.

26. Williams, Wm. 9, Dyot-street, St. Giles's.

27. Wimble, John, 18, Great Barlow-street, Manchester-square.

28. White, Henry, at the Swan public-house, Skinner-street.

The several bodies were sworn to by their respective relations; and the jury then enquired into the circumstances of the accident.

Thomas Salmon, upon being sworn, stated, that he lives with his brother, who keeps the King of Denmark public-house in the Old Bailey: that about seven o'clock on Monday morning, the crowd assembled in the Old Bailey was very great: that it kept increasing until eight, and by that hour every avenue leading to the Old Bailey was full of people; that there was a great noise and clamour until a few minutes past eight, when Haggerty ascended the scaffold; and then the witness heard a loud cry of, "Hats off!" The faces of the crowd seemed, at that time, turned to the scaffold; and the crowd fell back, putting down their hats as well as they could: That the witness was stationed in the first-floor window; that he heard a general scream, and looking upwards from the window towards St. Sepulchre's church, he saw one or two people fall opposite Green-Arbour-court, and about one yard from the pavement. He then said to a person who stood next him, that he was afraid there was some mischief, and he saw several people climbing over those who

were down. The crowd kept falling back over the persons who fell. He then observed, that it was sad work; and, coming down into the tap-room, he communicated his fears to those around him. — The crowd was so great at the door, it was impossible he could go out, and he saw nothing more of the accident than the above. He was of opinion that the uncommon pressure was, in a great degree, occasioned by the people squeezing down their hats, which naturally operated so as to produce such an effect.

Richard Hazel, tallow-chandler, at No. 16, Old Bailey, was next called. About a quarter past eight o'clock in the morning of Monday, while he was looking out of his one pair of stairs window, he saw two distinct heaps of persons who had fallen. These heaps were about eight or ten yards from his door, and the greatest part of the persons that composed them seemed to be dead. The mob was continually treading backwards and forwards over them; and there was a very great and incessant motion. There appeared to be about ten or twelve in each heap; and the pressure was so great; that it was impossible for the crowd to avoid treading on those that were down, although they made every exertion in their power to avoid doing so. Those lying on the ground were often completely covered by persons on their legs, who were forced to tread over them. There was about a yard of breadth between the two heaps; and through this interstice a great crowd was continually pressing. He described the heaps as being composed of persons lying on each other, or entangled together—The witness saw several fall

fall down on these heaps, who never rose again. It was nearly half an hour before any assistance could be given to those who were thus thrown down. The witness saw several men and boys taken up senseless, and recovered by fanning their faces with hats, and by washing them with cold water. The dead bodies were then taken away to the Hospital on men's shoulders, and in carts, but he could not say what was the exact number. After the dead were removed, he saw lying on the ground a pye-basket, a large tin pan like a dripping pan, a quart tin can, and several pies, all squeezed entirely flat; and the dead body of the unfortunate person who lay upon them, taken up, appeared to be that of a very stout man. Upon being questioned as to the original cause of the tumult, he could not say any thing from his own knowledge. During the whole time there was a general clamour; but he could not distinguish any particular voices, or any word that was uttered; although he believes that *Murder, Murder!* and *Mercy, Mercy!* were the prevailing cries.

On Thursday, the adjourned inquest on the bodies of the late sufferers in the Old Bailey assembled again.

During the day the whole of the bodies were recognised by their friends; and the most interesting depositions were the following:—

John Wimble, deceased, a carpenter, residing at No. 18, Great Barlow-street, Manchester-square.—A young man, who went with the deceased, stated, that he fell down with the deceased; but kept his head uncovered, and forced his way over the dead bodies, which lay in a pile

as high as the people, until he was enabled to creep over the heads of the crowd to a lamp-iron, from whence he got into the first floor window of Mr. Hazel, tallow-chandler, in the Old Bailey; he was much bruised, and must have suffered the fate of his companion, if he had not been possessed of great strength.

Elizabeth Howard, wife of Henry Howard, coach-maker, lived in the same house with one of the deceased, of the name of Sarah Fry, whom she accompanied, about ten minutes after seven o'clock, to see the execution; about five minutes before eight o'clock they arrived at the bottom of Newgate-street; when a great mass of people carried them down to the front of the Old Bailey, where they remained ten minutes, and were very much squeezed and hurt; about a quarter after eight, witness fell down over another person that was lying on the ground near the foot pavement; deceased called out and said, "Lord have mercy upon me! Are you gone? Are you gone?"—Witness was senseless, and did not recover herself until she found herself upon the steps of St. Sepulchre's church; she believed it was half past ten before she recovered herself. Questioned by the coroner concerning what she heard before she fell. She felt herself squeezed to a great excess; she heard the cry of murder, screams, and groans; she lost her bonnet, cap, shoes, and pattens; before she fell, she recollected a cry of "Hats off!" and a cry of "They come." When she came to herself, she was told a man had brought her on his back, and laid her on the steps of the church; before she fell, she recollects

jects stumbling over several things in the crowd, but what they were she could not tell; at last she fell on a woman who lay on her back; could not tell whether the woman was dead or alive. The witness was very much bruised. The coroner, with great humanity, offered her a note to go to the hospital as an out-door patient; which witness accepted.

Thomas Ramsden, esq. surgeon, belonging to the college, Warwick-lane, stated, that he attended the Hospital when the bodies were brought in, and gave directions for assisting the sufferers; sixteen were recovered, and 27 so much injured by compression, that assistance was unavailing. Witness took upon him to say, that the preservation of those who recovered was attributable to the promptitude with which the professional gentlemen and their pupils afforded relief. The deaths of the sufferers were occasioned, in his opinion, by pressure and suffocation.

The coroner then adjourned the inquest.

Several witnesses were examined on Friday, who threw no new light upon the unfortunate business; and Mr. Shelton then proceeded to address the jury. He was of opinion, that the pressure of the crowd at the entrance of Skinner-street was so great, as to bear down all before it. He stated it as his belief, that when the cry of "Hats off!" prevailed, there was such a falling back of the people from the scaffold towards the opposite houses, as to determine the particular time when so many of the unfortunate sufferers lost their lives. He also thought from the evidence he had heard, that the number of carts and car-

riages of different sorts must have narrowed the passage, and contributed to the danger. He then read over the opinion of Mr. Ramsden, the surgeon, and concluded his charge. The court was now cleared, it being near 11 o'clock; and at a little before 12 the doors were opened, and the verdict was read as follows, *viz. That the several persons came by their death from compression and suffocation.*

After this, a formal verdict was drawn up, which was very long, but in substance the same as the above. At 12 o'clock precisely, the inquest was dissolved, after sitting four days.

24. This morning, Mr. Marsham was found in his bed-room, at his lodgings with Mrs. Oliver, in Charlotte-street, Pimlico, with his throat cut in a most shocking manner. He had spent the evening on Monday at the Magdalen public-house, in Pimlico, as was frequently his custom; where he appeared in perfectly good health and spirits, and went home to bed about ten o'clock. He was accustomed to rise about eight o'clock in the morning; and not making his appearance at his usual time, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, Mrs. Oliver and her servant went to see the cause: they knocked at his bed-room door, but received no answer; they, in consequence, opened it; when they discovered him lying on the floor, with his throat cut, and a most horrid spectacle, occasioned by an uncommon discharge of blood. A surgeon was called in, but to no purpose, he was dead and cold. No cause can be assigned for this rash act, but there was reason to believe he had been slightly deranged for some time past. He had been frequently
heard

heard to say, the devil was in him, and that he could feel him in his throat. Two wills were found, one in his pocket, and one upon a table; in them he directs, that his body is to be opened, for the purpose of finding the devil. He was about 60 years of age, and by profession a merchant. He was from Scotland.

27. An inquisition was taken at a public-house leading from Hindon Hill to Uxbridge, on the body of James Richard Sanders, esq. who met his death by the bursting of a gun. The deceased, who was extremely fond of the diversion of shooting, and known in the sporting world, was practising long shots at pigeons, in a meadow not far from his own residence, preparatory to a match taking place between him and a Mr. Goddard, when the fatal accident befel him. He has left a wife and several children.—*Accidental Death.*

The following is the list of gentlemen pricked by his majesty, in council, to serve the office of sheriffs for the year ensuing:—

Bedfordshire—Sir Philip Monnoux, of Sandy, bart.

Berkshire—William Blane, of Wingfield Park, esq.

Buckinghamshire—J Backwell Praed, of Tyringham, esq.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—William Squire, of Knapwell, esq.

Cheshire—F. Duckingfield Astley, of Duckingfield, esq.

Cumberland—John Tomlinson, of Briscoe-hill, esq.

Cornwall.*

*Cornwall is appointed in the Prince of Wales's Court for the Duchy of Cornwall.—Sir William Pratt Cail, of Whiteford, bart.

†Lancashire is appointed by the Chancellor of the Duchy.—Richard Legh, of Shaw Hill, esq.

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Derbyshire—Sitwell Sitwell, of Renishall-hill, esq.

Devonshire—John Bulteel, of Fleet, esq.

Dorsetshire—Arthur Cozens, of Yarminster, esq.

Essex—William Matthew Raikes, of Walthamstow, esq.

Gloucestershire—T. Baggot Delabere, of Southam, esq.

Herefordshire—Richard Salwey, of Brimfield Court, esq.

Hertfordshire—George Caswell, of Sacomb Park, esq.

Kent—John Simpson, of Fairlawn, esq.

Leicestershire—William Burlton, of Wyken, esq.

Lancashire.†

Lincolnshire—M. Nelson Grayburue, of Barton, esq.

Monmouthshire—William Partidge, of Monmouth, esq.

Norfolk—John Morse, of Mount Ida, esq.

Northamptonshire, Thomas Tryon, of Bulwick, esq.

Northumberland—Sir William Blackett, of Matfen, esq.

Nottinghamshire—John Langden, of Brancote Hills, esq.

Oxfordshire—William Hodges, of Bolney Court, esq.

Rutlandshire—William Shield, of Wing, esq.

Shropshire—William Charlton, of Apley Castle, esq.

Somersetshire—Sir John Hawkins, of Kelson, bart.

Staffordshire—George Briscoe, of Summell Hill, esq.

Southampton—David Lance, of Chissel, esq.

Suffolk

Suffolk—Thomas Mills, of Great Saxham, esq.

Surrey—James Newsome, of Wadsworth Lodge, esq.

Sussex—John Micklethwaite, of High Ridge, esq.

Warwickshire—M. B. Wise, of the Priory, Warwick, esq.

Wiltshire—Thomas Calley, of Burderop, esq.

Worcestershire—Thomas Bland, of Ham Court, esq.

Yorkshire—R. F. Wilson, of Melton on the Hill, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthenshire—John Morgan, of the Furnace, Carmarthen, esq.

Pembrokeshire—John Colby, of Fynore, esq.

Cardiganshire—Thomas Smith, of Foel Alt, esq.

Glamorganshire—George Wynch, of Clementstone, esq.

Breconsire—Sackville Gwynne, of Tuymawr, esq.

Radnorshire—Thomas Thomas, of Penkering, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merionethshire—R. H. Kenrick, of Ucheldren, esq.

Carnarvonshire—Hugh Rowlands, of Bodaden, esq.

Anglesea—Paul Panton, of las-Gwyn, esq.

Montgomeryshire—D. E. Lewis Lloyd, of Maydog, esq.

Denbighshire—Simon York, of Erthing, esq.

Flintshire—Samuel Mostyn, of Nantgwelun, esq.

MARCH.

1. A young man, clerk in the Bank of England, put a period to his existence, by shooting himself through the head. He had applied

to his mother for pecuniary assistance, and requested 30*l.*, having got into embarrassment: she said she could not give it, having done so much for him already, and that she really could not spare it; upon which he retired abruptly into the next room and shot himself.

2. John Andrew Nardi, who was tried at the Old Bailey in last December sessions, for the murder of William Broad, in Long-Acre, but who was acquitted by the jury on account of insanity, received his majesty's pardon, on condition of his quitting the kingdom within seven days, and not being found therein during the term of his natural life; and was discharged from Newgate accordingly. Nardi is the Italian who killed a man in Long-Acre in the course of the late Westminster election.

5. A court of common-council was held at Guildhall; at which were present the lord-mayor, the recorder, and aldermen Watson, Anderson, Combe, Eamer, Rowcroft, Smith, Williams, Annesley, and Hankey. The business of the day was "to take into consideration the proposition of lord Howick, for introducing into the Mutiny Act certain clauses, by which Roman Catholics will in future be permitted to take rank and hold commissions and stations in the army and navy."

Mr. deputy Birch said, he rose for the purpose of proposing to the court, that a petition should be presented to parliament against the proposed measure of admitting Papists to hold commissions in the army and navy, and to allow them to exercise their religion under the protection and security of the law. The propriety of this proposition he enforced

enforced upon two grounds; first, that the Catholics kept no faith with Hereticks; and, secondly, that the pope had the power of absolving Catholics from their allegiance.

Mr. S. Dixon seconded the motion.

Mr. Quin spoke at great length against the motion.

Mr. Alderman Combe saw no danger, that was to be apprehended from the proposed measure; and, indeed, it was nothing more than had been extended to the Catholics of Ireland as long ago as the year 1793, when an act was passed, admitting them to hold commissions in the army of that country.

Mr. Slade spoke on the same side.

Mr. Alderman Rowcroft spoke at great length against the motion.

After some further observations, from Messrs. Waithman, Sharpe, and Wood, Mr. Bell moved the previous question; upon which a division took place.

For the original question, 3 aldermen, 31 commoners, 2 tellers—36.

For the previous question, 7 aldermen, 44 commoners, 2 tellers—53.

Majority of 17 against Mr. Birch's motion.

6. About five o'clock in the morning a fire broke out at the Globe Public-house and Chop-house in St. Saviour's Church-yard, adjoining Green-Dragon-court, Southwark, which was attended with melancholy circumstances. Mr. Sims, the landlord, let out several of his apartments to lodgers, and nearly thirty persons slept on the premises every night. His own family consisted of a wife, a daughter, two sons, and his wife's sister; the lat-

ter acted in the capacity of nurse to Mrs. Sims, who for some time had been confined to her bed, and was in the last stage of a consumption. The fire was supposed to have originated in the cellar, or vaults, where some people had been at work the preceding day; and was first discovered by the sister, who hearing the crackling of wood, and smelling the fire, alarmed the landlord, who ran down stairs in his shirt, to see what was the matter; when he perceived the flames burst from the bar, which he supposed had forced their way through the floor.—Greatly agitated, he hastened up stairs, procured a wet blanket, and immediately repaired to the bar, in the hope of being able to extinguish the fire; but he found it had made too great progress to be overcome by his efforts. Feeling for the situation of his family, and the poor lodgers at a distant part of the house, he called as loud as he was able, "Fire! fire!" and wrapping a blanket round his helpless wife, with great difficulty rescued her from the flames. In the height of his agitation he could find no better place to deposit her on than a butcher's block. Having left her, and returned to his house, he found it entirely enveloped in the flames; and supposing the greatest part of his family had perished, he gave himself up to despair. He was soon relieved with respect to his daughter, and sister-in-law, who had both escaped by leaping out of a window in the first story into the court, and, though somewhat bruised, were in no danger of their lives. As for his two boys, he gave them up for lost. It fortunately happened, however, that they both had escaped through a trap-door at the

top of the house to some of the adjoining houses, which way they were well acquainted with, having often resorted to it for their amusement. The relation the boys gave of the scene of horror and confusion which took place among the lodgers, was truly distressing. Before they quitted the house, they saw the stairs fall, and all means of retreat cut off from the street-door. They several times called upon the inmates to follow them, and they would conduct them to a place of safety, but none of them would take their advice. Two persons leaped out of the higher windows after being severely burnt, and were nearly killed on the spot. One of these unfortunate persons, a plumber, was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital: he stated, that when the flames first caught him, he had with him his son, about ten years of age, and his wife—they both struggled to get to the window to follow him, but in vain, and became the prey of the furious element. A Mrs. Burrow, and a child, were among the sufferers, as was also a waggoner. Two more persons, making in all seven, were dug out of the ruins the next day, but in such a state as not to be recognised.

6. *Hertford Assizes.* John Harris was indicted for the wilful murder of Benjamin Stapps, on the 24th of September, by giving him several violent blows on the head, of which he died. The body was found in a well. It was proved, that the prisoner had an interest in the death of the deceased; and that some of his clothes were found in the possession of Harris.

The learned judge, in summing up, told the jury, that in almost every case of murder they must be

contented with circumstantial evidence, as murder was generally perpetrated in secrecy. But their first inquiry would be, whether any murder had been committed, or whether the deceased had thrown himself into this well? From the evidence there certainly was great probability that the deceased had been murdered.

It was proved, that there was great difficulty in any one falling down the well. The surgeons proved that he had received blows both before and behind, on the head, but none on the top of the head, where it was likely he would have received one, if he had fallen down head foremost. It was, however, in proof, that the well had a chalky bottom, and such bottoms usually had irregular flint stones. There was no evidence how this was, though it seemed a desirable piece of evidence to have been obtained. He then recapitulated all the evidence, remarking on it as he went along, and left the jury to say, whether they thought the circumstances weighty enough to pronounce a verdict of Guilty against the prisoner.

In his defence he only said he was innocent.—The jury found the prisoner *Guilty*.

TRIAL OF SIR HOME POPHAM.

Friday, March 6. A signal being made for the admirals and captains of his majesty's fleet then at Spithead and Portsmouth, to come on-board his majesty's ship the *Gladiator*, lying in Portsmouth harbour, they accordingly assembled at nine o'clock, and commenced their proceedings immediately. The names of the admirals and captains on-board according to their rank and seniority, were called over by Moses Greetham,

Greetham, esq. the judge-advocate, till a sufficient number answered to their names to compose the court.

Mr. Greetham having read the order for the arrest of sir Home Popham, issued by the admiralty, called over the names of the witnesses.—Among whom were,

Lord Melville, who was present, and lord Whitworth, who was not present.

Mr. Sturges Bourne. L. Maclean, esq.

The judge-advocate then read the charges, which were in substance the same with the order to admiral Young, hereafter stated; and produced several documents, by which the charges were meant to be substantiated, of which the following were the most particular:—

Copy of an order to sir Home Popham, dated 29th of July, 1805.

Copy of a letter to Jo. Barrow, esq. dated 2d of August, 1805; directing him to send a frigate to cruise on the south-east coast of America.

Copy of a letter to Jo. Barrow, esq.; directing him to return all transports at the Cape of Good Hope, excepting such as were necessary to carry the troops to India.

Copy of a letter from the lords commissioners of the admiralty, to sir Home Popham; directing him to co-operate with major-general sir D. Baird.

Copy of a letter from the lords commissioners of the admiralty, to sir Home Popham, dated 25th of December, 1805; directing him to send home all transports not wanted.

Copy of a letter from sir Home Popham to W. Marsden, esq.; giving an account of the capture of the Cape, &c.

Copy of a letter from sir Home Popham to W. Marsden, esq.; giving an account that the Piedmontese French frigate was cruising in the Eastern seas.

Copy of a letter from sir Home Popham to W. Marsden, esq.; stating that the *Voluntaire* frigate, the *avant-courier* of a French fleet, had put into Table-bay, and was taken possession of by his majesty's ships.

Copy of a letter from sir Home Popham to W. Marsden, esq. dated 14th of April, 1806; stating that the intelligence by the *Voluntaire* had led him to conclude that the French fleet was bound to the West Indies, but that other accounts stated them as destined for the Mauritius.

Copy of a letter from sir Home Popham to W. Marsden, esq. respecting the weak state of Monte Video.

Copy of a letter from sir Home Popham to W. Marsden, esq. dated 30th of April; stating the applications he had made to the governor of St. Helena, for a reinforcement of troops from that island.

Another letter, dated 19th of July.

Copy of a letter of sir George Shee, bart. inclosing attested copies of letters from major-general sir D. Baird.

The admiralty order, directing admiral Young to proceed forthwith to assemble the court-martial, of which he was appointed president, was next read, as follows:—

“By the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c.

“Whereas, by our order, dated 29th July, 1805, sir Home Popham, then captain of his majesty's ship
Cc 3
Diadem,

Diadem, was directed to take under his command his majesty's ships *Bel-liqueux*, *Raisonnable*, *Diomedé*, *Narcissus*, and *Leda*, the *Espoir* sloop, and *Encounter* gun-brig, for the purpose of capturing the enemy's settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, in conjunction with the troops under the command of major-general sir David Baird; which settlements were surrendered to the ships and troops aforementioned, in the month of January, 1806. And whereas it appears by letters from the said sir Home Popham to our secretary, dated the 13th and 30th of April following, that, with the view to attack the Spanish settlements in Rio de la Plata, for which attack he had no direction or authority whatever, he did withdraw from the Cape the whole of the naval force, which had been placed under his command for the sole purpose of protecting it, thereby leaving the Cape, which it was his duty to guard, not only exposed to attack and insult, but even without the means of affording protection to the trade of his majesty's subjects, or of taking possession of any ships of the enemy, which might have put into any of the bays or harbours of the Cape, or parts adjacent; all which he, the said sir Home Popham, did, notwithstanding that he had received previous information of detachments of the enemy's ships being at sea, and in the neighbourhood of the Cape; and notwithstanding he had been apprised that a French squadron was expected at the Mauritius, of which he informed us by his letter to our secretary, dated the 9th of April, 1806, only four days prior to his departure from the Cape for Rio de la Plata.

“And whereas it appears to us, that a due regard to the good of his majesty's service imperiously demands that so flagrant a breach of public duty should not pass unpunished; and whereas, by our order dated the 28th of July, 1806, rear-admiral Stirling was directed to send the said sir Home Popham to England; which he has done accordingly: and whereas sir Home Popham was, on his arrival, put under an arrest by our order, and is now at —, awaiting his trial: we send herewith the necessary papers for the support of the charge; and do hereby require, and direct you forthwith to assemble a court-martial (you being the president thereof), which is hereby required and directed to inquire into the conduct of, and to try, the said captain sir Home Popham, for the offences with which he is charged accordingly.

“Given under our hands, &c.”

This order was addressed to admiral Young.

The order of the admiralty to Mr. Bignel being read, the following members were then sworn, agreeably to an act of parliament:

Admiral Young, President.
 Vice-Adm. Sir F. Gower,
 ——— J. Halloway,
 ——— R. Rowley,
 ——— E. Stanhope.
 Rear-Adm. J. Vashon,
 ——— Sir I. Coffin,
 ——— Sir R. Strachan.
 Captain Graves,
 ——— S. H. Linzee,
 ——— M. Scott,
 ——— J. Irwin,
 ——— C. Boyle.

Then the judge-advocate was sworn not to disclose or discover the opinion of any particular mem-
 ber

ber of the court-martial, unless thereunto required by law.

The several documents before enumerated, abstracts of which had been annexed to the charges last preferred, were tendered in evidence, and proved after the manner of documentary testimony. They were afterwards severally read; when the prosecution was stated to be closed. Mr. Jervis appeared as counsel for the Admiralty; Mr. Harrison for sir Home Popham.

Sir Home Popham was called on by the court to state, when he would be ready to proceed on his defence.

Sir Home, in an animated address, observed to the court, that the first charges sent him by the Admiralty, about half an hour after his arrival in town, referred only to *three* documents; and by which alone, he had supposed, that they were meant to be substantiated—whereas, the *new charges*, which had been exhibited against him, and which had been presented to him half an hour after his arrival at Portsmouth, had reference to *eighteen* documents, of which he had not been furnished with copies, nor had any knowledge of their contents, but from having heard them hastily read in court. Although it might not be necessary in respect to the court, yet he thought, with respect to the public, it might be expedient for him to take a little time in preparing his defence against the charges, in their present novel form, in order to remove any impression which they might have made on the public mind. He, therefore, however reluctantly, must request the indulgence of the court till Monday; when he should be perfectly prepared to enter on his defence.

The second day (Saturday) was chiefly occupied in some uninteresting formalities, and in the reading of the several papers and documents which were to support the charge, on the part of Mr. Jarvis. On Monday the proceedings were resumed, and sir Home entered upon his justification, as follows:

DEFENCE.

Mr. President; After having devoted the greater part of my life to the service of my king and country, I am brought before you and other members of this honourable court, to vindicate my conduct from a charge, of a nature as extraordinary, and as unprecedented, perhaps, as ever was submitted to the investigation of a court-martial. In applying the epithets of extraordinary and unprecedented to the accusation exhibited against me, I speak of it generally, and not with a particular reference to the irregular, and, I believe I may venture to add, the *illegal* manner in which it is worded. On this point I shall animadvert hereafter. But I cannot, sir, enter into the substance of my defence, without observing to you how extraordinary it is that I should be brought to trial by that superior authority, to which every officer in his majesty's naval service looks up for reward and protection, for having employed the means placed at my disposal in making a successful attack on a possession belonging to the enemy, instead of suffering them to remain inactive and dormant.—Nor do I conceive that it is less unprecedented to criminate an officer entrusted with a command of some importance, for having exercised that discretionary power, without which no service can be carried on with energy or effect,

when the result of such an act, so far from having been attended with any ill consequence, has, on the contrary, been glorious to his majesty's arms, and honourable to the country. Yes, sir, the success which crowned the united exertions of general Beresford and myself, seconded by the bravery and perseverance of the land and sea forces under our orders, was proclaimed by his majesty's ministers to the inhabitants of the British metropolis by the usual signal of triumph; and the news of the conquest of Buenos Ayres was re-echoed, with exultation and gratitude, throughout every quarter of the united kingdom.

But now to proceed to the charge before you.—I trust I shall be able to show, that the discretion I exercised was not only such as, under the circumstances, was fairly admissible, but such as the ministers, under whose orders I sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, fully warranted by their concurrent opinions, at least by the concurrent opinion of those who were understood by all to hold the leading influence in that administration. I shall, however, not only shew that an expedition to South America was a favourite object with Mr. Pitt, that he had it in contemplation, and actually took some steps to carry it into execution in the course of his former administration—but that he never lost sight of it, being only restrained from attempting the execution of it by political reasons, which no longer existed, when I felt it my duty, for the interest of my country, to proceed from the Cape of Good Hope upon this long projected expedition.

In the course of the year 1804, a change occurred in the government

of the country; soon after which I was appointed to the *Antelope*, in the Downs, for the purpose of blockading the harbour of Bologne, in the absence of admiral Louis. While I command that ship, lord Melville, then first lord of the admiralty, corresponded with me on the subject of Miranda's plan; and on my coming to town in the month of October in that year (at which period the probability of a Spanish war had increased), his lordship directed me to consult again with general Miranda, and to digest my ideas on the subject of an expedition against the Spanish settlements in South America, in the form of a memoir. To the best of my recollection, I delivered this document to lord Melville, on the 16th of October 1804.—Shortly after I was directed to attend Mr. Pitt at Wimbledon, in order that he might converse with me on the various points comprehended in my memoir.

In the month of December 1804, I was sent for by his majesty's ministers to Deal, and at the same time the *Diadem*, to which ship I was appointed, was put in commission for the express purpose of my proceeding in her on the intended expedition to South America. Various circumstances, however, occurred to retard the execution of this project; but, with the exception of the short interval of peace, it had never been relinquished, from the moment the idea was first suggested. These facts, as far as lord Melville was concerned, his lordship will substantiate.

In July 1805, I received an account of the weak state of the garrison of the Cape of Good Hope, and also learned that a strong squadron was expected there from France.

France. Conceiving that the capture of this settlement, while it would materially contribute to promote the interest of my country, might likewise afford facilities to the projected conquest of the Spanish dependencies, on the east coast of South America, which was the main object in the mind of Mr. Pitt, I immediately proposed to him that an armament should sail without delay for the attack of the Cape. This proposal was acceded to, and, in the course of a few days, I received my instructions to proceed in the *Diadem*, as commanding officer of all his majesty's ships and vessels destined for that service. Mr. Sturges Bourne, then one of the secretaries of the treasury, was present at the conversation to which I here allude, and will corroborate my account of what passed on the occasion.

On the 29th of July, 1805, I took final leave of Mr. Pitt, with whom I had a long conversation on the original project of an expedition to South America. Mr. Pitt informed me, that, from the negotiation then pending with Russia, it appeared that the emperor Alexander was extremely anxious to attach Spain to the coalition; and that until that matter should be determined, he (Mr. Pitt) felt a delicacy in regard to the commencement of hostile operations in South America: but that, as soon as possible after such an overture should have been rejected by the Spanish court, it was his fixed intention to enter on the original project, and attack Spain in that distant—but most vulnerable quarter. I lament extremely that any proceeding should have made it necessary for me to state these particulars relative to the calculations

upon a Spanish alliance, but the fault is not mine.—Any thing that serves to shew the value attached by those from whom I derived my appointment to that object, for the execution of which I am now brought before you as a delinquent, is manifestly proper and requisite for my justification. From what I have stated, it will, I am confident, appear evident to every member of this hon. court, that if the attack on the Cape of Good Hope preceded that on the Spanish settlements, the priority was the result of my own immediate suggestion to the late prime minister. It will likewise, I am persuaded, appear not less obvious to every unprejudiced mind, that on my interview with that illustrious statesman, he fully and unequivocally strengthened the conviction which I entertained of his intention to follow up the capture of the Cape, by an attack on the Spanish settlements; for at this final interview, Mr. Pitt desired me to furnish Mr. Huskisson with a memorandum of the names of the gentlemen from whom he was likely to obtain any further information he might want on the subject. Mr. Pitt was then leaving the secretary's room at the treasury, to go into the board-room; and Mr. Huskisson coming in at the other door just at the moment, I instantly communicated to him the substance of what had passed. The veracity of this allegation will be confirmed to this hon. court by the testimony of Mr. Huskisson.

When this chain of facts shall have been completely established by the concurrent depositions of lord Melville, Mr. Sturges Bourne, and Mr. Huskisson, it will not be necessary

sary for me again to urge to this hon. court, that on my leaving England, I sailed under the strongest conviction, that after having succeeded in taking the Cape, nothing would contribute so effectually to accomplish the views of those ministers, by whom I had been entrusted with the command, as to strike a blow in South America, before the Spaniards should be prepared against it. In fact, as there was a necessity for the squadron under my command to touch at St. Salvadore for water, on its passage from England to the Cape, it was naturally to be apprehended, from the constant communication between St. Salvadore and the Rio de la Plata, that every information respecting the naval and military force of the armament would be transmitted to the governors of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. Therefore, under every view of the subject, it was most advisable not to defer the attack on the Spanish possessions. Urgent, however, as these considerations may appear, they were not sufficiently powerful to fix my attention altogether on the immediate execution of the project referred to. Various circumstances remained to be weighed and examined, but none more particularly than the original cause of delay stated by Mr. Pitt, namely, the anxiety of the emperor of Russia to attach Spain to the coalition forming on the continent of Europe at the time I sailed from England.

Early in February 1806, I received accounts of the termination of the war in India.

In the course of the same month I also received the news of lord Nelson's glorious victory off Trafalgar, and the account of a general coal-

ition against France, from an alliance with which power it was evident the emperor Alexander had not been able to detach Spain.

Towards the end of February, a Danish vessel, which arrived at the Cape, brought English newspapers, giving an account of the fate of the Austrian army.

By the capture of the *Volontaire* French frigate, on the 4th of March, I learnt the defeat of the Russian army at Austerlitz; that Bonaparte was in possession of Vienna; and that when Willaumez's squadron sailed from Brest, he left in that port no more than six ships of war, of which three only were fit for service. From a German officer, who was taken prisoner in the *Volontaire*, I also collected such presumptive evidence respecting the ulterior destination of Willaumez's squadron, as induced me to adopt the idea that, after cruising a certain time on the banks of Languilles, he would put into the Brazils for water and refreshments, and thence proceed to the West Indies, more especially after he should have been informed that the Cape was actually taken by the British forces. Indeed, so strongly did this presumption operate on my mind, that I dispatched a small copper-bottomed transport brig to admiral Cochrane, at Barbadoes, to apprise him of what I conceived was the most likely course to be pursued by Willaumez, as will appear by my letter to Mr. Marsden, dated ———.

I also dispatched the Protector gun-brig to sir Edward Pellew, in India, and the *Rolla* brig, to endeavour to fall in with whatever British squadron might be employed in the blockade of the Mauritius.

These

These measures of precaution evince to the hon. court my extreme anxiety to communicate to the commander-in-chief of his majesty's naval forces in every quarter of the globe, and on every station liable to attack from the enemy's flying squadrons, such intelligence as might enable them to intercept those squadrons, or to act on the defensive, and to afford every protection in their power to the commerce of his majesty's subjects.

I am charged too with having left the Cape exposed to attack and insult. On the contrary, I maintain that through the well-known zeal, ability, and judgment of lieutenant-general sir David Baird, the Cape of Good Hope was placed in a state of the most perfect security.

Besides, at the time when I left the Cape, the winter season was about to commence, during which no ships can lie in Table Bay with safety.

Independently of these circumstances, I would ask, how often has the Cape been without a single ship of war to assist in its defence during the time it was in possession of the British forces in the late war, and the flag of the naval commanding officer on the station left flying on-board of a small vessel, scarcely capable of making any resistance? Indeed, in the immediate expectation of the arrival at the Cape of some men of war from England, I left an order, dated the 13th of April, 1806, addressed to any naval officer who might arrive there, and be junior to myself; by which order he or they were at perfect liberty either to remain at the Cape, or to follow me to the Rio de la Plata, as should appear most for the benefit of his majesty's service, after a consultation with sir David Baird on the subject.

If I am asked why I was so anxious to leave the Cape in such apparent haste, as not to wait for the arrival of the men of war from England? my answer is simply this; I was fearful that the delay in my departure from the Cape, added to the probable length of the passage from that promontory to the east coast of South America, might defeat the object of the expedition, by retarding my arrival in the Rio de la Plata, until that season, which, from the information I was possessed of respecting the navigation of this river, might render it impossible to sail up high enough to attack either of the settlements of Monte Video or Buenos Ayres.

Another point to which I am desirous to call the attention of this hon. court is this, that from the manner in which the secretary of the admiralty replies to my letter of the 9th of April, wherein I apprised that board of my intended departure for the Rio de la Plata, for the purpose of attacking the Spanish possessions, I had a just right to suppose that the admiralty board did not disapprove of my having sailed with the squadron on that service; for certainly it is rational to infer, that some expression of their displeasure would have been inserted in Mr. Marsden's letter, acknowledging the receipt of mine of the date before mentioned. Am I not, therefore, justified, sir, in construing the silence observed on this head, as at least a tacit acknowledgment on the part of that board which has now brought me to trial for having undertaken the expedition against Buenos Ayres, without orders, that it did not then excite their dissatisfaction?

But, in truth, the importance which

which the admiralty now profess to attach to the Cape, seems extremely singular, when contrasted with the opinions, which, from Mr. Marsden's letter to me, acknowledging the receipt of my account of its capture, they appeared to entertain of it; indeed, the tame, the cold terms of that letter, would naturally induce an idea either that the admiralty thought the Cape of little value in itself, or that it was of no consequence comparatively with the ultimate object of the expedition. Really estimating the Cape as it deserves, it would be reasonable to infer from the letter, that the admiralty were aware of, and highly prized, that ultimate object; but it is difficult to account for their conduct. When the acquisition was made, not one solitary expression of thanks was pronounced upon those to whom it was owing, and yet I am to be condemned for having exposed that acquisition even to imaginary hazard. The importance of the capture was passed over in silence when I might have been gratified; but it is loudly enhanced when the object is to depress me. Whence this difference, I leave to your reflections, gentlemen; I leave it to the reflections of my country.

My letter of the 9th of April was received by the admiralty-board in June last, and it was not till the end of August that admiral Stirling sailed to supersede me, with an order of recall. If my conduct in having engaged in this enterprise had been really disapproved of by his majesty's ministers, why, on their perusal of my dispatches, was not the admiralty-board directed to send out a fast-sailing vessel to signify to me their disapprobation of my conduct

in having sailed to attack the enemy without specific orders to that effect, by which means also, the visionary exposure of the Cape would have been of near three months duration? No reason whatever can be assigned for their having kept me so long in such a state of anxious suspense, except, indeed, the uncertainty the British cabinet seems to have been in at the time respecting the conduct to be pursued in the event of my enterprise being crowned with success, on account of the negotiation then pending at Paris.—In truth, sir, it is manifest, from every view of the conduct of the admiralty-board, that at that time they had no intention whatever to arraign me for this successful exercise of the discretionary power with which, I maintain, every commanding officer, on a distant station, is vested, and which he has a right to exert for the good of his country. The supersession, I conceive, was meant as the extreme measure of punishment.

Indeed, sir, were not our naval and military commanders, employed in foreign service, in distant quarters, allowed a latitude for the exercise of their discretion, what ill consequences would often arise to his majesty's service?

Numerous precedents exist which fully illustrate the truth of this position, some of which may probably occur to the recollection of the members of the court. Amongst others which present themselves to my memory at this moment, I shall beg leave to mention the *coup-de-main* which put the British crown in possession of Gibraltar. Sir George Rooke had no orders for undertaking that bold enterprise, nor was he arraigned by his superiors at home for having exercised his discretion on that

that occasion : on the contrary, his majesty did every honour to his enterprizing mind.

In the American war, in 17—, sir Peter Parker, I believe, and general Dalling, the then naval and military commanders at Jamaica, concerted an expedition against the Spanish settlement of Omoah, which was to a certain degree successful. No blame, I understand, was attached to either of those officers, for having directed this attack without orders.

At the beginning of the late war, in 1793, lord Hood entered Toulon, and afterwards attacked Corsica, without orders, and, *I believe*, against the opinion of the general, who would not co-operate with him. Yet that admiral was not brought before a court-martial for having so acted ; nor was it ever known that his conduct was censured.

In 1796, lord St. Vincent (then sir John Jervis) sent the heroic lord Nelson to attack Teneriffe, in consequence of information which he received, that two ships had loaded their treasure there. Every person is acquainted with the issue of that expedition, which lost to the country so many brave men, on account of which, notwithstanding the disastrous result of this intended *coup-de-main*, which was incontestably undertaken without orders from any superior authority, it is certain that no public inquiry was ever instituted against lord St. Vincent ; although, if an opinion were to be formed from the event only, without considering the motives of the enterprise, there would perhaps appear sufficient ground on which an accusation might have been expected and supported against that

commander. But let the court particularly look at the letter recently published from that illustrious officer, lord Nelson, to sir Simon Taylor, of Jamaica, relative to his discretion in going from the Mediterranean to the West Indies.

These precedents, sir, will clearly prove the existence and toleration of that discretionary power on which I have acted.

I have said, sir, that when the admiralty learnt by my letter of the 9th of April, that I had sailed with the squadron under my orders for the Rio de la Plata, that board did not at first apparently disapprove of my conduct ; and I think I am borne out in this conclusion by the tenor of Mr. Marsden's letter, acknowledging mine of the date last mentioned. The letter in question is dated August 6, and is in the following terms :—

“ Sir ; I have received and communicated to my lords commissioners of the admiralty your letter of the 8th of April last, informing them of your intended proceedings with the squadron under your orders.

“ I am, &c.

“ WM. MARSDEN.”

Now, sir, on comparing the preceding letter with a letter from Mr. Marsden, dated the 1st of March, 1806, in answer to one from me, conveying a piece of intelligence, which I cannot but suppose must have been gratifying, the two letters will prove to be written exactly in the same style. The letter of the 1st of March is as follows :—

“ Sir ; I have received and laid before my lords commissioners of the admiralty your letter of the 13th of January last, with the several papers therein referred to, relative to the capitulation

capitulation of the town and cape of Good Hope.

"I am, sir, yours, &c.

"WM. MARSDEN."

The conclusion which I think every unprejudiced man would draw from the perusal of these two letters is, that if the admiralty-board did not judge proper to express to me any approbation, not merely of my own conduct, as commander of the naval force employed in the reduction of the Cape, but of that of the officers and seamen who contributed to this conquest, still the board could not well be displeased with it; and that by their secretary having left me also in the dark, or rather to my own conjectures, in his reply to my letter acquainting him of my having sailed with my squadron to the Rio de la Plata, it was equally presumable that the board did not then disapprove of my having proceeded on that expedition—that is, by the tone and character of the two letters, they looked upon the capture of the Cape, and the arrangement for the squadron's sailing to Rio de la Plata, precisely in the same point of view, or that one was as likely to meet their approbation, or to prove advantageous to the country, as the other.

Sir Home Popham having concluded his defence, which lasted above four hours, the deputy judge-advocate proceeded to call over the names of the witnesses who were summoned to appear at the court-martial, to give their testimony as to their knowledge of the transactions and orders, &c. given to sir Home Popham.

The witnesses, having answered to their names, were directed to withdraw, and wait until their respective evidence were called for.

Lord Melville sworn and examined by sir Home Popham.

Q. Will your lordship have the goodness to relate to the court all the circumstances in your recollection, respecting the communications I held with Mr. Pitt and your lordship, collectively and individually, respecting the expedition to South America?

A. Some time after I came to the head of the board of admiralty, I had occasion to learn, that the administration preceding that of which I formed a part, held communications with general Miranda, respecting some project he entertained relative to South America. I did not immediately give much attention to that subject, because, not being then at war with Spain, I did not think that, consistently with that consideration, this country could take any active part in the business. In the progress of the summer of the year 1804, and particularly towards the autumn of that year, I had little doubt, from the official situation I held at the head of the admiralty, and from communications with the heads of other public departments, that such a war would soon take place. I therefore thought it my duty, through sir Evan Nepean and others, who I had reason to think were acquainted with what passed under the former administration, to inform myself more minutely relatively to the views of general Miranda. I likewise had more than one confidential communication with general Miranda himself; and the result of my opinion was, that, although it might not be wise or expedient, or perhaps within the means of this country at that time, to commit themselves to the full extent, it

was of the utmost consequence to this country so far to watch the progress of his operations as to make use of them, if they could be made subservient to the purpose of opening the ports of South America to the trade and manufactures of this country; and upon that principle, as well as upon every other public subject, I had almost daily communications, both in town and at Wimbledon, with Mr. Pitt, then at the head of the government. The subject was more familiar to my consideration, because for many years past, particularly in 1796, I had occasion to consider it very maturely in concert with the then board of admiralty. I was at that time secretary of state for the war department. In consequence of the conversations I had with Mr. Pitt, as already mentioned, about the month of October or November, and in consequence of the war with Spain, from the capture of four Spanish frigates, I desired sir Home Popham to attend me, in order that he might be at hand to attend Mr. Pitt and myself at any time we had occasion to consult him; and I think about the same time, the ship *Diadem* being vacant, I wrote a letter to sir Home, dated Wimbledon, 1st of Nov. 1804, stating that gen. Miranda not being more urgent with him than with me, as he thought we were at war with Spain, to commence an attack on Spanish America, and not knowing any thing more convenient than to place sir Home on-board the *Diadem*, the letter directed him, if the weather was fair, to come up. This letter was not signed by the official secretary, but sent by myself. Sir Home Popham came in consequence; I had many communications with him, in consequence of the

conversations held with Mr. Pitt, from day to day, on this subject; and those communications continued during the period I remained at the head of the admiralty. I ceased to be in that situation immediately after the 8th of April, 1805. I had many interviews with Mr. Pitt after that period, indeed during the whole remaining period of his life, till our final separation in the beginning of the year 1806: from that time I ceased to be his colleague in office, and I made it an invariable rule to avoid all conversation with him upon subjects of a public nature; so that from my own knowledge, I can speak to nothing after the 8th April 1805, but the last time I saw Mr. Pitt was in 1806.

Q. Does your lordship recollect directing me to attend Mr. Pitt, at Wimbledon, when we discussed all Miranda's views? and when there was no person present but yourself and him?

A. I recollect such a circumstance and interview, but cannot charge my memory with the precise month.

Q. Was it on the night of the day that Mr. Pitt went to Weymouth to the king?

A. It was very likely to be on that night, as he went from my house.

Q. Does your lordship recollect, after conversing with Mr. Pitt on that subject, as to the readiest way for forwarding all the views of general Miranda, Mr. Pitt's directing me to draw up, in concert with him, a memoir, explaining all the views of general Miranda, from time to time communicated to me, and delivering it, through myself, or by him, to Mr. Pitt?

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A. I recollect perfectly well receiving such a memorial, and being very glad to know the full extent of general Miranda's views; but certainly avoided to commit myself, or the British government, beyond the object I have already stated relative to South America; upon which subject I had certainly entertained a most anxious wish at that time, and almost from that time until I was called to take the public concerns under my more immediate consideration; and that anxiety certainly never diminished, but much increased, in consequence of all the events which for some years past had taken place in the East Indies, the West Indies, and, above all, on the continent of Europe.

Q. In consequence of your lordship's great pressure of business, it is possible you may not recollect all the circumstances relative to this object so well as myself, who had nothing else to think of; but you may recollect employing me to draw up such a memoir?

A. I certainly did employ you to draw up such a memoir, and I thought I expressed myself so before.

Q. Does your lordship, when you did me the honour to appoint me to the Diadem, recollect that it was for prosecuting some of the plans mentioned in the said memoir?

A. When sir Home Popham was appointed to the Diadem, the object then immediately in view was to co-operate, either with or without Miranda, in such objects as, mentioned in the memoir, might be thought conducive to the interests of Britain.

Q. Does your lordship recollect so far as to bring under your contemplation, whether the season was

so far advanced, that the part in which I was particularly to be employed was to restrict me to the particular object of the Cape, or to allow me a discretion of prosecuting other objects, with a view to open the markets of South America?

A. Undoubtedly the South-American market was the great object; but I cannot speak to any farther details at so early a period of the business. The business was not so far advanced as to be the subject of detailed instructions, which might have fixed the particulars more firmly in my memory. It occurs to me, at this moment, as not improbable, that the coast of South America, in the neighbourhood of Trinidad, was at one time looked upon as a probable scene for operations.

Q. On hearing of the capture of Buenos Ayres, did your lordship consider it as an object materially advancing the great object Mr. Pitt and you had in view with respect to South America?

Mr. Jarvis objected to this question; but the court considered it a mere question of opinion, and overruled the objection.

Sir Home Popham said, that by the question he only meant to prove the opinion of the cabinet as to their original plan of attacking South America, and their design to follow up that intention.

Mr. Jarvis answered, that it was quite sufficient for him that the court objected to his objection, to induce him to relinquish it.

A. No doubt the capture of Buenos Ayres was highly beneficial to the object we had in view; but I am by no means sure if I may not have taken that impression from the circumstance

cumstance of Buenos Ayres having been one of the specific objects in view when the armament was in contemplation in the year 1798; I remember there was an armament then in contemplation, which was to go round Cape Horn, and take Buenos Ayres in its way.

Q. Does your lordship recollect my having been confidentially employed, both in the late and present war, by different members of the cabinet?

A. I certainly know sir Home Popham was employed confidentially by the different members of the cabinet which he alludes to.

Q. Is it in your lordship's contemplation, that, in the execution of those instructions, circumstances arose which were not provided for in my instructions, nor indeed could they be; and that, under these circumstances, I exercised any very large discretion to obtain the great object for which I was so employed; I particularly allude to one of my missions to the court of St. Petersburg.

Mr. Jarvis objected to the question, upon the ground, that the prisoner sought to infer that, because he had, upon other occasions, exercised an enlarged discretion, he was therefore warranted to do so on this occasion.

Sir Home Popham.—I used it to shew that I was meeting the object of the government by whom I was so employed, and as a justification for my deviating from my original instructions.

The court.—You have no occasion to trouble yourself as to having before exercised an enlarged discretion; you had no reasonable right to presume, that the exercise of a large discretion, in this case, was

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admissible; and it is the business of sir Home Popham to shew, that officers had generally exercised a discretionary power.

Lord Melville.—I really would state the affair fully, but I am extremely embarrassed upon the subject, lest I may be led to disclose confidential matter which should not be made public. But I may give a general answer; that I know, sir Home Popham has been employed confidentially, and has received the full approbation of government.

Admiral Stanhope.—He may, I think, answer this question, in order to shew, that sir Home Popham was, upon other occasions, permitted to exercise discretionary powers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jarvis.

Q. Was sir H. Popham appointed by your lordship to the Diadem with a view to carry offensive operations against Spanish South America, and what part of it in particular?

A. I believe sir H. Popham was appointed to that ship with a view of co-operating with general Miranda, to the extent of taking advantage of any of his proceedings, which would lead to the acquiring, on the continent of South America, a trade favourable to this country; but I do not recollect any precise place having been appointed.

Q. Was sir Home Popham appointed by your lordship to any command authorizing him to attack any part of South America?

A. Certainly not, in the proper sense of the word.

Q. Is there any note, or official document, on the records of the admiralty, in your lordship's recollection, stating the object for which sir Home

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Home Popham was appointed to the Diadem?

A. I cannot speak with absolute certainty, but I should think there is not.

Q. Your lordship has said, that Buenos Ayres was the principal object in view, when the armament was in contemplation, in 1796; had your lordship that place in contemplation at any time since the breaking out of the present Spanish war, up to the time your lordship retired from office?

A. At all times, and in every conversation I have had with Mr. Pitt, I make no doubt Buenos Ayres was often the subject of discussion. My reason for being so confident of this is, that in all the consideration I gave to the subject of South America, whether the attack was to be made upon a larger or smaller scale, I always considered the Rio de la Plata as the most important position for the interests of Great Britain on that side of South America.

Q. I would take the liberty of asking your lordship whether, with those opinions, it was determined by his majesty's then ministers to make any attack upon Buenos Ayres, and whether sir Home Popham was appointed to any command for that purpose?

A. I do not believe that his majesty's government had ever collectively come to any resolution to make any attack upon South America; and it will be recollected, after what I have already stated, that it was only for a few months after the beginning of 1805 I remained in office.

Q. By the court.—Whether were the objects, upon which sir Home was employed by his majesty's ministers, in which he used his discre-

tion, and his conduct, approved of? Was he employed as a captain in his majesty's navy, or on service of a nature distinct and different from the naval service?

A. Upon those of the latter description, except one circumstance in the Red-sea, which admits of some exception.

By sir Home Popham.

Q. Was it customary to enter a minute at the admiralty, when an officer was selected by the cabinet, or the leading members of it, to make the necessary preparations for secret service which was afterwards to be submitted to their consideration?

A. Certainly not.

Mr. Sturges Bourne was next examined; but his evidence was of little importance.

Mr. Hushisson sworn, and examined by sir H. Popham.

Q. Had you any conversation with Mr. Pitt, in the year 1805, on the subject of South America, and particularly Buenos Ayres; and did you by his directions take any steps respecting myself?

A. I had many frequent conversations with Mr. Pitt, on the subject of South America, and I might say particularly with respect to Buenos Ayres.

Q. Have the goodness to state the nature of those conversations with Mr. Pitt in general; but I do not wish to exact from you any thing that can affect the interests of the state, or of individuals, however materially such disclosures might serve my purpose.

A. I believe almost on every occasion, Mr. Pitt conversed with me on the subject of South America, his attention was called to that part of the globe particularly by some in-

cident

cident or occurrence. A person brought to me a plan or chart of the Rio de la Plata, which had been recently, as he informed me, published at Paris, the original being taken from the depôt of the king of Spain, at Madrid; and he added, that he had intelligence which led him to believe that plan would shortly be of use to some part of the French navy, who would probably find their way with troops to that settlement. Knowing this person was one on whom Mr. Pitt could place reliance, I felt it my duty to communicate to Mr. Pitt what that person told me. Mr. Pitt stated to me, generally, the views he entertained with respect to South America; and he generally conceived that it would be of the utmost consequence to this country to maintain our naval superiority, and the facilities to which that superiority would enable us in distant operations against South America, if obliged to carry on the war, as the success of the confederacy on the continent of Europe did not correspond with his wishes, and it was also desirable to prevent the French doing that which they certainly would do, if not anticipated, namely, by our taking possession of the Spanish settlements in South America; he was therefore disposed to give credit to the person who gave that information, and hoped we should be beforehand with the superiority of naval resources. This was the general subject of the conversation. I can only state very generally the purport of Mr. Pitt's desire, but I cannot say more, without being so guarded as scarcely to render myself intelligible. I did take further steps to obtain information respecting Buenos Ayres,

and put a series of questions to learn whether any French force were likely to arrive there, and also took preliminary steps with a view to facilitate the capture by a British force. Those steps were taken very shortly after the explanations were given to sir Home, and the persons spoken of in these conversations as a person with whom he had communicated, and who had given him much information upon the subject.

Q. I think you said Mr. Pitt desired you to take some preliminary steps, as, in case of the continuance of the war, it would be of great importance to commence operations in South America, and still greater to anticipate the supposed views of France in that quarter of the world. Do you know of any circumstances which happened to occasion him to change his opinion as to the value he set on the objects of his views in South America?

A. I believe his views in South America were not confined to the mere object of introducing British manufactures, but I have no occasion for belief that any of his views with respect to that country were at all changed.

Q. Do you think his views materially increased by the extraordinary and rapid successes of the French on the continent, and from shutting up the ports of the continent against our trade?

A. I believe they were.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jarvis.

Q. Did Mr. Pitt at any time state to you, that sir Home Popham had any positive or provisional instructions to proceed to South America after the reduction of the Cape, in the event of success in that quarter?

A. I never understood that he had such instructions.

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Q. Do you not know, from conversations with Mr. Pitt, that he had not in his contemplation the attack of Buenos Ayres after the reduction of the Cape?

A. From the conversations I have had with Mr. Pitt, I rather understood that any attack upon Buenos Ayres was not in his contemplation when sir Home Popham sailed for the Cape.

Fourth day.—Tuesday, March 10.

Mr. Marsden, chief secretary of the admiralty, was now examined, but his evidence went to no particular point.—Captain King, and several other gentlemen were then examined, who deposed to the admirable character and officer-like conduct of sir Home.

Fifth day.—Wednesday, March 11.

The court having met, with the usual ceremonies, sir Home Popham having taken his place, the president addressed him nearly as follows : —

“ Sir Home Popham, the court did not consider your defence closed yesterday at its rising; you are therefore at liberty to proceed in calling further evidence in support of your defence.”

Sir Home Popham.—I feel I am highly obliged to the court for their indulgence, and by no means wish to trespass farther on the time of the court. I had three or four witnesses more to examine, but they chiefly go to corroborate the evidence of captain King; I do not, therefore, now mean to call them: but that it may not go abroad to the world that I had but one solitary witness to support my defence, I request, as an indulgence from the court, that an entry may be made of their names upon the minutes of

its proceedings, as having been adduced by me.

The president.—As far as the evidence goes to answer the charge it would be perfectly right that you should examine witnesses. The court are of opinion, that you be at liberty to have the names of those witnesses entered as proposed to be called by you, and that the court were perfectly satisfied, but did not think it necessary.

Sir Home Popham.—I am truly grateful for the indulgence of the court, and perfectly satisfied with what they have done me the honour to propose. I had intended to call captain Parker, who had formerly sailed from his station off the Cape to Rio de la Plata, conceiving it to be within the limits of his command. I also intended to have called Mr. M'Clean, who was the secretary and confidential agent of admiral Christian, to shew that he had secret orders for an attack upon the Spanish settlements; and I also meant to have called captain Dundas as a precedent analogous to my case. I shall further request the court to permit me to deliver in a number of papers, all of which, except a very few, have already been read in the course of my defence; and this I do to the end that it may not appear in the minutes of this trial, that I have no documentary evidence to bear me out in the statement made in my defence. I trust that all the communications between the board of admiralty and myself will be admitted as proper evidence.

The list of papers was then read, and admitted as evidence.

Sir Home then concluded his defence, by addressing the court to the following effect: “ I have now
closed

closed my defence, and throw myself upon the wisdom and justice of this honourable court. My feelings and my character have suffered; but I trust your judgment will relieve the one, and your wisdom and discernment rescue the other. If in my zeal I have exceeded the strict limits of discretion, I hope it will be allowed that I have been actuated solely by a desire to promote the honour, the glory, and the interests of my country. In the prosecution of those great objects, it has been my good fortune to add to his majesty's possessions two great capitals, of two opposite quarters of the globe; and upon a close examination of my defence, I trust it will appear,

'That this is the head and front of my offending.'

I rely that my conduct, though perhaps erroneous, through the excess of my zeal, was excusable for its motives, before this court and my country; and that the result will justify the hope I now entertain of an honourable acquittal.

The court being now cleared, the members continued in deliberation for nearly four hours.

At a quarter before three the doors were opened, and the auditory admitted.

Sir Home Popham having taken his place, the deputy judge-advocate proceeded to deliver the judgment of the court. He first read the charge against sir Home, and then continued to the following effect:

The court is of opinion that the charges have been proved against the said sir Home Popham:—That the withdrawing, without orders so to do, the whole of any naval force from the place wherein it is directed to be employed, and the employ-

ing it in distant operations against the enemy, more especially if the success of such operations should be likely to prevent its speedy return, may be attended with the most serious inconvenience to the public service; as the success of any plan formed by his majesty's ministers for operations against the enemy, in which such naval force might be included, may, by such removal, be entirely prevented. And the court is further of opinion, that the conduct of the said captain sir Home Popham, in the withdrawing the whole of the naval force under his command from the Cape of Good Hope, and the proceeding therewith to the Rio de la Plata, was highly censurable; but in consideration of circumstances, doth adjudge him to be only severely reprimanded, and he is accordingly severely reprimanded."

7. General Whitelock, with the reinforcements destined for South America, consisting of about 2000 men, sailed on Monday from Spithead.

From accounts laid upon the table of the house of commons, it appears, that from 1774 to 1788 (both years included), the annual average consumption of tea in this country was 4,313,926lbs. From 1797 to 1806, this average had increased to the amazing extent of 19,981,642lbs. A similar, but not an equal rise has taken place in the article of brandy. The annual average of consumption in the former period was 611,965 gallons; and in the latter it amounted to 1,580,711 gallons.

Paper circulation.—It appears, from a statement delivered in the house of commons pursuant to their order, that the amount of bank of England

England notes of five pounds each and upwards, including the bank post bills payable seven days after sight, was

On the 1st of May

1806 . . . £12,722,060

On the 1st of August 12,995,550

On the 1st of November 12,814,900

On the 1st of February

1807 . . . 12,333,430

besides nearly four millions and a half, at each of those periods, of notes of 2*l.* and 1*l.* each.

8. On Tuesday last died, a miserable old man, in an obscure lane in the Liberty, Dublin, who, for a great number of years, had been the victim of disease and the most deplorable poverty. On taking off an old wig which he constantly wore under his nightcap during his illness, some papers were found sewed up in the caul: which, on inspection, proved to be bank-notes, to the amount of 975*l.* and in various parts of his tattered apparel 71 guineas and a half were found sewed up. It was a fortunate circumstance that his only son, a private in the marines, arrived from Plymouth but four hours before his death to visit him, and into whose hands the property fell.

13. The Grand Surrey Canal Basin at Rotherhithe, which had so long been an object of attention in the mercantile world, was opened for the reception of shipping and craft. The ceremony took place in the presence of a numerous assemblage of spectators, composed principally of the proprietors and their friends, together with a large company of ladies, who all appeared much gratified on this interesting occasion. At two o'clock the ship intended to take the lead in entering began to dress in the colours of various na-

tions; and the remaining ships also followed the example, though in a plainer style. About the same time the company assembled on the insular wharfage, where marquees and a cold collation were prepared for their accommodation. At length the tide rose to a level with the water in the bason; the gates were thrown open, and guns were fired as a signal for vessels to enter. About half past three o'clock, the *Argo*, a fine brig of 242 tons burthen, the property of Mr. John Hall, made her entry amidst the acclamations of the spectators. She was saluted by a discharge of cannon on shore, which was returned by the vessel; whilst a band of martial music on the deck played "God save the King," and "Rule Britannia." Four other vessels, named the *Equity*, the *British Tar*, the *Nautilus*, and the *Cumberland yacht*, all handsomely ornamented with colours, immediately followed. The whole made a very interesting appearance.

14. George Hodgson, esq. coroner for Middlesex, took an inquisition in Howland-street on the body of Dr. Kenzie, lately of Hatton-garden, who met his death suddenly on Thursday. It appeared in evidence, that the doctor had taken an airing in a single-horse chaise; and having returned to a livery yard in Tottenham-court-road, he was met by his son, who was desired to find the hostler. On the return of the son the deceased was spitting blood, and he observed that he was very ill, and prayed to God that he might reach his house before he died. The deceased, on reaching his home in Devonshire-street, Queen-square, was only just able to direct that a surgeon might be sent for; but before the son returned from doing so, the

the deceased had expired. The cause of his death was attributed to the bursting of a blood-vessel while coughing, and a verdict was delivered accordingly.

16. An inquisition was taken at the Old-Parr's-head, in Knight-Rider-street, on the body of Susannah Birkwood. In the course of the morning on Friday se'nnight she had retired into her bed-room, and with a small dessert knife cut herself on the side of the neck in a most shocking manner. Several witnesses attended to prove her insanity; and it being a very clear case, the jury immediately returned a verdict of Lunacy.—A man of the name of Cutty, who lived in Knight-Rider-street, and who had been summoned to attend as a juror on the above unfortunate affair, had expressed his dislike of attending on such unpleasant business to the Ward Beadle, on Monday morning, and wished to be excused. On going home, not seeing his wife, he was induced to inquire after her; and not receiving a satisfactory answer, after searching in the different rooms of the house, he at last discovered her in the garret, hanging with one end of her pocket handkerchief fastened to a nail, and the other round her neck; he cut her down, but she had been in that situation too long to be restored to animation. On her hearing of the above unfortunate affair, she was heard to exclaim, that Mrs. Birkwood's miseries were now at an end; and she went up stairs, and desired she might not be disturbed.

17. At the Sussex assizes, James Vaughan Everell, a genteel young man, aged 24, was indicted for maliciously pointing a pistol, loaded with ball, at Victor Amadee Raymond,

and pulling the trigger, with intent to murder him.

Mr. Courthope stated, that this was a case of melancholy atrocity on the part of the prisoner, who was the son-in-law of the prosecutor; against whom he snapped the pistol, with intent to murder him. The prosecutor, Mr. Raymond, had many years kept a school of great respectability, at Lewes, in that county, and the defendant came into his family in January 1805, as an usher. While he was there, he paid his addresses to the prosecutor's daughter, but against the knowledge of the prosecutor. They at length eloped together, and were married. The young woman, however, lived with him but a short time, being, from the ill-treatment of the prisoner, obliged again to seek the shelter of her father's house. She was actually living with him at the time of the present transaction, which occurred on the 31st of November last. On that day the prisoner came to Lewes, and wished to have an interview with his wife; but access to the house was denied him. He immediately wrote a note to Mr. Cripps, the magistrate at Lewes, complaining that he could not see his wife and child, and begging that gentleman's interference to procure an interview.—The gentleman accordingly went to Mr. Raymond, who agreed to see the prisoner, but in the presence of Mr. Cripps, as he would not venture alone to encounter the violence of his temper. Mr. Cripps accordingly accompanied the prisoner to Mr. Raymond's, and he was there shewn his wife and child. He asked his wife if she would live with him, provided he could get the means to support her? She replied, that she

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would,

would, if he would not misconduct himself in the manner he had hitherto done. He then requested to be left alone with his wife; which being refused, his demeanour became so outrageous, that Mr. Cripps thought it necessary to order him to be turned out of the house. He immediately went away, but returned again about four o'clock, and knowing the ways of the house, he gained access to the parlour door without being observed, where he found Mr. Raymond and one of his scholars. He immediately drew a pistol, and snapped it at Mr. Raymond, but most fortunately it flashed in the pan, otherwise the shot would probably have proved fatal.

Victor Amadee Raymond, the prosecutor, stated the interview and conversation, as detailed by the counsel; he added, that as he was sitting at tea in the parlour, he heard the door open; and supposing it was his assistant, he said "walk in," without lifting his eyes from a letter which he was reading.—But hearing a voice exclaim, "Now God d—n you," he looked up and saw the prisoner, who pulled a pistol from under his coat and snapped it at him. The pistol flashed in the pan; he attempted to wrest it from the prisoner; but the latter being the strongest prevented him, and closing the pan, he snapped it at him a second time. The house being alarmed, the prisoner retreated.

Thomas Whiteman, constable, stated, that he apprehended the prisoner at the end of Mr. Raymond's garden wall. When he first saw the prisoner, and offered to lay hold of him, he presented the pistol at the witness, and afterwards snapped it at his own head.

The prisoner, in his defence, urged, that he was driven to desperation by the prosecutor having allured the affections of his wife from him; and said that he meant to have shot himself in the presence of his wife. Verdict—*Guilty*.

20. About five o'clock in the morning, a fire was discovered on the premises of messrs. Clementi and Co. musical-instrument-makers, Tottenham-court-road. In the course of an hour, the conflagration threatened the destruction of the whole of the adjoining neighbourhood. Happily, the prompt arrival of the engines, and the timely exertions of the firemen, prevented the spreading calamity; but, exclusive of the front of the building, scarcely a vestige remained standing of this once extensive manufactory.—A similar accident took place on these premises about ten years ago.

20. John Maycock and John Pope were indicted at Kingston assizes for the wilful murder of Anna Maria Pooley, at Horselydown, on the 9th of August.

Mrs. Sarah Pooley, sister of the deceased, stated, that her sister lived by herself at Horselydown, and in so retired a manner, that her windows, which looked into the street, were constantly kept shut. The last time she saw her was on the 26th of July last, when she called to pay her some money; and in consequence of information she received of her sister not having been seen for some time, steps were taken which led to the discovery of the murder. Witness stated, that her sister always kept money.

John Mackwell Garrat forced his way into the house of the deceased, by desire of her sister, on the 20th August. Having done so, he

he found the deceased dead in the wash-house, lying on her back, and the body in a putrified state; inso-much that it was impossible to ascertain whether there were marks of violence about her. Her pockets were turned inside out, and some trifling articles were lying by her; and on witness going over the house he found that the drawers, &c. had been ransacked. Witness opened the door, and let in a Mr. and Mrs. Humphries; and it was discovered that some bricks had been taken out of the wash-house, by which a person might unbolt the window-shutters, which he found fastened.

Thomas Burgess, a corn-porter, who was at work with Maycock, was taken ill on a Thursday; and on the Friday he heard of the murder of Mrs. Pooley. He also knew the prisoner Pope, the Barleymow public-house, and that of the deceased. About two months before he heard of the murder, Maycock informed him, as they were going to work, that he would put him into a good thing, if he would go with him to rob the house of an elderly lady, who had always money by her, and who lived alone, and kept her house shut up, and who could easily be done out of her property. The prisoner did not say where the house was, nor did witness inquire.—The prisoner described the man who was to go with them as a ware bargeman; but witness did not consent to be of the party. On hearing of the murder, and the house where it was committed answering the description of that described by Maycock, witness gave information before Mr. Graham the magistrate, which led to the detection of the prisoners.

A body of evidence was here produced to prove that Maycock had

plenty of money after the murder of Mrs. Pooley, without having any visible means of getting it; and tradesmen proved having sold him various articles to some amount.

John Grey, at whose house Maycock lodged, proved his having been absent from Saturday evening to Sunday night, the morning of the day when the murder was supposed to have been committed, in company with Pope. On the return of the prisoner in the evening, he was particularly anxious to know if any one had enquired for him; and the wives of the two prisoners were waiting for him at that moment.

Mr. Graham, the magistrate, here produced a written confession made by the prisoner Pope, in his presence; he had never advised Pope so to do, but, on the contrary, had cautioned him against the measure. It appeared, that a proclamation had been issued by his majesty, offering a reward for the apprehension of the party concerned in the murder, and for the pardon of an accomplice who was not actually the person that inflicted death. This proclamation had been shewn to Pope by Mr. Graham; and he afterwards confessed being one of the party in a letter to Mr. Graham, which also expressed a hope of his majesty's pardon.

Mr. Gurney submitted to the bench, on behalf of the prisoner Pope, that he was entitled to an acquittal by virtue of the proclamation, he having made a full confession. After a good deal of argument the learned counsel carried his point; and a verdict of acquittal was taken for Pope, who was afterwards put into the witness-box to give evidence against the prisoner Maycock. Here another point

was argued on an objection taken by Mr. Lawes, counsel for Maycock, who contended that Pope was not a legal witness after having been indicted. His objection was over-ruled.

Pope stated, that Maycock advised him to assist him in robbing the house of Mrs. Pooley, and on the 9th of August the plan was put into execution. The following is the substance of Pope's testimony. They were drinking together at the Barley-mow on the evening of Saturday, the 8th, the back premises of which house are contiguous to those of the late Mrs. Pooley. At ten o'clock at night Pope began to pull out the bricks; and having succeeded, he unbolted the shutter, entered the house, and opened the door for his companion. They were prevented from getting further by the door of the wash-house being fastened, and they were until daylight attempting in vain to open it. They returned to a cellar and waited till Mrs. Pooley came down. On her opening the door, which was fastened, Maycock met her, and the old lady cried "Oh!" This was at eight o'clock in the morning, and Maycock held her throat until she was strangled. They then rifled the drawers, &c. of the house and got 90*l.* which they divided, and remained in the house until ten o'clock at night to prevent detection, at which hour they went out at the street-door. Maycock rifled the pockets of the deceased and took the keys therefrom. The jury without hesitation found the prisoner *guilty*; and the judge in passing sentence observed, it was a murder the most barbarous and cold-blooded he had ever heard or read of.

The prisoner was ordered for execution on Monday, and his body to be dissected. The prisoner often laughed during the trial; and sentence being passed on him, he observed on going from the dock, "Thank ye for that; I'm done snug enough."

William Duncan was indicted on a charge of the murder of William Chivers, esq. in the parish of Battersea.

The witnesses brought home the charge very strongly to the prisoner; who, when called upon for his defence, thus expressed himself:

"I beg leave to assure your lordship, that I never bore Mr. Chivers any malice whatever. On Saturday morning I had been employed in digging some ground; and with my spade in my hand I went to the green-house to give it some air, and there I left my spade. I then went for some refreshment, at 11 o'clock in the morning, as was usual; and on going into the kitchen I saw the footman, of whom I asked how long it was since Mr. Chivers went out. I then went into the garden, and to the green-house, into which I let a little more air. I then went with my spade in my hand and looked at a vine. I saw Mr. Chivers, told him that I had finished my digging, and said, I was sorry to have left so good a place as my last, and now to be turned off. A few words passed between Mr. Chivers and me; and the last expression he used when I had the spade in my hand was 'You scoundrel, I will break your skull.' He shook his cane over me; he made an attempt to strike at me, when I, turning aside, escaped; he again endeavoured to strike, and I avoided the blow. After this, he followed me up with his cane, and I then

then had, as I before said, a spade in my hand. I raised the spade, and to my surprise it struck him.

"Immediately afterwards, I went into the green-house, with the full intention of taking away my own life, but I had not sufficient courage to do it. I then went into the kitchen, and called Henry, who said, "What is the matter?" and I replied, "Good Lord, I have struck my master, and he fell." I then went out towards Clapham, and the first persons I saw were a butler and a gardener. I went to the garden of Mr. Robert Thornton, and asked for Mr. Dixon, who is one of the gardeners. They said, he was cutting a vine, but they went to him, and Mr. Dixon sent me word that I might come to him. I asked if any body was with him, and they said "Yes." I then desired to speak to him alone. Mr. Dixon enquired if I had any thing particular to mention, and I told him "Yes." The first words I said were, "I have ruined myself." He enquired "What is the matter?" I said "I am afraid I have killed my master." He then said it was a dreadful thing, and that I had better go back and resign myself into the hands of justice. Upon this I observed to him, that if I should be executed, I should be glad if he would write to Scotland, and inform my friends there that I had died suddenly. He said that he would, and I then came back towards Mr. Chivers's house, but my heart failed me. I turned again; but I had not gone far before I met a man, who said to me, "Are you Mr. Chivers's gardener?" He then told me I must go with him; and I replied, "with all my heart." He said that this was a very dreadful thing, and added, that he was very sorry for me; to which

I answered, "I am sorry also, but I am afraid that it is too late." After this I was taken to Wandsworth, where I underwent an examination. I was then committed to Horse-monger-lane, and from thence I have been brought here to take my trial."

The witnesses for the prisoner were then called to his character.

The chief baron, after stating the nature of the indictment, said, that the prisoner was accused of having murdered his master. He had given a detailed account of the transactions referred to in the evidence; and the jury would recollect, that in considering his narrative it was fair to allow what he said in his own favour, as well as what he said against himself. The question was this: whether there was a previous design in the breast of the prisoner to perpetrate the crime of murder; or whether, being threatened, provoked, or assaulted, he did this act from the passion of the moment? In the latter case, the crime in law was extremely different from that of wilful murder. It was not easy to suppose that there should be such a diabolical design formed in a short space of time. His lordship here entered into a general review of the facts in evidence, and then concluded:—"By the witnesses who have appeared on the part of the defendant, he seems to be, in their judgment, a very moral young man. You are to judge, if you think it was a deliberate intention; or if it were the ebullition of anger at the instant, under the circumstances of provocation stated. If the design sprung up on Wednesday, which was executed on Saturday, the offence will be murder; but if it were not previously formed, then there was no execution of such a deliberate intention."

intention, and he will be acquitted of the capital part of the charge.

The jury, after having conferred for a considerable time, found the prisoner *guilty of murder*.

The prisoner, during the whole of the time, conducted himself with great composure. He was a tall athletic man, of respectable appearance.

21. At the Kingston assizes, Thomas Greenaway, alias William White, alias Weeping Billy, was tried on an indictment, charging him with the wilful murder of Elizabeth Winterflood, or Ann Webb, in Higler's lane, on the 22d of August last. [See Vol. XLVIII. p. 436.]

Mr. Morris opened the prosecution, and he was followed on the same side by Mr. Gurney, who, in a humane speech, explained the nature of the evidence he had to offer in support of the case. The circumstances the learned counsel had to offer were the following: The prisoner had said he slept on the morning of the murder, where he should prove he had not slept; he was seen, about the time the murder had been committed, near the spot, and he then appeared confused. This latter circumstance would be proved by two witnesses. He had also denied his real name, and that he knew the deceased. The learned counsel concluded by recommending the jury to weigh well the facts he should adduce in evidence, and, at the same time, to carry in their minds the life of the prisoner, whose existence depended on their verdict.

The first witness called was Todman, a watchman, who found the body of the deceased, with her head reclining against the step of the door of Mr. Gibbs's house, in Higler's lane, between two and three o'clock on the morning of the 22d of August. A waggon was being loaded

on Mr. Gibbs's premises, at twenty minutes before two o'clock; witness then saw a man standing at the head of it, and on his asking his business he went away. Witness described the deceased as lying with her garments stripped up to her arm-pits, and he found articles of her apparel lying in a cart which was tilted up. A handkerchief, which was supposed to have been tied round the neck of the deceased, sufficient to have produced suffocation, had been cut, and the knot left untied.

Mr. Gibbs, who heard his dogs bark at about a quarter before three o'clock, was then alarmed, and arose; and on the watchman calling three o'clock, he gave witness the alarm of the murder.

Mr. Prince, a surgeon, who examined the body, was of opinion that the deceased had been strangled by the handkerchief. He saw a piece of fleshy substance of the size of a small nut, which had been taken off a secret part of the body of the deceased by an instrument, to all appearance; and there must have been a good deal of violence used towards her, from the appearance of her neck, and other lacerations. On comparing the fleshy substance with that part of the body from which it had been taken, it corresponded with it.

Mary Horner, the principal witness for the prosecution, who resided in Higler's lane, stated, that she went to the house of a neighbour between one and two o'clock on the morning that the murder was committed; and on her return (in about a quarter of an hour) she saw a woman sitting at Mr. Tucker's door in Higler's-lane, with her head reclining on her bosom, her left hand in her lap, and her right hanging by her side. On witness going to

to her own house, which was only a few yards distant from where she had seen the woman, she saw the prisoner behind some railing which separates the foot-path from the horse-road; and on being rather alarmed, witness asked him if he was a watchman, he replied no; and with an oath, and apparently much agitated, he exclaimed that he wanted a watchman.

On witness going into her house, the reflection of a candle in her passage gave her a full view of the face of the prisoner, and she could not mistake his person. He wore a shabby hat, a good deal turned up. She had seen the prisoner in Cold-Bath-fields prison, and she knew his voice before she saw him, and afterwards recognized his features. On being cross-examined by Mr. Pooley, witness said she had heard of a reward of 100*l.* for the conviction of the prisoner, but she had never paid any attention to it.

Mr. Clark, who was spending the evening of Thursday, August 21, at the house of a friend in Walcot-place, Borough, saw a man standing at the corner of Great Suffolk-street, as he (the witness) was going home. This was about half past one o'clock. The man (who, witness believed, was the prisoner, but he would not swear to it) appeared greatly distressed, insomuch that his knees knocked together, and his gestures were terrific. He had a bundle under his arm. Witness had picked out the prisoner, as the man he saw, from a number of others in Cold-Bath-fields prison.

Ann Prior, who resides in Mansfield-street, St. George's Fields, proved that the deceased, who lodged at her house, was visited on a Sunday by the prisoner; and other

witnesses proved that he had known her.

Emily Huntingdon proved, that she saw the deceased on the morning of the murder, at one o'clock, standing near the Obelisk, which was about ten minutes walk from where the body was found.

Barnet Isaacs, a Jew salesman, with whom the prisoner had had dealings, proved, that after the murder, the prisoner had exchanged a shabby old hat for one of the witness's old ones, which was little better than his own; as he said he was going to a gentleman's house.

Hopwood, a patrol belonging to Bow-street, apprehended the prisoner on the 28th of September, and he found on him a razor: the prisoner gave his name Green, and said he never had known the deceased; other witnesses proved, that the deceased knew the prisoner by the name of White.

Mr. Stafford, chief clerk of Bow-street, produced depositions of the prisoner, as taken before the magistrate (Mr. Graham). These depositions were read, and the prisoner had denied ever having gone by the name of White. He also said he lodged at the White Horse, and slept there the night of the murder, with a man of the name of Hawkins. He said he barely knew Ann Webb.

Mrs. Brakewell, in whose house at Brixton Causeway the prisoner had formerly lodged, and where he stated in his depositions that he had slept on the night of the murder, with Hawkins, proved that she had shut her door against him on the Wednesday preceding the murder, in consequence of some words which had passed between them; and that he did not sleep there on the Thursday night preceding the Friday morning

morning when the murder was committed. It was also proved by Hawkins, and the servant of Mrs. Brakewell, that the statement in the depositions of the prisoner was false, they not having seen him on the Thursday night.

The prisoner had also informed the magistrate, that he got to bed on the night of the murder, by the assistance of Hawkins, unknown to the landlady; but this was also denied. The prisoner had said he slept several nights with Wright, a soldier; which Wright denied.

Several women of the town were called to prove that the prisoner knew the deceased intimately.

After the case for the prosecution had closed, Testic, one of the officers to the sheriff of Middlesex, stated, that he had overheard the patrol Hopwood instructing Wright, the soldier, and a witness for the prosecutor, what to say; and the patrol observed, that unless he took care what he was about, they should be done. This was denied by the parties.

Hineson, another officer, stated, that he saw Hopwood, before he had been called, whispering to Mary Horner, the principal witness; and he heard Horner say she had been rarely handled by a bothering counsel, but they could get nothing out of her. Hopwood told her not to mind, and to take care how she came on if she went in again. The officers felt it their duty to come forward, as belonging to the court.

The prisoner protested his innocence, and some witnesses gave him a humane character.

Baron M'Donald summed up the evidence with perspicuity, and combined the facts for and against the prisoner in one point of view. He

warned the jury to look with discernment at the testimony of Horner; who from her sanguine manner of conducting herself, whilst giving evidence, seemed to have more than ordinary interest in the fate of the prisoner, which had been heightened by her subsequent conduct.

The learned judge also pointed out the circumstances which attached suspicion on the prisoner. His depositions at Bow-street had gone to deny several important facts, proved in evidence; and the Jury would also look at his conduct in stating he had slept with Hawkins. The judge reprobated the conduct of the patrol in instructing witnesses, whatever motives of justice he might have had in so doing.

The jury deliberated for some time, and delivered a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The prisoner, on being taken from the dock, thanked the judge and jury, and observed, that he was an injured man.

23. This morning, John Maycock was executed at Horsemonger-lane, for the murder of Mrs. Anne Pooley, at Horselydown. As cruelty and cowardice have generally been observed to be united, so it was in this case:—the villain, who held his hand with coolness upon the throat of an helpless old woman until she literally died in his grasp, was most remarkably overcome by the terrors of his own fate; still we did not hear that he was penitent—he might be said to be influenced by attrition, but not by contrition. The body was given to the surgeons of Guy's Hospital.

24. A dreadful accident happened to Mrs. Gell, widow of colonel Gell, at her residence, Notts Hill, near

near Bayswater. The lady had entertained a party of friends on the evening of Monday; and early on Tuesday morning the man servant of colonel M'Donald hearing a shrieking in Mrs. Gell's house, went in and found her on the stairs with her dress in flames. Immediate assistance was afforded, but without effect, as she soon after expired, leaving a family of ten children to bewail her loss.

Lincoln's-Inn-hall, 25.—In consequence of a notice previously given to the register to attend in his place to hear judgment given upon the exceptions to the master's report, in the cause of Purcell against Macnamara, esq. the court was unusually crowded. The lord chancellor, soon after ten o'clock, entered the court, accompanied by his honour the master of the Rolls. His lordship, instead of delivering his judgment, addressed the Bar in these words:—"I had fixed on this morning, as the earliest and most convenient time for finishing, with the assistance of his honour the master of the Rolls, at least the judicial part of this long and important case; but late last night, much too late to make it possible for me to apprise you of it, I had notice to attend his majesty, with his other ministers, before twelve o'clock this day. I shall therefore ask his honour to deliver his opinion, in which I heartily concur, his honour and myself having had long deliberations upon the subject. With regard to the other matters which stand for my own judgments, I shall not have time to deliver them in open court—adopting the same course as my lord Eldon when he retired from the office of lord chancellor, I shall send them in to the register. If I

should be called out of this world as suddenly as I have been out of this place, it will be a happy thing for me if I can render as clear an account of my conduct through life as of my administration of justice during the period I have presided here. I believe it would not have taken an hour by the clock to have delivered all the judgments that remain for me to pronounce. I have altered nothing here—I have removed no man. But I cannot, with justice to myself, or with propriety as it regards you, retire from this court without returning you my most sincere thanks for the kind, honourable, and liberal manner in which you have uniformly conducted yourselves towards me.—I approach the threshold of my high office with conscious pride and satisfaction, particularly when I consider the complicated nature of the duties I have had to fulfil, and their newness to me. I am happy to acknowledge that it is to the learning of the bar, and the assistance I have derived from you, that I am indebted for having been enabled to administer these duties with justice and equity. In retiring to private life, it will be my satisfaction to cultivate that acquaintance which I have had with you in my public situation."

Mr. attorney-general (sir A. Piggot)—"I am sure, my lord, I should not do justice to the sentiments of the bar, if I were to suffer your lordship to leave this court without expressing their grateful sense of the kindness shewn to them while your lordship has presided."

The whole bar then rose and bowed to his lordship, who instantly after retired.

26. At Maidstone assizes Andrew Schostock

Schostock, a German, was tried on an indictment, charging him with the wilful murder of Thomazin Ward, at St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, on the 16th of January.

The counsel observed, that the prisoner was a private soldier in the king's German legion, and the unfortunate woman who was murdered was at the same time a shop-keeper of respectability, residing at St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet. She had taken a walk to Broadstairs, about a mile distant from her place of residence; and not having arrived back again at the time appointed, her husband became alarmed for her safety; and, on search being made, the body was found in a field, about 60 yards from the road. It was evident, the learned counsel observed, that the unfortunate woman had experienced much violence; her body was exposed, and her person had been injured.

The prisoner, it would be proved, was seen walking a few yards distant from the deceased a short time before the murder was committed; and it would be proved in evidence, that he was absent from his guard, without leave, from seven till ten o'clock; his shoes were dirty with field dirt; it would be proved that he was found in possession of three handkerchiefs, the property of the deceased, which had been taken from her. On being questioned where he was at nine o'clock, the prisoner said he was at the Neptune's Hall public-house, which would be contradicted in evidence; and he said the handkerchiefs found in his possession had been given him by a stranger. In another conversation, the prisoner had said he saw a man knock a woman down, and it was the same man who gave him the handker-

chiefs. A riband was found tied very tight round the neck of the deceased, and it would be proved by her husband, that she never wore an appendage of the kind. It would be stated by a surgeon, that by this riband the deceased was strangled. Under the strong circumstances attending the case, the jury would have no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner.

The evidence brought home the facts to the prisoner.

Judge Heath summed up the evidence, and the jury without hesitation found the prisoner—*Guilty*.

The prisoner had an interpreter; and after sentence was passed on him, he said, "there is one God, and one Heaven," and he had one prayer to make. The judge informed him, he need not expect mercy in this world.

30. George Allen, convicted at the Stafford Assizes, of the wilful murder of three of his children, at Upper Mayfield, on the 12th of January, underwent the awful punishment so justly annexed to the horrid crime of murder! He appeared sensible of his dreadful situation, and earnestly entreated the spectators to take warning by his fate. [*See p. 362.*]

The following diabolical scheme to take away the life of a young female was, by the interposition of divine Providence, prevented during the last week in Bedfordshire. As the driver of the Bedford stage waggon was going along the road between Luton and the town of Bedford, at twelve o'clock at night, he perceived a light in a field adjoining the road; and curiosity having been excited, he unfastened his mastiff dog from under the waggon, and proceeded to the spot, where he found a man digging a hole in

in the ground. The waggoner accosted him familiarly ; but the man angrily informed him, he had nothing to do with him or his business, and the former left him. He had not proceeded 200 yards on the road, when he met a female with a box and bundle under her arm ; and he also interrogated her, without receiving any satisfactory answer. The curiosity of the waggoner was on its full stretch, when he saw the young woman cross to the foot-path which led to the man in the field ; he again untied his dog and followed her. She went to the man ; when, after a short conversation, he drew a pistol from his pocket and exclaimed, "*I have prepared your grave, and you must die.*"

The waggoner, who had remained a few paces distant, rushed on the man, and the mastiff seized him ; when the waggoner bound him, and conveyed him to safe custody, as well as the female, who wished to depart. The man has been committed for trial at Bedford. The woman, who is pregnant by the man, was a bar-maid at Bedford ; and the man, a rustic, had met her by appointment. She had left her situation, and had 70*l.* in her pocket.

APRIL.

3. At night a number of persons were assembled at the Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly, (as is customary) to see the mail-coaches set off, which run the western road. Just as the Bristol mail was about to start, without any inside passengers, two men, genteelly dressed, called out to the coachman and guard, to know if they had any room ; and

being answered in the affirmative, they said they wanted a cast to Maidenhead ; the guard immediately let them in.—They got out at the Saracen's Head Inn, at Maidenhead, where the mail-horses are watered, and in a few minutes the mail drove off again. On going up the hill, the other side of Maidenhead, the two men, who had just got out, became the subject of conversation between the guard and coachman, on account of the guard observing, that he did not see either of their faces on getting in or out of the coach, and that they appeared designedly to conceal themselves : this induced the coachman, to suggest the propriety of examining the mail, to see that all the property was right, which was agreed to by the guard. They found all the bags right, and the parcels in the boot ; but, on examining the seats inside the coach, they found several parcels missing, which they supposed to be of considerable value. The guard, in consequence, took one of the leading horses, and rode back to the Saracen's Head Inn, where they had left the two men. As soon as he had got to the house, he called out for George, meaning the landlord, in great haste. The two men were then just about sitting down to supper ; but hearing the horse ride up to the house in great haste, one of them went out to see what was the matter, and observing the guard, called to his companion by the name of James. He came out, and they both ran off ; the guard and landlord pursued them, and called out, "Stop thief !" and a watchman in the town took the alarm, and turned one of them in his course up a court, which the landlord knew was not a thoroughfare :

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they therefore pursued him, and found him concealed in a corner, lying flat on the ground, with bank notes to the amount of 90*l.* loose, near him, in the mud, supposed to have been the contents of a parcel taken from the mail; and two parcels unopened. The other villain made his escape.

6. On Monday one of the stage-coaches that daily runs to Stamford from London, performed the journey (99 miles) in 9 hours and 4 minutes from the time of starting; although the passengers, of whom there were four, were allowed time to breakfast and dine upon the road. The coach must necessarily have run at the rate of 12 miles an hour all the time of travelling.

13. At the Cork assizes, W. Todd Jones, esq. obtained a verdict of 2,250*l.* with costs of suit, against Mr. collector Shaw, for two years false imprisonment. This cause, in which the liberty of the subject was so intimately involved, was tried before Mr. justice Fletcher; who reprobated in the severest language, that gentleman's imprisonment, *without any examinations on oath*, and expressed himself decidedly of opinion, that neither lord Hardwicke, nor Mr. Wickham, his lordship's secretary, could have been at all acquainted with it. The jury, who were all Protestants, deliberated only nine minutes.

14. A shocking accident happened at Staiths, near Whitby:—Hannah Grunday, of that place, a fisher-girl, and three others, having gone under Roacliff to pick shell-fish to bait fishermen's lines with, and being too soon for the tide, they sat themselves down upon the beach, about forty yards from the base of the cliff, which is there

about six or seven hundred feet high. While in this situation, a flat stone fell down from the top of the cliff, and struck this girl with its edge upon the fourth vertebra of the neck; and, dreadful to relate, severed her head from her body without mangling it, and threw it to the distance of thirty yards from the place where she was sitting.

18. A melancholy suicide occurred at the house of messrs. Birkett, goldsmiths and pawnbrokers, Princes-street, Soho. Mr. Wm. Birkett (who had been a considerable time established in business with his brother Mr. James Birkett and Mr. Parker) went up stairs about twelve o'clock to the two pair of stairs front room, and shortly after the report of a pistol was heard. On rushing to the room before mentioned, the family found him lying on the floor quite dead; he had shot himself through the head, and the ball of the pistol lodged in the two pair of stairs room of Mr. Fisher, the gun-smith, directly opposite where the deceased stood.

20. John Robinson, of Mickleby, near Whitby, farmer, was committed to the castle of York on Thursday the 2d instant, charged with the murder of Susannah Wilson, who formerly lived with him as a servant, but who about two months since went to reside with a relation at Guisborough.—This poor girl left her friends at Guisborough, between five and six o'clock in the morning of the 17th of February, on the evening of which day, there is every reason to believe, she was murdered (though her body was not found till the 27th of March), alleging that she was going to see her master, who had promised to meet her with a bushel of wheat; but previous

vions to her setting out, she told them (to use her own language), "that a fear had come over her that morning; and if any thing but good came to her, they were to look to nobody but Robinson."—Some weeks having elapsed without her returning, or any tidings being received of her, it was conjectured she had been murdered; and as she left Guisborough to proceed towards Mickley (a distance of 12 miles), for the avowed purpose of meeting Robinson, suspicion naturally fell upon him.—This mysterious affair having become a common topic of conversation, several country people, being at leisure on Good Friday, determined to devote the opportunity to instituting a search for the body, which they at last found buried in a part of Robinson's ground; they were led to examine the particular spot by the circumstances of his having about ten days before, under very frivolous pretences, made a sort of sledge-road in the part, probably with a view to divert attention from it, but which in reality gave rise to suspicion that it was intended for a purpose different from the ostensible one; which suspicion the discovery of the body abundantly confirmed.—At the coroner's inquest, which was held on Easter Sunday, Robinson's servant deposed, that his master left home about five o'clock in the evening of the day on which the girl left Guisborough, and told his family he was going to Staiths, about four miles distant, to receive pay for a horse; it appeared, that he arrived at Staiths about half past nine, and slept there that night; from which there is reason to believe that he proceeded to that place immediately after he had perpetra-

ted the murder. A gentleman, who was present at the examination of the body by a surgeon who attended the coroner, related, that the skin which covers the cranium, with the muscles on each side of the head, were mortified to the bone. The left eye had been beaten out, and the left cheek-bone with the roof of the mouth, broken in; from which it is evident she had been murdered by repeated blows on the head with a bludgeon, or some other heavy wooden instrument. It appeared also, that she had received a severe blow upon her right thigh near her knee, which was mortified to the bone, leaving nothing but the muscles which move the leg. The horror excited by this atrocious deed, is greatly heightened by the consideration that the unhappy victim was, at the time, in an advanced state of pregnancy. The surgeon above-mentioned, having opened the body, took out of it, a fine female child, nearly at its full growth.

21. A terrible disaster befel a poor lad at a colliery in the neighbourhood of Swaines Moor Edge, near Halifax, on Saturday last.—James Scott, aged 14, had no sooner ascended to the mouth of the pit, than perceiving that the banksman had quitted his station, and that an ungovernable horse at the gin was left to the management of a child, he vehemently cried out, "I shall be killed!" which exclamation was scarcely uttered before it was verified; for immediately his head was nearly severed from his body against the top of the machinery; and his limbs, with a percussion that would have destroyed a giant, were also broken! To complete the awful scene, his man-

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gled (and almost lifeless) body was precipitated to the bottom of the pit, 128 yards in depth!

22. A deputation of the corporation of London, consisting of the lord-mayor, twelve aldermen, the recorder, sheriffs, and twelve commoners, presented their address to his majesty, at the queen's palace, which was as follows:

To the king's most excellent majesty. The humble and dutiful address of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled.

"Most gracious sovereign,

"We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council assembled, approach the throne, with our warmest and most unfeigned gratitude for the dignified and decided support and protection recently given by your majesty to the Protestant reformed religion, as by law established; and for the firm and constitutional exercise of your royal prerogative to preserve the independence of the crown.

"Deeply sensible, as your majesty's faithful citizens of London at all times are, of the great and substantial blessings we enjoy under your majesty's paternal government, we should justly incur the imputation of criminal indifference, as the first municipal body in your majesty's dominions, were we lightly to consider the scrupulous regard and fervent zeal which have invariably guided your majesty for the preservation of our religion, laws, and liberties, more particularly at this interesting conjuncture, or silently to withhold our loyal acknowledgments due to the best of kings,

for his wise and steady resolution to secure inviolate our glorious constitution in church and state.

"We contemplate, sire, with the warmest affection, and most profound veneration, the exercise of those unextinguishable principles in the royal breast, which protect in every situation the religious interests of your people, and provide for the happiness and freedom of posterity, by guarding the protestant succession in your majesty's royal house on the throne of the united kingdom.

"Your majesty's faithful citizens of London feel it no less their pride and exultation, than their bounden and indispensable duty, to express the sentiments of satisfaction which animate their hearts, at the wise and dignified measures pursued by your majesty, securing the glorious independence of the crown as one of the three estates of our well-tempered and invaluable constitution.

"That your majesty may be long spared to us by an overruling Providence, and that the people of this land may be long sensible of the blessings of your majesty's most auspicious government in the protection of every thing dear to them, is the ardent prayer of your majesty's loyal citizens of London.

(Copy.)

Signed by order of the court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I receive, with the greatest satisfaction, the assurances you give me of your concurrence in those principles which have governed my conduct on the late important occasion.—It has ever been my object

ject to secure to all descriptions of my subjects, the benefits of religious toleration ; and it affords me particular gratification to reflect, that during my reign these advantages have been more generally and extensively enjoyed than at any former period. But, at the same time I never can forget what is due to the security of the ecclesiastical establishment of my dominions, connected as it is with our civil constitution, and with all those blessings which, by the favour of Providence, have hitherto so eminently distinguished us amongst the nations of the world."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

The following is a copy of the bill, upon the insisting on which his majesty's late ministers retired from office.

" A bill for enabling his majesty to avail himself of the services of all his liege subjects, in his naval and military forces, in the manner therein mentioned.

" Whereas it is expedient that his majesty should be enabled to avail himself of the services of all his liege subjects, in his naval and military forces, for the maintenance of the rights of his crown, and of the interests, honour, and independence of the British empire :

" Be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty to grant or confer, or by his royal sign-manual to empower the proper officer or officers to grant or

confer, any military commission, warrant, or appointment whatever, either in his majesty's sea or naval forces, or in any of his majesty's land or military forces whatsoever, to or upon any of his majesty's liege subjects, without exception ; and that every such commission, warrant, or appointment, so granted or conferred, shall and may be lawfully exercised by such his majesty's subjects in all places within or without his majesty's dominions, any law, statute, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding : provided that every such person shall, within months after his accepting the said commission, warrant, or appointment, take, make, and subscribe the declaration or oath hereinafter mentioned ; which declaration and oath shall be engrossed on the back or at the foot of the commission or appointment so granted or conferred, and shall be there attested by the signature of the magistrate or officer in whose presence the same shall have been subscribed, and by whom the said oath shall have been administered.

" And be it further enacted, that such oath and declaration may be administered by any court of record, or judge of such court, or by any justice of peace or other magistrate having power to administer oaths in any part of his majesty's dominions ; and that, if the party taking and subscribing the same shall, at the time of his so taking and subscribing the same, not be within his majesty's dominions, the same may then be administered and attested by any general or commanding officer of his majesty's land forces, or by any admiral or commanding officer of his

his majesty's naval forces; provided always, that in this last case, the person holding such commission, warrant, or appointment, shall, within months after his return to any part of his majesty's dominions, again take, make, and subscribe the same oath and declaration in presence of some court of record or magistrates, as aforesaid.

“ And be it further enacted, that no person, having so taken, made, and subscribed such oath and declaration respectively as aforesaid, shall be liable to any pains, penalties, or disabilities whatsoever, for having exercised or acted in or under any such commission, warrant, or appointment, any law, statute, or usage to the contrary, notwithstanding; and although such person shall not have complied with any of the directions of any former statute respecting the qualifications of persons holding or exercising offices within this realm.

“ And be it further enacted, that the said oath and declaration, to be so taken, made, and subscribed, shall be in the words following, viz. I, A B., being by this commission appointed to be——(here set forth the appointment) do hereby solemnly promise and swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his majesty king George the Third, and that I will do my utmost to maintain and defend him against all treasons and traitorous conspiracies, and against all attempts whatever that shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity; and that I will, to the utmost of my power, resist all such treasons, conspiracies, or attempts, and will also disclose and make

known the same as soon as they shall come to my knowledge; and I do also promise and swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will, to the utmost of my power, maintain and support the succession to the crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as the same now stands limited by law; and that I will also, to the utmost of my power, maintain and support the established constitution and government of the said united kingdom against all attempts whatever that shall be made against the same.

“ And whereas it is expedient that his majesty's subjects, however employed in any of his majesty's sea or naval forces, or any of his majesty's land or military forces whatsoever, should be allowed the free exercise of such religious opinions as they may respectively profess: be it enacted, that no person employed in his majesty's sea or naval forces, or land or military forces, and having previously signified in writing, signed by himself, to his commanding officer, his dissent from the doctrine or worship of the church of England as by law established, shall under any pretence or by any means be prevented from attending, or be subject or liable to any pains, penalties, or disabilities, for attending such divine worship or religious service as may be consistent with and according to his religious persuasion or opinions, at proper and seasonable times, and such as shall be consistent with the due and full discharge of his naval or military duties; nor shall any such person be compelled or compellable to attend the worship or service of the said established church; and that any commission-
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ed officer, acting in violation of or contrary to this provision, shall, upon conviction thereof before a general court-martial, be liable to be suspended or dismissed from his majesty's service, or to such other punishment, not extending to life or limb, as the said court-martial shall award; and that any warrant or non-commissioned officer so of-

fending, shall be liable to such punishment, not extending to life or limb, as shall be awarded by a general or regimental court-martial.

“And be it further enacted, that this act shall be and continue in force from the in the year of our Lord until the the year of our Lord .”

Comparative Statement of his Majesty's Ministers; in January and April 1807

	January 1807.	April 1807
President of the council	Viscount Sidmouth*	Earl Camden.*
Lord high chancellor	Lord Erskine*	Lord Eldon.*
Lord privy-seal	Lord Holland*	Earl of Westmoreland.*
First lord of the treasury (prime minister).	Lord Grenville*	Duke of Portland.*
First lord of the admiralty	Right hon. Thos. Grenville*	Lord Mulgrave.*
Master-General of the ordnance	Earl of Moira*	Earl of Chatham.*
Secretary of state, home department	Earl Spencer*	Lord Hawkesbury.*
Secretary of state, foreign affairs	Viscount Howick*	Right hon. George Canning.*
Lord chief justice of the court of king's bench	Right hon. Wm. Windham*	Lord Castlereagh.*
Chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer	Lord Ellenborough*	
A seat in the cabinet without an office	Lord Henry Petty*	Right hon. Spence Perceval.*
President of board of control for affairs of India	Earl Fitzwilliam*	
of board of trade	Right hon. Geo. Tierney	Right hon. R. S. Dundas.
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster	Lord Auckland	Earl Bathurst.*
Secretary at war	Earl of Derby	Right hon. Spence Perceval.*
Treasurer of the navy	Right hon. H. Fitzpatrick	Sir James Pulteney, bart.
Joint paymaster-general	Right hon. R. B. Sheridan	Right hon. George Rose.
Joint postmaster-general	Earl Temple	Lord Charles Somerset.
Secretaries of the treasury	Lord John Townshend	Right hon. Charles Long.
Master of the rolls	Earl of Buckinghamshire	Earl of Chichester.
Attorney-general	Earl of Carysfort	Earl of Sandwich.
Solicitor-general	Right hon. N. Vansittart	William Huskisson, esq.
	W. H. Freemanle, esq.	Hon. Henry Wellesley.
	Sir William Grant	Sir William Grant.
	Sir Arthur Pigot	Sir Vicary Gibbs.
	Sir Samuel Romilly	Sir Thomas Plover.

IRELAND.

Lord lieutenant	Duke of Bedford	Duke of Richmond.
Lord high chancellor	Right hon. Geo. Ponsonby	Lord Manners.
Chief secretary	Right hon. William Elliot	Sir Arthur Wellesley.
Chancellor of the exchequer	Right hon. sir J. Newport	Right hon. John Foster.

*Those marked * are of the cabinet.

The following address to the king's most excellent majesty was sent from Sion-college.

We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the London clergy, incorporated by the title of the President and Fellows of Sion-college within the city of London, beg leave to approach your sacred majesty, and at the present moment, in all humility, to lay before you the sentiments of veneration, duty, and affection, by which your clergy of the city of London have ever been animated towards your royal person and august family.

We feel, sire, that we should be utterly unworthy of that uniform and pious protection, which, through the course of a long and auspicious reign, your majesty has, under Divine Providence, extended to the church established in this united kingdom, if we did not, in the present posture of affairs, express our deep and indelible gratitude to your majesty, for a recent instance of your royal wisdom and constancy, in the preservation of those sanctions which experience has proved to be necessary for the protection of our constitution in church and state. These sanctions were the legacy of our reverend ancestors, who lived in times most distinguished by the progress of true philosophy and the sagacity of legislative wisdom.

Sire, we are fully aware of all the dangers and confusions which must arise from depriving the established church of that mild and tolerant ascendancy, which equally prevents the ruinous conflicts of contending sects and the overbearing supremacy of a foreign spiritual jurisdiction, inconsistent either with

liberty, or toleration, or genuine allegiance to a protestant prince.

In your majesty's firm refusal to sanction projects utterly subversive of all that the wisdom of our forefathers devised, and destructive of the strongest barriers of that constitution which your august family were called by Divine Providence to the throne of these kingdoms to defend, we recognise, with veneration and gratitude, an eminent regard for the true principles of Christian toleration and the high duties incumbent on a monarch of the Protestant succession, and a most conscientious adherence to the sanctity of your coronation oath, which places the Protestant religion established by law in this kingdom under your majesty's peculiar and incessant protection.

That your majesty may long here on earth enjoy the allegiance, affection, and gratitude of all your faithful subjects, and the approving testimony of your conscience, and that you may late inherit the unfading crown which is reserved in heaven for the protectors and defenders of the sincere and uncorrupted faith of Christ, is the fervent and constant prayer of, sire, your ever dutiful, grateful, and affectionate subjects,

The President and Fellows of
Sion College.

Given at Sion-college, under our
common seal, April 18, 1807.

MAY.

2. An inquisition was taken before G. Hodgson, esq. coroner, on the body of Ann Nicholson, who met her death by falling out of a window

dow at the late disastrous fire, in the house of Mrs. St. Leger, the actress, in Norton-street, on Friday morning.—It appeared by the statement of Mr. Anderson, a carpenter, in Upper Norton-street, that on hearing the alarm of fire, he saw the second floor in flames; and in the third floor of an attic he saw two females at the window, vociferating shrieks of distress. He went to the window of the third floor of an adjoining unfinished house, which was parallel with that of the house on fire, and the space between them was about four or five feet. The deceased, who did char-work in Mrs. St. Leger's house, and was the wife of a sailor, was the nearest to Mr. A. who stretched out his hand, as she was hanging out at the window, which she laid hold of, and slung herself under the window of the new house. The deceased was in a swoon, and wit-ness held her with both his hands for five minutes, without being able to move her, and she at length fell in an erect state; her feet touched the moulding of the first floor, which precipitated her upon her head, and dashed out her brains.—The other woman, who was the servant-maid, and whom the flames had nearly reached, craved the assistance of Mr. Anderson, who with difficulty had saved himself from falling in holding the deceased. He gave her no hopes of success; but she entreated him to make the attempt, and observed, that she had no other chance of saving her life, and she could only lose it once. Mr. A. took hold of her hand, and she slung herself under the window as her companion had done. She was considerably lighter than the deceased, and, being very active,

while Mr. A. held one hand, she caught the window-frame of the second floor with the other, and remained suspended until her deliverer went into another room, and saved her life by dragging her in at the window.

5. On account of a misunderstanding between sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paull, a meeting took place at nine o'clock this morning, at Wimbledon Common. The origin of the dispute was as follows:—Mr. Paull had advertised a meeting of his friends to dinner on Friday last, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, sir Francis Burdett in the chair. The meeting was accordingly collected; the party sat down to dinner; but no sir Francis appeared. Instead of the attendance of the worthy baronet, his brother, Mr. Jones Burdett, came forward, and read the following letters:—

To the electors of Westminster, assembled at the Crown and Anchor tavern.

“Gentlemen—I am exceedingly distressed by the disagreeable necessity imposed on me to contradict thus publicly the implied import of the two advertisements, by which you are called together this day. They were both inserted without any communication with me; and never should have been inserted, if any means had been afforded me of preventing it. As soon as I knew of the first advertisement, placing me in the chair, I wrote the following letter to Mr. Paull:” (The letter to Mr. Paull was here read by Mr. Burdett:)

“Dear Paull;

Wimbledon, April 29.

“Your letter this morning occasioned me great surprise, and, to speak

speak the truth, some displeasure. I must say, that to have my name published for meetings (like "Such a day is to be seen the great Katterfelto!") without my previous consent, or any application to me, is a circumstance I should really, from any one else, regard as an insult. You were acquainted with my sentiments and determination not to do any thing even for my own election; and I should have thought, must have been consequently aware of the impossibility of my coming forward in any body's else. I yielded to your desire that I should nominate you, although I should much rather avoid even that; but as I highly approve your conduct, I do not object to that one act, as a public testimony of such approbation, in case you think it (which I do not) of any importance—but to that single point I must confine myself, or be exposed to be reproached, and justly, with inconsistency and folly. I shall pay the greatest attention to Cobbett's promised letter; but my own mind is quite made up; the country cannot be served by my taking a part, and thereby aiding the delusion. Your's notwithstanding, very sincerely,

" Francis Burdett."

" The advertisement of this day, is still more offensive to me; as it might, if not thus contradicted by me, lead many persons to suspect that I had a dissembled wish to be elected into parliament, notwithstanding my public declarations to the contrary. I beg you, gentlemen, to accept this explanation from me, as an act of fairness towards you, whilst it is one of strict duty towards myself. With every wish for the happiness and prosperity of the electors of West-

minster, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

" Your much obliged and faithful humble servant.

" May 1, 1807. " F. Burdett."

In consequence of these letters, Mr. Paull published an advertisement in the morning papers of yesterday,—“ affirming that sir Francis Burdett had consented to be present at the dinner, at the Crown and Anchor;”—very properly conceiving this statement necessary to his own justification. This was not all as appears by the sequel; for, conceiving his character very injuriously reflected upon, Mr. Paull dispatched a challenge late on Friday night to sir Francis Burdett; which being immediately accepted, the parties met, early yesterday morning, at Combe Wood, near Wimbledon Common—They discharged two pistols each; the second shot fired by Mr. Paull, wounded sir Francis in the thigh; the second pistol fired by sir Francis, wounded Mr. Paull in the leg—Sir Francis returned home from Wimbledon in the same carriage with Mr. Paull.

Account of the duel between sir F. Burdett and Mr. Paull, drawn up, and signed, by sir Francis's second.

On Saturday morning, May 3, about half past five o'clock, sir Francis Burdett's servant came to me with a note from sir Francis, desiring me to come to him instantly to Wimbledon, with a pair of pistols, as he had been called upon, but did not say by whom. I could procure none, after trying in vain at two officers of the guards; and at Manton's, none that were thought fit for that purpose. It occurring to me that going thus from place to place for pistols might at last be the occasion

occasion of bringing on more notice than I wished, I determined to proceed without them, thinking that those who had called on him must have a pair at least, and that, if it was necessary, they might serve both parties. I arrived at sir F. Burdett's house, at Wimbledon, about eight o'clock, having been obliged to wait more than two hours for a chaise. He was gone on to the King's Arms, Kingston, having left a note for me to follow him there in his carriage. On entering Kingston, I saw Mr. Paull in a coach, accompanied by another person, and a servant on the coach seat. He called out to me on passing his carriage, and said something that I did not very distinctly hear; but I think he advised me not to proceed into the town, as the affair would be blown. I asked him where the inn was, and went on.

As soon as I had entered the room where Burdett was sitting, a person appeared who had followed me; on his entrance I asked Burdett who he was? he said it was Mr. Paull's second: I then said, "whom have I the honour to address?"

"My name is Cooper." "Do you know him, Burdett?" "I have no doubt Mr. Paull has appointed a proper person to meet me." "Sir, sir, sir," was Mr. Cooper's answer. I then said, as Burdett desired, that we should immediately follow them if they proceeded to Combe Wood, which seemed to be a proper place for the meeting. After Burdett had given me some letters and memorandums for different friends, and explained to me the subject of Mr. Paull's demand, we proceeded to the place appointed; where ordering the carriages to stop for us, we went into the wood for a considerable distance. I fixed on a proper

spot. During our walk, Mr. Paull, frequently addressed me on the subject of the quarrel. He said, he was sure I had not heard it rightly stated, and wished me much to hear him. I always replied that I had heard the whole from my principal, and that I placed implicit confidence in what he said, for if I could not have done that, I should not have accompanied him there; and that from all I heard and read concerning the matter, it was my decided opinion that Burdett was the person most entitled to consider himself as ill-used; but that, at all events, an apology from him was out of all question, and that I would rather see him shot than advise him to do so disgraceful an act.

As Mr. Paull did not seem to have at all placed his opinions or cause in the hands of his second, I found it in vain to talk to him on the subject of accommodation. After we had stopped, I asked for the pistols, which were produced by Mr. Cooper, who declared that he had not expected things would have taken this turn. I asked him if he expected that I should advise, or Burdett would consent, to disgrace himself. I then told him that we had been unable to obtain pistols, and expected he would consent, as well as Mr. Paull, that we should use one of theirs: to this they both agreed. He, Mr. Cooper, told me he did not know how to load them; I shewed him how, and directed him to load Burdett's while I loaded Mr. Paull's. I then asked him what distance he proposed for them to stand at; he said he knew nothing about the matter, and left it to me. I measured out twelve paces, and placed the principals at the extremities of the space; I then directed him to give sir Francis a pistol, and I presented

I presented another to Mr. Paull ; at the same time assuring him, as I had Mr. Cooper, that sir Francis came there without the slightest animosity against Mr. Paull, but that he would fire at him as a mode of self-defence. I said besides to Mr. Paull, that I hoped he was thoroughly convinced that the injury he had received was of a nature not to be satisfied, with any thing short of attempting the life of my friend, and risking his own ; he replied he must do so, unless he had an apology. I then asked them if they would agree to fire by a signal I would make by dropping my handkerchief ; they each did agree to it. I placed myself about four yards on one side the centre of the space between them, while Mr. Cooper, on giving the pistol to sir Francis, retreated very precipitately behind a tree at some distance. On the signal being made, they fired together, but without effect. I then took Mr. Paull's pistol from him, and said, I hope, sir, you are now satisfied ; he said no ; he must have an apology or proceed. I said, to talk of an apology was absurd, and quite out of all question. We then reloaded the pistols, and gave them as before. I again addressed Mr. Paull as I had at first ; he answered with warmth, he must have an apology or proceed, and called God to witness that he was the most injured man on earth. Mr. Cooper was then to make the signal ; but he stood so far out of the way that sir Francis could not see him, although he had already called to him during his retreat, and begged him not to go so far off, and to come forwards, or words to that effect. At last I saw sir Francis could not see Mr. Cooper nor his

signal, and upon his making it, I called out " fire " to sir Francis, as soon as I saw Mr. Paull raise his pistol : they did so together, I believe upon my uttering the word.

I should observe, that while they were waiting for the signal, I observed that sir Francis held his arm raised, and his pistol pointed towards Mr. Paull. Knowing this was not with the view of taking any unfair advantage, but the effect of accident, I said, " Burdett, don't take aim ; I am sure you are not doing so, drop your arm, as you see Mr. Paull has his pistol pointed downwards." Mr. Paull then asked me why I advised sir Francis not to take aim ? I said, anybody might see that I could only mean for him not to take aim, or prepare to do so, before the signal, and from a desire to see that they were upon equal terms. The consequences of the second shots have been already described. After speaking to each of them, I set off for the carriages. Both were put into Mr. Paull's. I went on to sir Francis Burdett's house, to lady Burdett and his brother, and also to procure a surgeon in Wimbledon.

During the transaction, not one word passed between me and sir Francis, except what I said about taking aim. Mr. Cooper has constantly refused to sign any official account, to say where he lives, or what is his situation, which also was repeatedly requested of him by me, nor do I at this moment know any thing further concerning him.

JOHN BELLENDEN KER.

6. The election for the representation of the city of London, which threatened as severe a contest as had ever been known, found a termination as awful as it was unexpected.

Mr.

Mr. alderman Hankey, one of the candidates, at the moment when he might be supposed to be flushed with the hopes of success, and when the fairest promises of it were before him, has been called away from all concerns of human life. He died of an inflammation in the bowels on Wednesday afternoon, at a quarter before six o'clock. The first symptoms of his complaint appeared about eight on the preceding evening. At an early period of Wednesday afternoon, his approaching fate was announced to him; and he called for his four children, the eldest of whom is about nine years of age, and took an affectionate farewell of them. He married a Miss Alexander.

The popular custom of pouring brandy into the shoes or boots, with a view of preventing the effects of cold, was the occasion of the death of the late alderman Hankey. Feeling his feet damp and cold, he was induced, at the recommendation of some friend at the hall where he had been dining, to pour a glass of brandy into his shoes, in which state he walked homewards. He was almost immediately seized with an inflammation and consequent obstruction in the bowels, which, in a few hours, terminated fatally.—This practice is adopted from the supposition that because spirits, when swallowed, excite universal warmth, and restore the circulation in the extremities, they must do the same when applied to the extremities themselves. But the very reverse happens. Fluids, when evaporating, produce cold; and the lighter or more spirituous the fluid, the more quickly it evaporates, and the greater is the degree of cold generated. This may be proved by a

very simple experiment. If one hand be wetted with spirit, and the other with water, and both are held up to dry in the air, the hand wetted with spirits will feel infinitely colder than the other. Or if the bulbs of two thermometers be so treated, the mercury will be observed to fall much more rapidly and extensively in the one case than in the other. Whatever danger, therefore, arises from cold and damp feet, it is greatly enhanced by the practice alluded to. If such a remedy is to be at all employed, it ought undoubtedly to be taken into the stomach.

7. A horrid murder was committed in the neighbourhood of Fashion-street, Spitalfields, in the house of one Jackson, a weaver. Notice having been sent to the public office, Worship-street, some of the officers went to the house, and found two children, one five and the other seven years old, both girls, drowned in a water cask with their heads downwards, perpetrated by their mother Mary Jackson, who was with much difficulty secured after making a great resistance.

9. The inhabitants of Silkstone, near Penistone, were visited by one of the most alarming phenomena ever remembered. The clouds had portended rain, but none had then fallen there; when suddenly a torrent of water, appearing from four to six feet in diameter, deluged the town, which is situate in a valley, and several persons were unfortunately drowned. In one house a woman and her four children were seated together; when the flood rushed in; and rising so rapidly, it was with the greatest difficulty she saved herself and three of the children by running up stairs; the fourth,

fourth, a girl, seven years of age, ascended the sink stone to save herself, but perished. In an adjoining house a woman and two of her grand-children were also drowned. Two horses in a neighbouring mill also lost their lives. A shoemaker's shop and all its contents were destroyed.

A shocking accident happened near Shakespeare's Cliff, Dover. A corporal, belonging to the Lincoln militia, a rope-maker, and who had been at work at his trade, during the dinner-time, with two other soldiers, in attempting to reach a raven's nest, which was built in the cliff, fell, and was mangled in a dreadful manner. He had some remains of life when picked up, but died soon after. The distance he fell, is supposed to be near 100 feet. The remaining two men were with difficulty released from their perilous situation, by letting down ropes from the top of the cliff. People now living, recollect that there has been a nest in the same place for 70 years.

11. An extraordinary circumstance occurred on Saturday fortnight, in the Island of Jersey. A soldier, named Hales, of the 34th regiment, having been sentenced to death for felony, was taken to the place of execution: where, after evincing great contrition, the rope was put round his neck, and he was turned off the scaffold. After hanging about a minute and a half, the executioner suspended himself to his body; by whose additional weight the rope extended in such a manner, that the feet of the criminal touched the ground. The executioner then pulled him sideways, in order to strangle him; and being unable to effect this, got upon

his shoulders; when, to the no small surprise of the spectators, the criminal rose straight upon his feet, with the hangman upon his shoulders, and loosened the rope from his throat with his fingers. The sheriff ordered another rope to be prepared; but the spectators interfered, and at length it was agreed to defer the execution till the will of the magistrates should be known. It was subsequently determined, that the whole case should be transmitted to his majesty, and the execution of the sentence was deferred till his majesty's pleasure should be known.

King's Bench, Ireland.—Monday, May 11. Henry Johnston v. R. Curran, esq.

This action was commenced for criminal intercourse with the plaintiff's wife, Mrs. H. Johnston, an actress, who has appeared on the stages of both countries. The illicit connection is alleged to have taken place in this country, after the month of September last. The plaintiff is an actor of celebrity, of the London and Dublin stages; and Mr. Richard Curran, the defendant, is a barrister, the eldest son of John Philpot Curran, esq. master of the rolls; and was appointed by his father deputy to his court.

An application was this day made for the plaintiff, to substitute service of process on the defendant, Mr. Curran, on the ground of his having fled this country and gone to England, in order to evade the process of the court, and of his having been served personally with such process in London; and also on the further ground of the defendant having rented his office of deputy master of the rolls in Ireland to a professional gentleman of this city, in trust, for the purpose of abandon-
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ing this country ; and of due diligence having been used to serve the defendant with the first process, which issued in March last, before he quitted Ireland. The case of *sir John Piers* was adduced ; but here it was observed, that the agent of the baronet had been tricked to make an appearance for his client. In the case before the court, no appearance whatever was made.

The court refused the application, on the ground of having no precedent to warrant them to consent to it; but left the plaintiff to his writ of outlawry.

18. The following anecdote is so singular, that though it is not without its parallel, both in ancient and modern times, it might be treated as a romance, were it not related on the authority of very respectable testimony, *Madame de Haster*, a German lady (an authoress), who resides at Paris :—

“The enthusiasm of a girl from Provence had lately occupied my mind. It was a singular occurrence, which I shall never forget. I was present at the National Museum, when this girl entered the *Salle d'Apollon* : she was tall and elegantly formed, and in all the bloom of health. I was struck with her air, and my eyes involuntarily followed her steps. I saw her start as she cast her eyes on the statue of *Apollo*, and she stood before it as if struck by lightning. Gradually her eyes sparkled with sensibility. She had before looked calmly around the hall. Her whole frame seemed to be electrified, as if a transformation had taken place within her ; and it has since appeared, that indeed a transformation had taken place, and that her youthful breast had imbibed a powerful, alas ! fatal passion.

I remarked, that her companion (an elder sister, it seems,) could not force her to leave the statue, but with much entreaty ; and she left the hall with tears in her eyes, and all the expressions of tender sorrow. I set out the very same evening for *Montmorency*.

“I returned to Paris at the end of August, and visited immediately the magnificent collection of antiques. I recollected the girl from Provence, and thought I might perhaps meet with her again ; but I never saw her afterwards, though I went frequently. At length I met with one of the attendants, who, I recollected, had observed her with the same attentive curiosity which I had felt ; and I inquired after her.—

‘Poor girl,’ said the old man, ‘that was a sad visit for her. She came afterwards almost every day to look at the statue, and she would sit still, with her hands folded in her lap, staring at the image ; and when her friends forced her away, it was always with tears that she left the hall. In the middle of May she brought, whenever she came, a basket of flowers, and placed it on the mosaic steps. One morning early she had contrived to get into the room before the usual hour of opening it ; and we found her within the grate, sitting on the steps almost fainting, exhausted with weeping. The whole hall was scented with the perfume of flowers, and she had elegantly thrown over the statue a large veil of Indian muslin, with a golden fringe. We pitied the deplorable condition of the lovely girl, and let no one into the hall until her friends came and carried her home. She struggled, and resisted exceedingly when forced away ; and declared, in her frenzy, that the god had

had that night chosen her to be his priestess, and that she must serve him. We have never seen her since, and we hear that an opiate was given her, and that she was taken into the country.'

"I made further inquiries concerning her history, and learnt afterwards that she died raving."

22. A considerable disturbance occurred in the neighbourhood of Moorfields, occasioned by the following circumstance:—A young country girl passing through the fields, between twelve and one in the forenoon, was accosted by two men, who entered into conversation with her. She innocently told them, that she had come to town in order to get into service, and that she wished very much to be engaged. They assured her, that they knew a lady who wanted a servant from the country; that they had no doubt but that she would suit her, and that she would find it an excellent place. By representations of this kind the girl was persuaded to accompany them to Ropemaker-street, near Finsbury-square, where they took her into a house of bad fame. She had scarcely entered, when she began to suspect their intentions; but they forced her up stairs. Her cries alarmed the neighbourhood; a crowd soon collected, and those within barricaded the door; but it was quickly forced open, and the girl was set at liberty. The inhabitants and visitors retreated by a back door, and escaped from the indignation of the populace; but the house was almost entirely demolished. The furniture was torn to pieces, and not a door or window was left standing. A number of constables and city officers were collected to preserve the peace; but

the mob was not dispersed until a late hour.

25. Some villains who infest St. Giles's, attempted to rob a waggon as it was passing through Broad-street, and in endeavouring to apprehend them, a watchman and two respectable young men were wounded, so that their lives are despaired of. Mr. Flint, one of the churchwardens of St. Giles's, attended on Thursday morning at Bow-street, and gave information to Mr. Read of the circumstance, who sent a clerk to take the wounded men's testimony, in case of their death.

The following are the particulars:—

John Watkinson, of No. 184, Holborn, said, that on Monday night, about half past eleven o'clock, as he was returning home, he saw a waggon standing in Holborn, and found the waggoner near it, with his face bleeding very much, and a great effusion of blood from his mouth. He asked the waggoner what was the matter with him; he said a man had been behind his waggon, and attempted to rob it; at which time two men were standing by, and the waggoner said he could swear that one of them was the man that knocked him down. Mr. Kettle, who was standing by, advised the waggoner to charge the watch with him; when the watchman came up and was about to take the man the waggoner charged with knocking him down, the man's companion pushed him round, and he made off. Mr. Watkinson followed him, and overtook him a short distance off, and had got him against the shutters of a clothes-shop in Holborn, where the man's companion came up, and, without saying any

any thing stabbed Mr. Watkinson near the back bone, just above his kidneys.

Edward Watkins, of No. 183, Holborn, said, he was standing a few doors from the house where he lodges, about half past eleven o'clock on Monday night, in conversation with a friend; and learning that Mr. Watkinson was securing a man who had attempted to rob a waggon, he went to assist; when a man came behind him and cut him in the lower part of his belly, near four inches in length; the consequence was, his bowels came out. He was taken to the Middlesex Hospital, where every care was taken of his wound by the surgeons.

Michael Coleman, a watchman belonging to St. Giles's, was on duty at the time near the spot, when he heard the cry of "stop thief!" and observing a man running towards him, he stopped him; but the man soon liberated himself from him, by cutting him with a sharp instrument, in the lower part of his belly. The watchman, however, very courageously knocked him down with his staff, as he was running off; the villain got up again, stabbed him in his left cheek near the ear, in his arm, and a very severe cut on his breast, and then ran off—The watchman, although having received so many wounds, pursued him to the corner of Bow-street, Bloomsbury, when his bowels coming out, he was obliged to give up the pursuit, and he fell. He was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital.

A few days ago, a rat's nest was found, by a terrier dog, in a field near Netherhall, within five yards of the river Ellen, in which they got the old she rat, ten young rats about six days old, and 57 lamper

eels, 30 or more of which were alive, each about 9½ inches long.

31. The following are the particulars of a shocking fire at Chudleigh, in Devonshire. It began in a bakehouse, where it raged with the utmost fury; and at length communicated to a house containing two barrels of gunpowder, that belonged to a person employed in blowing up the rocks, which soon took fire and blew up with a terrible explosion. The wind being very high, and many houses on each side of the street covered with thatch, the whole town became a scene of general conflagration. Only one fire-engine could be found in the town, and that was soon after burned. Exeter is the nearest place from which any assistance could be procured; and that being ten miles distant, there was nothing to stop the progress of the flames. The market-house, and all the houses, excepting about seven at the extreme ends of the town, were consumed. Fortunately, no lives were lost. The church, being a little to windward of the flames, was saved, and proved an asylum for the distressed inhabitants, whose situation was truly deplorable.

Several letters, describing this melancholy occurrence, state, that but for the humanity of the inhabitants of the adjacent towns and villages, the people of Chudleigh must have perished for want of food. They were literally without provisions of any kind, from Friday morning until about two o'clock on Saturday morning, when a waggon, loaded with bread and beer, arrived from Exeter. On the following day, provisions, ready dressed, were sent from the neighbouring towns. Lord Clifford, who resides

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within a mile and a half of Chudleigh, threw open his house for the sufferers, and ordered, on Saturday, several sheep to be dressed, and sent to those who could not leave the ruins. Fifty tents were also sent from Exeter, as a temporary covering for those who, since the accident, have been obliged to lie in the fields. A subscription for their relief was also opened in that town, and in London.

Last week a freeholder, of the name of Morton, voted at the Sussex election for a freehold at Ruspur, which had been in the possession of himself and his ancestors 750 years!

The following singular occurrence took place a few weeks ago, at St. Sebastian, near Genoa, in Italy. A French officer belonging to the army of king Joseph, on going to join his regiment, took up his residence for the night in an inn at St. Sebastian. He was conducted by the landlord into a very elegant bed-room, and his baggage was deposited on the floor. The landlord wished the officer a sound sleep, and retired; when a dog belonging to the latter began to bark round the room, smelling at every corner of it with a great seeming anxiety. This excited at first only the curiosity of his master; but as the animal became more and more restless, his curiosity was soon changed into suspicion. The officer resolved, therefore, not to lie down, but to be upon the watch all night. About two o'clock in the morning he heard, not without alarm, a strange rustling of the bed curtains; and upon looking towards the head of the bed, from whence the noise came, he saw two tall fierce-looking men come from between the curtain and the wall.—

One of them had a rope with a noose on it, for the purpose of strangling him, and the other was armed with a dagger, and carried a dark lantern. The officer had a candle burning beside him, and held a loaded pistol in each hand; he immediately discharged one of them, and killed one of the robbers on the spot; the other, in attempting to return through an aperture in the wall by which he had entered, was mortally wounded by the discharge of the second pistol. The officer then called loudly for help, and the neighbours rushed into the house, where they found him reloading his pistols. The landlord was immediately seized, and brought to Genoa in chains; and the wounded robber lived long enough to confess his guilt, and to enumerate the names of his accomplices, with the particulars of several of the murders and robberies that had been perpetrated by them.

Respecting the late interview between the king of Prussia and the emperor of Russia, the Königsberg papers state the following: The emperor made his journey from St. Petersburg, for the most part, in open sledges. On the 1st of April he entered Polangen, and soon after his Prussian majesty arrived there in his coach; when the emperor, without his hat, advanced several paces to meet his Prussian majesty. The carriage stopped, and his majesty sprung from it into the open arms of the emperor. They embraced for some time without speaking, but not without tears in their eyes; and even after they had proceeded together hand in hand, the emperor again threw his arms round his majesty's neck.— The king returned to Memel in the afternoon.

afternoon. He wished to have brought the emperor with him in his carriage, but he excused himself on account of his travelling dress; but on the next day, at eleven in the forenoon, he made his public entry into Memel in his majesty's state coach. The king again advanced to meet him; they embraced, and proceeded hand in hand. All the generals, the ministers, and the court, were assembled in the grand saloon; but only baron Hardenberg and prince Radzivil were permitted to ascend the steps of the throne, where the queen was standing. The emperor, on approaching her majesty, kissed her hand; her majesty, in return, kissed both the cheeks of the emperor.—"Dear cousin," were the only words which her majesty's feelings would permit her to utter. The emperor afterwards gave his guards the following sign and countersign, "Memel and Frederic."

When lord chancellor Sutton waited upon the late lord chancellor Ponsonby, of Ireland, in order to receive the seals, the latter, as was his duty, requested to see lord Sutton's authority. Lord Sutton then, for the first time, discovered that he had left the king's letter behind him in London: he was accordingly obliged to send for it, and, of course, several days elapsed before he could assume his high situation.

JUNE.

7. Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful accident happened off the coast of Suffolk. His majesty's brig Belette,

having anchored in the Bay, put out her boat for the shore, in order to land Mons. Bedezee, a Prussian officer, charged with a special mission from his Prussian majesty to our government, somewhat relating to the defence of Colberg. There were in the boat with monsieur Bedezee, Mr. Kennedy, the master's mate, Mr. Parks, a midshipman, and four seamen: upon approaching the harbour mouth, the gentlemen in the boat discovering that the sea, which was otherwise moderate, broke heavy upon the shoals which form the bar of the harbour at the harbour's mouth, very prudently attempted to avoid them, by running ashore upon the beach: but the tiller having most unfortunately broke, by which the boat became unmanageable, they were thrown upon the breakers, when the boat immediately filled and sunk; by which accident, although it happened scarcely two hundred yards from the shore, Mr. Bedezee, Mr. Parks, and two seamen, were lost. Mr. Kennedy continued swimming, until picked up by a boat; and one seaman, John Simpson, swam ashore. William Carr, another seaman, was taken up by the boat, but every method was tried, ineffectually, to restore him to life. The bodies of Mr. Bedezee, Mr. Parks, and the two seamen, were not found.—The dispatches brought by the Belette were found by the boats, but the private dispatches brought by Mr. Bedezee were lost with him.

8. Another great fire has happened in the West of England: the village of Huish, near Langport, in Somersetshire, is almost totally destroyed; scarce any house is left but the parsonage. It was with
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great difficulty that the town of Langport escaped.

The Dublin Evening Herald of Monday says—"We are sorry to inform our readers, that some dispute having occurred, between Messrs. Colclough and Alcock, two of the candidates for the representation of the county of Wexford, these gentlemen met; the result of which rencontre was the immediate death of the former by a wound through the body."—The same journal gives the following, on the authority of the Wexford paper: "Thursday evening a meeting took place on the Strand at Ferrybank, Wexford, between Thomas M'Coard, esq. of Ross, and Standish Lowquay, esq. of the said place; the parties fired two shots each, and on the second fire Mr. Lowquay was wounded in the groin."

14. The shortness of the interval between the commission of a crime, and the misery and ruin which are the consequences to the perpetrator, was exemplarily shewn last week. A person, of promising circumstances and respectable connections in life (engaged as land-surveyor and agent to admiral Bentinck), on Monday se'nnight decoyed a girl only twelve years of age into a barn at Terrington, near Lynn, and committed a rape upon her person. The girl, when Mr. John Paterson, the offender, accosted her, was dibbling potatoes in a field, with several other persons who were under his orders, and to whom, as soon as released, she complained of the treatment she had received. A warrant for the apprehension of the ravisher was soon after procured; in consequence of which he absconded; but being pursued, was traced to Stamford about eleven

o'clock on Thursday night. Here he took the Nelson coach, and proceeded into the north. The party in quest of him, being joined by Mr. Tinkler, of Stamford, set off after him, and about eight o'clock on Friday morning found him at breakfast at Markham Moor. Being apprehended, he acknowledged the offence with which he was charged, and said that he did not mean to evade justice; but intended, after having been into Cumberland to see his wife and three children, who were then residing there, to have returned into Norfolk to take his trial. After talking rationally and collectedly for a few minutes, he requested permission to go into the garden, which was granted, and he returned: complaining of indisposition, he begged to retire a second time, which was permitted; but he had not been absent above two minutes, when the report of a pistol attracted attention, and the miserable man was found to have blown his brains out.—A coroner's inquest sat on his body on Saturday, and returned a verdict—*Felo de se*. He was immediately buried in the cross-road near Markham Moor.

Messrs. Coutts and co. bankers, in London, paid 6337*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* (the produce of 10,000*l.* consol. 3 per cent. annuities), a few days ago, to the treasurers of the Infirmary at Derby; as a donation to that charity, from a gentleman who requested that his name might not be known.

16. A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall; when the lord mayor acquainted the court, that Samuel Birch, esq. had been duly elected alderman of the ward of Candlewick, in the room of John Peter Hankey, esq. deceased. Mr. Birch

Birch then took the usual oaths, and his seat on the alderman's bench.

A sailing match took place at Swansea: eleven boats started to sail round a boat moored off the Mumbles, and return to Swansea, the three first to be the winners of the respective prizes. The day being remarkably fine, and a fresh breeze blowing, promised great amusement to the numerous and fashionable spectators at present at that place; but unfortunately a boat, belonging to captain Roberts, in which were eleven persons, who went to witness the manœuvring, owing to bad management, was upset; by which the following seven persons were lost*, which threw such a gloom over the countenance of the inhabitants, as has not been witnessed for many years before in that town.

The following melancholy accident happened at the marquis of Bath's seat at Longleat:—A sailing-boat, purchased at Portsmouth, was brought down to the lake at Longleat, under the care of a seaman, and was rigged and fitted out under his direction. He had employed more than ten days in making the necessary preparations, and the launch took place on Tuesday. It was then intended to work her up to her anchorage in the middle of the water; when she unfortunately upset. There were five persons in her; viz. the sailor, another man who formerly had been in the sea service, a labourer and his son, and Mr. Wade, the principal artificer at Longleat. A boat, with several persons in her, follow-

ed close, to afford any assistance that might be required, and coming immediately to the spot, took up the labourer's son. Another boat, which was at a distance, came up and saved the labourer: but the two seamen and Mr. Wade were unfortunately drowned. Mr. Wade has left a wife and eight children.

23. The following dreadful accident happened at Ballyrankin, near Ferns. As Mr. John Rice, with several others, were standing round the mouth of one of his brother's lime-kilns, observing a cinder, he imprudently leaped on it; and the kiln not having been drawn for some time before, and the stones mostly burnt into lime, he instantly went down, and before any assistance could be given, was burnt to death. Every means, however, was used to recover the body, by throwing water on the kiln, and afterwards pulling it down. When they effected their purpose, it was a most shocking spectacle, being nearly reduced to a cinder.

King's Bench, Saturday, June 27, Crim. Con. Knight v. Dr. Wolcott, alias Peter Pindar.

This case had attracted a considerable share of curiosity, and the court was crowded at an early hour. The Attorney-general and Mr. Garrow were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Parke, Mr. Jarvis, and Mr. Marryat, for the defendant.

The attorney-general, in opening the case, observed, that the action instituted against the defendant was of a nature that required the most serious attention of the

* Lost.—Capt. Logan, Mr. Thomas (Custom-house), Mr. Bagot, Mr. Collier, Mr. Williams, Master Sylvester, Jer. Williams's son.

Saved.—Capt. Roberts, T. Grove, J. Francis,—Jenkins (belonging to the Morriston).

jury, which, he was glad to find, was composed of gentlemen, and men in a respectable line of life. The plaintiff came into court to complain of a most serious injury, aggravated by many circumstances which added to the weight, and inflamed the poignancy, of his feelings. He had been reduced to that situation which makes a man at once an object of ridicule and compassion. He was what the world, in grosser language, would call a cuckold—a name of reproach which a man could ill bear who had not deserved it, and which must excite a most bitter acuteness of feeling, and the keenest sense of resentment in him, who was conscious that he merited the honourable appellation of an affectionate and constant husband.

“In the month of November 1799, my client, whose name is Knight, was married to a miss Franks, a lady extremely young, and of a most attractive person. The marriage was what may strictly be called a match of affection. My client was bred to a sea-faring life, and was in the service of his king and country. For six years they lived together in the utmost harmony; they had four children, two of which are dead; the two youngest are still living to share the disgrace and misery of their father, and to lament the alienation and loss of a parent by the artifices of a seducer. Of the affection which subsisted between them I will give you abundant proofs, up to the time in which the train of the present crime was laid. They endured many hardships; amongst the rest shipwreck. But adversity knits together those whom prosperity separates. However obstruc-

ted by occasional misfortunes, their stream of life might yet have rolled on in peace and mutual contentment, but for the practices of the defendant.

“In the year 1806, Mr Knight took a small house in Pratt Place, Camden Town. This house he let out in lodgings. In the month of August, Dr. Wolcott, the defendant, was recommended to these lodgings, and he accordingly engaged a bed-chamber, which he rented at 8s. per week.—Shortly after, he removed from his attic to the first floor, and became tenant of the drawing-room and adjoining bed-room. I should inform you, that he had lodgings in town likewise, and was accustomed, upon every open and fine day, to walk thither, staying at home chiefly in wet weather. The defendant, I must tell you, is a man in years, old in vice and the experience of wickedness, but with the passions of youth, which we should have thought quelled in one of his age. Being intimate with the plaintiff and his family, in the capacity of a lodger, he meditated the seduction in the following manner:

“He first practised upon the lady’s vanity; he told her, that she had powers which were lost in her present obscurity, and which if employed in their right direction, would bring fame and emolument to herself and husband.—He flattered her into an opinion that she would make an excellent actress,—got her to recite to him,—corrected her enunciation,—shewed her the more graceful attitudes of the stage, and taught her much of that gesticulation and manner which we see upon the boards of the theatre.

“He told her that he had taught Mrs. Siddons; that he would gladly

use his endeavours to make her as good an actress, and did not doubt of success—He added, that he could readily obtain her an engagement at the theatres; and that her salary would be considerable.

“The wife believed him; the husband believed him likewise; in short, it was a flattering representation, and could not be doubted.—By means like these, gentlemen, he obtained the frequent company of this lady; and at length accomplished those purposes which I shall disclose to you in evidence.—At the same time, which is most to his disgrace, he availed himself of intoxication to put her off her guard, and lay her vigilance asleep.”

Mr. Garrow called witnesses, who proved the marriage of John Knight and his wife, formerly miss Franks, by banns, on the 17th November 1799, at Bloomsbury church.

The attorney-general called Mrs. Potter, who knew Mrs. Knight six years ago, who lodged in her house in Great Castle-street, Cavendish square; she was employed as a fancy-dress maker.

The witness knew Mr. and Mrs. Knight, and stated that she thought Mrs. Knight the best of mothers and wives. Four years ago the husband was absent on a sea voyage with capt. Rowley, of the Royal Navy, and the wife maintained herself during that time by needle-work. Mr. Knight paid the expences of her lodging at his return.

Mary Crowe, of St. John's-street, Smithfield, has been acquainted with the plaintiff and his wife six years; in her judgment, there could not be a happier couple.

Thomas Knight, brother of the plaintiff, remembered Dr. Wolcott going to lodge with them in a bed-

room up two pair of stairs, for which he paid 8s. per week; he never recollected being in company with Dr. Wolcott.

Elizabeth Carter lived with Mr. Knight as servant. Her master and mistress seemed to live very comfortably and affectionately together. Dr. Wolcott came to lodge in a two pair of stairs room when she was there; he taught her mistress to read and to speak. Dr. Wolcott had behaved rudely to witness; but she did not encourage him. Dr. Wolcott had the privilege of the dining-room on the first floor gratis. She had seen her mistress go into the doctor's dining-room, nice and clean, and come out with her dress disordered, and her handkerchief unpinned. She has seen Dr. Wolcott with his hands round Mrs. Knight's neck, when she went in, but not more than once; it was one afternoon at tea time, and her master not there. She has seen the Doctor and her mistress sitting near the fire-place, and the Doctor's hand upon Mrs. Knight's knee. She has seen the Doctor lie on the sofa without his coat, when Mrs. Knight was there, near the window, with her hair partly down about her shoulders. The window-shutters were sometimes partly shut, when the Doctor and her mistress were together. She left her place, and Dr. Wolcott remained in his lodgings, two or three weeks before Christmas.

She said, the Doctor was very old and weak, and much troubled with an asthma, and pretended he could not see; seemed very blind; very dirty in his person and dress, and lies very often on the sofa without his coat. He was very strong when he pulled her about. She

F f 4

used

used to lead him up and down stairs. She observed him teaching Mrs. Knight to put her arms in particular positions, and speaking sharply to her when she was in the room. He used to be in the room an hour or two at a time, when teaching her to act.

Mrs. Dyke—lodged at Knight's, in Pratt-place. Dr. Wolcott went thither in August. She thought Mrs. Knight a very prudent and good woman, fond of her husband and children. Dr. Wolcott, on first coming, had a two pair of stairs back-room; afterwards he came down stairs to the first floor, and lived in the opposite room to Mr. and Mrs. Knight; great friendship seemingly subsisted between Dr. Wolcott and Mr. and Mrs. Knight, and they generally dined together. Understood Dr. Wolcott was to bring Mrs. Knight upon the stage; heard her frequently reciting and reading passages from plays. Mrs. K. dressed genteelly, and particularly neat, before Dr. Wolcott came.

She saw her go to Dr. Wolcott's apartments dressed generally neat and proper on going in; but one day, on coming out, saw her come down stairs with her clothes almost off her back, and walk into the garden.—She appeared intoxicated; but was not in liquor when she went into the Doctor's room—She appeared tumbled, as if she had been in bed or asleep, and very much intoxicated.—Dr. Wolcott, used to bring a quantity of rum in pint and half pint bottles.—She never saw Mrs. Knight in liquor before, but heard her always exclaim against drinking spirits or liquors.

Mr. Knight had gone from home one afternoon.—Mrs. Knight had been in Wolcott's room two hours

very quiet, not receiving lessons. Witness slept with her husband that night in a back room, one pair of stairs; and Dr. Wolcott immediately over them in the second floor. On the same night witness heard Mrs. Knight go into Dr. Wolcott's bedchamber, and afterwards heard them laughing and playing together. She then stayed with him about an hour or three quarters; heard them laughing and playing, as if two people were in bed together, and she had no doubt of their being either in or on the bed together.—This was on the evening Knight was supposed to be at Norwood. After which time, Mr. Knight became inattentive to her children.

On the 23d of December, Dr. Wolcott and Mr. Knight quarrelled, and the Doctor left the house.

Mrs. Knight left her husband on the 6th of January.

The witness, on cross-examination, owned, that she might have said, that she had “**TAUGHT THE SCHEME OF THE SOPHA, AND WOULD MAKE THE OLD RASCAL OF A DOCTOR PAY 1000*l*.**” She did not advise Mr. Knight to hide himself under the sofa, and never said so. She did not acquaint either Mr. or Mrs. Knight with her suspicions.

Mr. Dyke, the husband of the last witness, remembered one night in particular, when in bed with his wife, having heard Dr. Wolcott and Mrs. Knight above their bedchamber, playing together as if in bed; upon which he said to his wife, the Doctor and Mrs. Knight are making themselves comfortable, and he went to sleep, leaving his wife awake. This examination closed the evidence for the prosecution. No witnesses were called for the defendant.

Mr.

Mr. Parke, for the defendant, observed, that this was the most impudent conspiracy, the most shallow and trumped-up case that was ever introduced into a court of justice. The defendant was upwards of seventy, blind, asthmatic, and a very antidote to love. He was so helpless, that he constantly required the assistance of the female sex in the offices of attention and kindness to his personal wants; and because Mrs. Knight, whom he contended to be a mere servant in the lodging-house, performed these offices, such as tucking him up when he went to bed, and bringing him a bottle of warm water to put to his decrepit feet, and sustain a little warmth and vigour in his decaying and enervate frame; because this woman was employed in these purposes, and devoted herself with more peculiar attention to them on account of the Doctor's professed kindness to her, the husband avails himself of an opportunity to charge him with the crime of adultery, in order to plunder him by the sentence of a court of justice.

"I wish to God, gentlemen, you could see this man—this Peter Pindar! You would soon discover that he had no Pindaric fire, or any other fire whatever. Let him only step into the jury box, and he will infallibly plead his cause better than I can. Gentlemen, if the thing were not indelicate in itself, I might advert to circumstances which would prove to you that such were the natural infirmities of this man, that he was physically incapable of the crime. But it is useless to do this, because the plaintiff is out of court. The adultery is proved in no single part or possible case. The evidence of the maid servant only instructs you that her mistress was

once in a disordered dress; one of her breasts being uncovered and her hair dishevelled — Well! The doctor was teaching her to act. She was, perhaps, at that moment, Euphrasia, in the "Grecian Daughter," employed in the charitable office of administering her breast for suck to the mouth of her exhausted parent.

"The maid saw the doctor sometimes with his coat on, sometimes off; what then? He had once his hands round her neck; what then? He was instructing her to act. Once he had his hands on her knee; he was blind, and knew not where he put them. As to Mrs. Dyke's evidence, it was little short of the guilt of perjury. She manifestly equivocated, and denied what she afterwards confessed to be true in part. From which, gentlemen, if the crime of adultery be proved in this case, I know not any old man in similar circumstances with the doctor, who would not stand a chance of being impleaded on the same charge in a court of justice."

Lord Ellenborough summed up in an impartial manner. He conceived the adultery not proved.

The jury, after a moment's conference, found a verdict for the defendant.

29. Being the appointed day for chairing sir Francis Burdett, the procession commenced from Covent-garden at twelve o'clock, when a great number of electors were assembled; thence they proceeded to the house of sir Francis in Piccadilly, who ascended a car, constructed for his reception, precisely at three o'clock. The vehicle was intended as an imitation of the ancient triumphal car, and not unclassically constructed. It was surmounted on four wheels, superbly ornamented.

ted. On the more advanced part was the figure of Britannia, with a spear crowned with the cap of liberty. In the centre was a fagot firmly bound, the emblem of union; and on the posterior part of the platform was a pedestal, on which was placed a gothic chair for the hero of the day. He sat with his head uncovered, and his wounded limb rested on a purple cushion, while the other was sustained on a sort of imperial footstool, under which the monster, corruption, was seen in an agonizing attitude. On different parts of the car were depicted the arms of the city of Westminster, and also the insignia of the united kingdom. Ornamental draperies of crimson velvet and purple silk were distributed in various parts, and banners embroidered with gold gave to the whole a splendid effect. — This equipage was drawn by four milk-white horses, richly caparisoned, and decorated with purple ribbons. The procession was composed of a numerous body of the electors, who preceded the car, and Mr. Jones Burdett, lady Burdett, colonel Bosville, and a number of the friends of the baronet, who followed.

We understand that few less than 2000 persons dined at the Crown and Anchor on this occasion.

29. A very curious case has lately occurred at Sunderland. A poor woman, named Stringer, of Church-street, in that place, aged 61, having laboured for some time under a complaint of the stomach and bowels, took medicines from a druggist, without any apparent benefit: on the 12th instant at 10 P. M. in a paroxysm of her disorder, she felt something alive moving towards her throat; and when it came above her breast-bone, as if it was gnawing and tearing her inside. In this state,

labouring for breath, and fearful of being choaked, she took half a glass of brandy, which somewhat relieved her. Feeling the animal descend, she seconded the attack with another dose of burnt brandy. At one o'clock, rising from stool, she was astonished to find that she had voided a live creature, which was swimming in the pot. It was enveloped in a reddish slime: in thickness about the size of a large leech; but when extending itself and moving forward, more than three inches in length. It appeared to have two projecting hairs at the extremity of its mouth; was of equal diameter in its body, but the tail tapered to an obtuse point. — Its head resembles that of a cod, or, according to some, a dog-fish: its mouth wide, the under jaw white underneath, rather projecting and thick, the upper part appearing to be the moveable one; the edges of the jaws dark brown, the top of the head of the same colour but lighter; back and upper parts buff colour; belly lighter, and covered with a thick broad band of white, rising considerably above the surface on which it seems to be fastened, and perhaps it assisted the animal in its progressive motion. It is preserved in spirits, and appears now two inches long, and about the thickness of a moderate sized little finger. The patient supposes that this strange case originated from drinking ditch-water in the last harvest; and she still remains ill, under the apprehension that more of the same kind may yet remain in her stomach.

The following curious caution was lately posted up in a conspicuous place in North Shields. "Whereas several idle and disorderly persons have lately made a practice of riding on an ass belonging to Mr. —, the head

head of the Ropery-stairs: now, lest any accident should happen, he takes this method of informing the public, that he is determined to shoot the said ass, and cautions any person who may be riding upon it at the time, to take care of themselves, lest, by some unfortunate mistake, he should shoot the wrong animal."

The splendid embassy from the emperor of Russia to the emperor of China has been refused admittance into the capital. On its arrival at the great wall, the ambassador was met by an officer from the Chinese court, with a letter, and presents, from the emperor to his brother of Russia, and desiring him to make the best of his way back, his imperial majesty being unwilling, after so long a journey, to allow him to extend it beyond what was necessary!

Number and duration of Parliament within the reign of his present majesty.

Met.	Dissolved.	Existed.
19 May 1761	11 March 1768	6 9 22
10 May 1768	30 Sept. 1774	6 4 21
29 N. v. 1774	1 Sept. 1780	5 9 4
31 Oct. 1780	25 March 1784	3 4 26
18 May 1784	11 June 1790	6 0 25
10 Aug. 1790	20 May 1796	5 11 3
12 July 1796	31 Dec. 1800	5 11 18
United Kingdom, G. B. & I.		
22 Jan. 1801	29 June 1802	4 2 25
31 Aug. 1802	24 Oct. 1806	
15 Dec. 1806	29 April 1807	0 4 15
22 June 1807		

JULY.

Court of Common Pleas, July 3.—Sittings before sir James Mansfield and a special jury, Guildhall, London.

Gillet v. Mawman.—Sergeant Vaughan opened the plaintiff's case, which depended upon a mighty mass of complicated matter, the substance

of which was shortly this:—Mr. Gillet is a printer, and had printed for Mr. Mawman, a bookseller, a certain number of copies of a book intituled the "Travels of Anacharsis," being the fourth edition of that work, together with the life of the author. Mr. Beaumont was the translator and editor of this publication. About two years ago an unfortunate fire broke out in the house of Mr. Gillet, which consumed the property in his warehouse, and among the rest the above work. At Christmas, Mr. Gillet sent in his general bill as a printer to Mr. Mawman; who set off all the property which belonged to him and had been consumed by this fire, which was 568*l.* from the charge which had been made for the printing of the Travels of Anacharsis; and 1106*l.* 10*s.* for paper belonging to the defendant, which had been given to Mr. Gillet for him to print various works on for Mr. Mawman, and which had been destroyed by this fire. Mr. Mawman contended, that there was a custom in the trade as between bookseller and printer, by which the paper of the bookseller, and all other property belonging to him, was held by the printer at his own risk; that he was supposed to be the insurer of that property; and therefore if there was any loss from fire, it was a loss the whole of which must be sustained by the printer; and therefore he must not only pay for the loss of all the paper he had in hand belonging to Mr. Mawman, but he must also lose all the labour of the printing; in a word, that in case of fire it was the custom of the trade, that the whole was to be sustained by the printer.

For Mr. Gillet it was contended,

ded, that there existed no such custom, and it was repugnant to common sense to attempt to establish it; that the whole of the case was to be decided by the common law; by which every man, who did not enter into any special agreement with another, but took in an article for him for the purpose of working it up into something different from what it was; such for instance, as a tailor who took in a quantity of cloth to be worked up into a coat; was only bound to take the same care of that property as ordinary diligence would take of his own; which Mr. Gillet had done in this case; but he had the misfortune to have his house destroyed by fire, which he could not help, and therefore he was not responsible for the loss which had been sustained in this case.

To this it was answered, that not only did there exist the said custom; but that if there did not, the plaintiff, by his mode of dealing with the defendant, had made himself liable in this particular case, by his constant habit for 12 years; which was that of insuring property in trust, as it came to him in this manner; by saying, after the fire that happened at Mr. Hamilton's, Falcon-court, Fleet-street, previous to the fire in question, that if that fire had happened at his house, the booksellers would have been at no loss, for he was always insured for trust property as well as for his own; and by his assuring Mr. Mawman, in this particular instance, that he was insured, &c. by which he had taken the whole of this matter upon himself, whatever the custom of the trade might be.

The last part of the case insisted upon by the plaintiff was, that Mr. Beaumont, the editor of this work,

had undertaken that it should be ready for the press in six months; and as it was not so ready, the defendant ought to be at the expence of the loss; for although both printer and publisher were equally interested in the early appearance of the work, yet the editor must be considered as the agent of the publisher in this case.

This point was over-ruled by the chief justice; who held, that as the printer and publisher frequently met and recognised mutually the labours of the editor, and the printer frequently sent to him for copy, he must be considered as the agent of both mutually. These points being laid down as the substance of the contest between the parties, evidence was called; and it appeared by the testimony of Mr. Scatcherd and Mr. Peacock, on the subject of the understanding of the trade, that about twenty years ago a fire took place at the house of Mr. Rickaby, a printer, in which all papers &c. were consumed; and that Mr. Rickaby not only made no charge for any printing that he had performed on any of the works, but that he actually paid every one of the booksellers every farthing of the value of the paper he had in his hands of theirs.

Mr. Bryer also proved, that when, in the year 1793, a fire took place in the printing-house of the late Mr. Sampson Woodfall, he (being then the confidential servant of that gentleman, and being more minutely acquainted than himself with his printing concerns) went about to all the booksellers for whom he printed, to collect from them the amount of the paper they had sent in to print upon, for the purpose of collecting documents to enable Mr. Woodfall

Woodfall to make his claim on the insurance office; by which it appeared that the printer had insured the trust property of others.

Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Bonsor gave evidence of Mr. Gillet having insured this trust property; and it was proved also, that he had said he had done so, and that he desired Mr. Mawman to be easy on that account; that he had been in the habit of doing so; that Mr. Bonsor had seen in the pocket-book of the printer, Mr. Gillet, an entry for the insurance of trust property, &c.

On the other hand, it appeared by the evidence of Mr. Phillips, Mr. Debrett, Mr. Cox, Mr. Spilsbury, Mr. Sydney, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Butters, that they knew of no such custom as that set up by the booksellers, that the printer was to be at the risk of the loss of paper, &c. belonging to the bookseller, in case of fire, when the paper was in the printer's hands; on the contrary, that in such cases, the loss always fell on the bookseller; and that as to the printing, whatever was done of that fell on the printer. Mr. Phillips added, that although something like a custom had been supposed to have been recognised, after some resolution of the booksellers entered into after the fire at Mr. Hamilton's, yet he had always preferred taking the security of an insurance office for his property, to that of calling on the printer for responsibility. He had lost by the very case in question 1300*l.* on account of not being sufficiently covered; which he did not contest with his printer, but paid the loss out of his own pocket.

After Mr. sergeant Shepherd for the defendant, and Mr. sergeant

Vaughan for the plaintiff, had exerted their talents,

The chief justice, in summing up the substantial parts of the evidence to the jury, pointed out the true questions for them to decide. He inclined to think, that ultimately the defendant would be unable to maintain his set-off in point of law; but if the jury should be disposed to allow it to him in point of fact, they would have the goodness to explain upon what ground they found their verdict—whether there was any general custom—whether by his mode of doing business the party had rendered himself liable, although there was no general custom—and whether there was any neglect in this case, in the defendant, in not feeding the press so as to avoid delay, &c.

The jury found in this case a verdict for the plaintiff, for the sum of 145*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, being the sum admitted by the defendant to be due to him upon balance of accounts, after allowing him his set-off. They found no custom in this case; but that the party had committed himself from the mode of dealings between them; and that they found no negligence whatever in not feeding the press, and bringing the publication before the public in due time, &c. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages 145*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, costs 40 shillings, &c.

5. A few days since, a mare, the property of Mr. Samuel Ollerhead, of Bangor, near Wrexham, parted with 207 stones; six of them the size of a large pigeon's egg, weighing one ounce each, the others of superior size. But the whole 207 weighing one pound eleven ounces. The mare had been perfectly well, and did her work as usual, and has never been the least amiss since, but works

works regularly ; never parted with any before or since : they all came away at once.

A melancholy accident occurred on Monday, on board the Blossom hoy, at Gravesend:—An elderly gentleman from town, with his daughter and her lover, were preparing to go on shore in a wherry ; the old gentleman and his young friend had got into the boat alongside ; and while the latter stood at the boat's head to receive the young lady, when in the act of descending into the boat, she fell into the river, and carried her lover along with her ; she sunk to rise no more, and he was, with much difficulty, saved.

King's Bench, Thursday, July 9, 1807. Brograve, bart. v. Elwynn.—**CRIM. CON.**—The plaintiff in this action was a baronet, residing in Norfolk, and lieutenant colonel in the East Norfolk Militia, in which regiment the defendant was a captain. He married his lady, a miss Whitwell, in the year 1800, at Bath, with a fortune of 10,000*l.* and immediately upon his marriage he went to his seat at Worsted hall, in Norfolk. He continued to live with his lady on terms of the utmost harmony and affection, until by the change of station of the regiment he was obliged to accompany it into Sussex. His lady went with him to Guestlin, in that county, being and there introduced to the officers, of the regiment, was, among others introduced to the defendant, capt. Elwynn, a very young man, not more than the age of 22 or 23. A familiar intercourse grew up between them ; as the lady was very fond of reading, and the captain frequently spent his mornings in reading to her. Nothing was observed, however, to induce a sus-

picion of any criminal intercourse existing between them, except that there was rather too great attention on the part of the gentleman. The regiment changed its quarters several times during its stay in Sussex, in the years 1804 and 1805, and the intimacy between lady Brograve and the defendant was uninterrupted. At length in the month of January, 1806, lady Brograve set off to visit her sister, a Mrs. Torre, who resided in Yorkshire. As she travelled, capt. Elwynn met her each night at the inn where she stopped, and slept with her. He did not however travel with her in the daytime, nor was even seen by her attendant. In the month of March she returned to London, and proceeded from thence to Colchester, where the regiment was quartered. There it was that having been seen to come out of captain Elwynn's bed-room by the husband, a suspicion was generated in his mind ; and in order to break off any intercourse, supposing it to be a growing intimacy, in order to break her mind from it, he sent her on a second visit to her sister in Yorkshire. She left Colchester in May, 1806, for this purpose ; but she did not proceed direct on her journey, but spent two nights in Cork street, London, in the company of the defendant. In the July following, the lady returned ; but in that interval sir George had intercepted several letters from the defendant to her, which had convinced him of the misfortune which had befallen him, and by examination of her servant he discovered what had taken place. The principal witness to prove the adultery was Ann Wise, the maid of lady Brograve ; she stated, that she accompanied her mistress

tress on her journey to Yorkshire. They stopped the first night at Cambridge, where her mistress ordered two beds, one of which she thought was intended for herself, but she was told it was not. Her mistress ordered her never to come into the room without knocking at the door. While they were at the inn at Cambridge she thought she heard capt. Elwynn's voice, but she did not see him. The next morning she examined her mistress's bed, and, from the marks she saw, she was sure two persons had lain there the preceding night. The next night they reached Stamford, where the witness had a sister.—By permission from her lady she spent the evening with her sister. She saw capt. Elwynn that evening in the inn yard. The next morning she saw him at breakfast with the lady.

The third night she saw him again, but not during their journey in the day, and each night the bed exhibited the same marks.—She also heard a footstep leaving her mistress's room early in the morning. It was not till after their return from the second journey that she communicated these facts to sir George.

George Butters, waiter at the Kingston Arms, at Newark, stated, that some time about January or February, 1803, lady Brograve and captain Elwynn, were at their house; he had occasion to go into the room, and he saw lady B. lying upon the sofa, her dress disordered, and the gentleman exhibited such traits of confusion in his countenance, that he had no doubt but that they had either proceeded, or were about to proceed, in an improper connexion.

Several most respectable wit-

nesses spoke to the general good conduct of the plaintiff towards his wife.

Several letters were read from the defendant to lady P. which were written in the most impassioned style.

Mr. Garrow, on behalf of the defendant, addressed the jury at great length in mitigation of damages.

Lord Ellenborough summed up in an impartial and perspicuous manner; and the jury, without retiring from the box, after a few minutes consideration, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 2000l.

11. About midnight, a distressing event occurred off Portland, America. The schooner Charles, capt. Adams, of Portland, with 18 passengers onboard, from Boston, struck, during a thick fog, upon a reef of rocks, a little to the westward of the light-house. The vessel was thrown upon her beam-ends, by the force of the sea, and bilged. The passengers instantly rushed upon deck, and were soon swept off by the waves, which made a continual breach over her. The captain, with three men, got ashore about two o'clock; but, overcome by the shrieks of his wife and the other passengers, he attempted to get on board again with a view to try to save them. He however failed, and was heard to say, "I am gone," when he sunk into the destructive element. One of the men, who arrived the next morning at Portland, reported that, when he left the wreck, there were four men, one woman, and a boy, holding by the shrouds; and it ultimately appeared, that of 22 persons, only six were saved. All the ladies were drowned.

13. The

13. The Clyde frigate, which brought over the duchess of Brunswick, arrived off Gravesend on Monday night. The duchess landed on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, and went immediately to the New Tavern, where every preparation was made for the reception of this august princess. The volunteer artillery, and the light infantry volunteers, were out to shew all possible respect to her royal highness — The guns from the lines at Gravesend, and also at Tilbury fort, were fired in honour of the occasion. The Clyde manned her yards and saluted. The mayor and corporation received her royal highness with all due form, and eagerly testified their respect to a princess so nearly related to their monarch, and so estimable in herself. The venerable princess seemed to be deeply sensible of these demonstrations of regard, in which the people in general warmly participated; and she quitted the place in the princess of Wales's carriage, with her attendants, for Blackheath.

On Wednesday, about twelve o'clock, the princess Charlotte of Wales, attended by lady De Clifford, left her house in Warwick-street, in her carriage and four, upon a visit to her royal mother, and to pay her respects to the duchess of Brunswick, her grandmother.

On Thursday morning his majesty left Windsor, in his travelling carriage, at ten o'clock, for Blackheath, on a visit to his royal sister, the duchess of Brunswick, and the princess of Wales. His majesty arrived at the princess's house about one o'clock. On his majesty's alighting from his carriage, he was received by the duchess and the princess. This meeting can be bet-

ter conceived than described. His majesty partook of an early dinner, and set off on his return to Windsor about five o'clock.

Last week some boys, in the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock, had taken three young linnets from two nests, carried them home and placed them in a cage. Two days afterwards, when the mistress of the family entered the room, she saw a bird on the cage, which had entered the room by a broken pane, and seemed endeavouring to get through the wires. Supposing it had got out of the cage, she went forward to catch it. It allowed itself to be taken, and was placed in the cage, when a striking scene of mutual affection took place; two of the young ones flew to the stranger, who as warmly returned their caresses, and proved that she was the fond mother that had been bereft of her offspring. Some meat was put into the bottom of the cage, which she instantly broke down and fed her young with. The third young bird, neither noticed by the mother, nor claiming a share of what she divided to her young, proves to be of a different family. The whole continue in the same cage; and the mother seems unconscious of her lost liberty in the enjoyment of her restored young ones.

Paris, July 13, [From the Moniteur.]

Ordonnance of the bishop of the diocese of Quimper, on the subject of the conscription of 1808, and ordering the priests to beg of God to put a stop to the persecutions which the catholic church suffers in Ireland.

“ Pierre Vincent Dombidaude Croseillhes, by the grace of God, and authority

authority of the holy see, bishop of Quimper, member of the legion of honour, to the clergy and faithful of his diocese, health and benediction.

[The first part relates merely to the conscription. The second part then proceeds thus:]

“ Yes, you shall see, my beloved brethren, that immortal deliverer, who has freed you from the horrors of anarchy, and of civil discord,— that instrument of Providence who has reopened our temples, and restored our altars. We shall hear the acclamations of your gratitude and of your love. They will prove to the eternal enemy of the glory and prosperity of France, that all its perfidious efforts and intrigues will never be able to alienate from him your religious and faithful hearts. For a moment it had seduced you, at that unhappy epoch when anarchy ravaged this desolated land, and when its impious furies overturned your temples, and profaned your altars. It only affected concern for the re-establishment of our holy religion, in order to rend and ravage our country.

“ See the sufferings it [England] inflicts on that nation, catholic like you, which is subject to its dominion. The three last ages present only the afflicting picture of a people robbed of all its religious and civil rights. In vain the most enlightened men of the nation have protested against the tyrannical oppression. A new persecution has ravished from them even the hope of seeing an end to their calamities; an inflamed and misled people dares applaud such injustice. It insults with sectarian fanaticism the catholic religion, and its venerate

chief; and it is that government which knows not how to be just towards its own subjects, that dares to calumniate this, which has given us security and honour.

“ Whilst the Irish catholics groan beneath laws so oppressive, our august emperor does not confine himself to the protection and establishment of that religion in his own states; he demanded in his treaty with Saxony, that it should there enjoy the same liberty as other modes of worship.

“ But the happiness, so dear to your hearts, my brethren, of being able to enjoy, with security, all the consolations of the religion of your fathers, will only render you more sensible of the miseries of that portion of the catholic church: spread through all countries, it is always united by bonds of the same faith with the different churches; it partakes of their tribulations and is interested in their prosperity. Faithful to these sentiments and principles, let us address the God of all vows and prayers to turn aside from the Irish catholic church this new storm with which it is menaced.

“ Impelled by these causes, we ordain as follows:—

Art I. Our present ordonnance shall be read at the time of the sermon, in the public service, on Sunday the 7th of June, in the cathedral; and in all the other churches on the Sunday after it is received.

Art. II. There shall be said, every day, in divine service, in order to pray God to put a stop to the persecution which the catholic church of Ireland suffers, the prayer “ against persecutors of the church,” the “ secret,” and the “ post communion,”

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munior," as long as that persecution shall continue.

Given at Quimper, June 1, 1807.

" Pierre Vincent, bishop
of Quimper.

" By order of the bishop,

" Le Clanche, priest, secretary."

14. A most extraordinary phenomenon was observed by several people of credit, at the house of Mr. Rhodes, in Thornes-lane, near Wakefield. A hen had been sitting on duck's eggs, several of which had produced ducklings. On examining one egg, a small hole was found in one end of the shell, through which a toad was discovered, not alive, which filled the whole shell, and seemed, upon breaking it, to be absolutely strained for want of room. Except the small hole, such as is usually found in an egg when the animal within is mature for hatching, the shell was perfectly whole, so as utterly to preclude the supposition of the toad's having crept in through the hole. We have ourselves seen the toad, and with a small part of the shell adhering to it. This singular circumstance reminds us of an account which we inserted in our paper about a year ago from the Northampton Mercury, of several persons who were poisoned at a village near Grantham, from eating eggs laid by ducks, which had previously been observed to have had connection with some toads in a pond.—(*Wakefield Star.*)

18. An indictment was tried at Huntingdon on Saturday, which excited no small degree of pleasantry as well as interest in the county; but the issue, perhaps, is the most singular that ever took place:—It was an indictment against a miller for a nuisance for working

his mill so near the common highway as to endanger the lives of his majesty's subjects, by frightening the horses travelling on the road. The prosecutor is a clergyman residing in the neighbourhood of Huntingdon, and a man of considerable property and consequence in the county. The mill in question is an old erection, and stood some time back far out of the high road upon a common; but by a recent act of parliament the common has been enclosed, and the only road left, unfortunately for the miller, passes close under the fly of his mill. The prosecutor, it appears, was compelled to go this road, and the mill being at work as he passed, his horse took fright and threw him. This happened with almost every horse that passed the mill.

Mr. Justice Grose addressed the jury, and observed, that as the mill now stood, it was unquestionably a nuisance, and the miller must be found guilty. It was, however, no fault of his; he could not move his mill; but the commissioners under the Inclosure Bill, who directed the road to be set out, were most to blame, and he regretted that they had not been made parties to the indictment. Neither was the prosecutor to blame in preferring the indictment. He could go no other way since the inclosure; and his life, as well as those of his fellow-subjects travelling by the mill, was endangered, while the mill remained in its present situation.

Under such circumstances, he felt himself wholly at a loss how to act: the miller ought not to be punished for that he was innocent of, and yet the prosecutor's convenience and the public safety must be consulted. He thought, however, that the best way

of deciding would be, to direct the prosecutor to pay the miller 40*l.* and the miller to abate the nuisance, with leave to erect his mill on some convenient spot adjoining. This was accordingly made the judgment of the court.

This decision has caused much surprise in the county; as it is the first instance wherein a prosecutor has been made to pay a fine for obtaining justice.

At Clackton, east of Colchester, and south of Harwich, about ten miles each way, and in the cliff by the sea shore, was found an immense number of large bones, which some supposed to have been the remains of the mammoth, and others of the elephant. These singular remains of unknown animation were rendered still more unaccountable by the great depth beneath the surface at which they were deposited. They were accidentally explored by the falling of the cliff, which is composed of tender strata, and undermined by the sea. These bones are in the possession of a gentleman near Colchester.

About the beginning of the month of February, 1807, Elizabeth Bowden, a girl, 14 years of age, born at Truro, in Cornwall, entered on board his Majesty's ship Hazard, capt. Dilkes, in boy's cloaths, and remained on board six weeks before her sex was discovered. During the time the ship was in harbour, she frequently went to the mast-head, to clear the pennant; and after the ship sailed, she was known to have gone up once in the middle of the night, when it was blowing almost a gale of wind; she would go on the topsail-yard, and assist in reefing the sails. Her father and mother being dead, she had walked from Truro to Plymouth to her sister; but not being able to gain any

knowledge of her abode, was obliged, through want, to disguise herself, and volunteer into his majesty's service. Since she made known her sex, the captain and officer shave paid every attention to her; they gave her an apartment to sleep in, and she still remains on board the Hazard as an attendant on the officers of the ship; she was left on board the Hazard off Rochefort on the 4th instant.

23. A court martial on captain Laroche, of the *Uranie*, at Portsmouth, ended this morning. The court deliberated three hours, and then passed the following sentence: "That the charges had been in part proved against captain Laroche, and they did adjudge him to be *dismissed from the command of his majesty's ship Uranie.*" The court was much crowded the whole four days; for the trial, from the serious nature of the charges, had excited very extensive interest.—Two of the charges had the sentence of *Death* affixed to them; the one upon which he was found *guilty* inflicts death, or any other punishment a court martial shall choose to inflict. All the officers (that is, the three lieutenants, master, master's mate, carpenter, surgeon, surgeon's mate, and pilot,) swore that captain Laroche was deficient in courage; that his countenance and conduct betrayed fear: that the *Uranie* was not ready for action in less than an hour; that he might have brought the French frigate to action during the five hours she was outside of Cherbourg; that they advised more sail to be set; but captain L. gave no orders to have it done. Lieut. Plowman, of the *Defender*, gun-brig, the sub-lieutenant of that brig, captain Beverley,

ley, 57th regiment, (who was on a cruize in the action, but not on board when the French frigate came out), several seamen of the *Defender*, and several seamen of the *Uranie*, swore that capt. Laroche did do his utmost to come up with the enemy, which was the substance of captain Laroche's defence. This matter was brought out in evidence in questions, pointed, strong, and unequivocal.

24. The following distressing accident occurred about dusk on the Thames below Putney Bridge. A party, consisting of three persons, Mr. Maude, an artist residing in the Kent road, his sister, a little girl eight years old, and a Mr. Seton, had gone to Richmond on a call to a relation of the latter; and on their return in the evening, the little girl, who sat behind the other two persons on a seat alone, was amusing herself with putting one hand in the water, and at length she fell overboard. The brother, a young man 22 years of age, instantly followed into the water, with his clothes on, to save his sister, and after having dived for her twice, he went down again and was seen no more. The little girl was saved by the waterman, having risen at the stem of the boat. The deceased was a young man of great promise in his profession as a limner.

25. A fire broke out at Coombank, lord Frederick Campbell's seat, in Kent. Lady F. Campbell, it appears, was addicted to the dangerous practice of reading in bed; and while thus engaged, fell asleep. The curtains of her bed soon after caught fire; and the flames acquired such force, that every effort to rescue her ladyship proved ineffectual. When the body was found

it was nearly reduced to ashes. The greater part of the elegant mansion has been destroyed. Her ladyship was the daughter of Amos Meredith, esq. and sister to sir William Meredith, bart. She was married to earl Ferrers, the unfortunate nobleman who was executed at Tyburn in 1760, for the wilful murder of Mr. Johnson, his steward; she was however divorced from him by act of parliament; and after his death, in 1769, was married to lord Frederick Campbell, brother to the duke of Argyle.

27. John Robinson, of Mickleby, near Whitby, farmer, was executed at York on the new drop, for the murder of Susannah Wilson, who had lived with him as a servant, but had left his service about a fortnight before Martinmas, in consequence of her pregnancy, and went to reside with a relation at Guisbrough.

Robinson was 38 years of age, and has left a wife and four children. He seemed unconcerned during his trial, and two witnesses were called to his character, who spoke favourably of him. However, the judge summed up the whole evidence with great precision, and in about half an hour the jury returned their verdict—*Guilty*.

After sentence of death was passed upon him, he declared his innocence, and said he had no doubt but in a little time the real murderer would be discovered; however, about seven o'clock on Monday morning, he confessed to two men who sat up with him during the night, that he had perpetrated the horrid deed. He met the unfortunate woman, according to appointment, in his own grounds, on the night above-mentioned—after walking about for near an hour, they sat
down

down at eight o'clock in the Quarry-Hill Field; although bent upon committing the murder, yet his heart frequently misgave him; at length, perceiving that she was leaning her cheek upon her hand, lamenting the unfortunate situation she had been brought into by him, he stepped back and made a blow on the back part of her head with an axe, and she died instantaneously; he also struck her upon other parts of the body. He then took the deceased, put her into the hole where she was found, and covered her up with whins.—Before his execution he received the sacrament, and appeared to be a sincere penitent.

28. A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall; at which Christopher Smith, esq. and Richard Phillips, esq. the sheriffs elect, attended, and gave bond in 1000*l.* penalty for their attendance at Michaelmas next, to take upon them the office.—Mr. Phillips afterwards, attended by six members of the musicians', and the same number of the stationers' company, was, by consent, declared in court translated from the musicians to the stationers company.

This evening the marquis of Granby, the infant son and heir of their graces the duke and duchess of Rutland, was baptised at their house in Lower Grosvenor-street. His majesty having announced his intention of becoming sponsor, the preparations were on the most magnificent scale. At seven o'clock, lord St. Helen's, as proxy for his majesty, arrived in one of the royal carriages, attended by three footmen in the royal livery. The finest scarlet cloth was laid from the carriage, on the pavement, along the great hall and grand staircase, to the drawing-room door. The duke of Rutland

received the royal proxy with the same *etiquette* that he would have done his royal master, and conducted him to the grand drawing-room, where the ceremony was performed by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, in his robes of state, his train supported by two train-bearers. Lord Charles Manners was proxy for the duke of Beaufort. The godmothers were the duchess dowager of Rutland and lady G. Caveudish. The duchess afterwards sent a very large rich cake as a present to his majesty.

A long depending pugilistic contest between Samuels, (known by the appellation of Dutch Sam) and Tom Belcher, took place at Moulsey Hurst, opposite Hampton, for 200 guineas. The odds at setting-to were 5 to 4 against Sam.

No fight of late had caused such universal anxiety. The road to the field of action was never before so crowded. Belcher first appeared, and was soon after followed by his opponent. The former had been full of confidence as to the result of the battle ever since the match was made.

The 34th round decided the contest, and created a disgusting wrangle. Belcher made a blow at Sam, and fell on his knees. Sam, whose blow was intended to hit his opponent whilst on his legs, struck him in the face before either of Belcher's hands were on the ground. A cry of "Foul!" was vociferated from those who were on the wrong side of the question, and the business was referred to the two umpires, one of whom gave the blow fair, and the other foul. It was, however, explained by Mr. Jackson, that a man, according to the rules of boxing, was not considered down until one hand was on the ground;

an instance of a decision of this kind having taken place in a great fight, some years since, which had always been acted upon. Sam was consequently declared the victor. His blows received were in the face.—Belcher was hit from his kidneys to the top of his head, on the left side. A battle conducted throughout with equal skill, courage, and bottom, has not taken place since the last between the same pugilists. The young Belcher fought with his wonted skill, but his strength has decreased. Dutch Sam appeared, on the contrary, to have improved in vigour. Mendoza and Pittono seconded the victor, and Bill Ward and Watson seconded Belcher. [See Aug. 20.]

Return of the effective strength of the regular forces:

	British	Foreign	Total	
Cavalry —	23,295	3,020	26,315	Rank and
Infantry —	129,263	27,298	156,561	[file
Total	152,558	30,318	182,876	
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.	
At home	20,011	61,447	81,458	
Abroad —	6,274	95,114	101,388	
Total	26,315	156,561	182,876	

H. CALVERT, A. G.

Return of the effective strength of the militia forces in Great Britain and Ireland.

Great Britain —	53,810	Rank and file.
Ireland —	24,180	
Total	77,990	

H. CALVERT, A. G.

Return of the effective force of the volunteers of Great Britain, distinguishing infantry, cavalry, and artillery, as far as the same can be ascertained from the latest returns:—

Infantry—1217 field officers, 3710 captains, 7543 subalterns, 1781 staff officers, 13,473 sergeants, 6623 trumpeters or drummers, and 254,544 rank and file.

Cavalry.—162 field officers, 496 captains, 1040 subalterns, 760 staff officers, 1546 sergeants, 523 trumpeters or drummers, and 25,342 rank and file.

Artillery.—25 field officers, 129 captains, 253 subalterns, 45 staff officers, 505 sergeants, 209 trumpeters or drummers, and 9420 rank and file.

Total—1404 field officers, 4335 captains, 8836 subalterns, 2586 staff officers, 15,524 sergeants, 7355 trumpeters or drummers, and 289,306 rank and file.

AUGUST.

2. This evening their majesties and the princesses walked on Windsor Terrace, which was much crowded, but not so genteelly attended as usual: many persons were turned off, being intoxicated. The marquis of Thomond, who was walking near their majesties, seeing a person not uncovered while the king was passing, stepped up to him and took his hat off; upon which he struck the marquis, and kicked him. He was immediately secured by Edwards and Dowsett, the police officers, and kept in custody till their majesties went off the Terrace, when he was examined before colonel Desbrow. He proved to be a Mr. Hodges, residing in Westminster, who said, that he had taken his hat off while his majesty passed, and did not put it on again till his majesty had retired about ten paces. He was set at liberty with a reprimand.

The neighbourhood of the Middle Temple, Essex-court, and Devereux-court, have been put into a state of alarm:—On Wednesday a pistol bullet was shot into the dressing

ing-room window of Mr. Twining; but no report had been heard in the house or in the neighbourhood. The circumstance passed off in mystery. On Thursday, about eleven o'clock, while Mr. Gordon, a barrister, was sitting in the Grecian Coffee-house, a pistol bullet entered the window, and passed close by his head, to the further side of the room, with great force, and rebounded back. No report was heard, nor any trace could be made as to where the bullet came from, or how it was discharged. Mr. Gordon went to Bow-street, and gave information to Mr. Graham of the circumstance; when he and Mr. Nares went to the places where the bullets had entered, examined them, and made enquiries in the neighbourhood, but without being able to get any information. These exertions to discover them did not dismay those concerned from pursuing a similar conduct on Friday morning at the usual time, when a bullet entered the windows of Mr. Hammond's chambers, in New-court, Temple, without any report being heard. There is no doubt but they must have been discharged from an air-gun, or a cross-bow, probably by some idle boy. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood have however offered a reward to discover the person or persons.

PROTEST

Entered on the journals of the house of lords on the occasion of the rejection of the bill entitled "An act to prohibit the granting of offices in reversion, or for joint lives, with benefit of survivorship."

Dissentient,

1st. Because we are of opinion that a bill of such magnitude and

importance, sent up by the commons house of parliament as a measure of precaution against the wanton and injudicious expenditure of the money of their constituents, demanded the deliberate consideration of a full house. It is, therefore, with the deepest regret we have seen it hastily rejected, at the instigation of noble lords deeply interested in reversionary grants, and in the absence of those whose official situations rendered their attendance in this house more peculiarly a public duty.

2d, Because, with the knowledge that this bill not only commanded the general approbation of the commons house of parliament, but that it appears from the votes of that house to have been the only measure introduced by the committee of finance, of whose exertions his majesty, in his speech at the conclusion of the last, as well as at the commencement of this parliament, so strongly expressed his approbation; we cannot, without the deepest feeling of alarm, reflect on the serious discontent which the public must feel at this unprecedented manner of rejecting a measure, so deservedly popular, sanctioned by the direct approbation of one branch of the legislature, and indirectly recommended to the favour of this house by the other.

3d, Because at a time when the unfortunate situation of Europe renders that exertion which proceeds from an union of sentiment so desirable; and when the people of this country are suffering under the pressure of an unprecedented accumulation of taxes, we cannot but feel the deepest concern that this house should reject a measure, so intimately connected with that sys-

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tem of oeconomy in the expenditure of public money, which the people have a right to expect: we dread that it will extinguish all hopes of deriving any benefit from that committee of finance, to whose exertions the people of this country have been taught to look with favour, and that it will give rise to secret feelings of discontent, at a moment when prudence calls for such measures as are best calculated to produce an union of efforts in the common cause.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE,
VASSALL HOLLAND,
SELKIRK,
CHOLMONDELEY,
COWPER,

(For the last two reasons)
GROSVENOR.

7. A dreadful and destructive fire broke out this morning early, at the house of Mr. Rogers, an opulent farmer, at Cholders, Hants. The lower part of the house was in flames before an alarm was spread by the maid servant, who slept in a brew-house on the ground-floor. Mrs. Rogers, who was bedridden, fell a victim to the devouring element; as did also her son, a youth of 18 years of age, whose anxiety to save a parent induced him to stop with her until the staircase fell in with him as he was escaping.

8. This day, the lord mayor, attended by four other aldermen and about 80 of the common council, proceeded in state from Guild-hall to Montague-house, Blackheath, where they presented the following address to the duchess of Brunswick:

May it please your royal and serene highness,

We, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of Lon-

don, in common council assembled, most humbly entreat your royal and serene highness to accept our sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in this imperial country. The return to her native land of an illustrious princess, so nearly and dearly allied to our beloved sovereign, and to the royal and amiable consort of the heir apparent to the throne of this united kingdom, cannot but renew the most lively sentiments of affection in the hearts of his majesty's loyal subjects, and a warm participation of those feelings which a meeting so interesting to the royal family must have occasioned. Deeply impressed, madam, as we are, by the extraordinary events which have occasioned your return, we trust that your royal and serene highness will permit us to express the sincere joy we feel at your restoration to the shores of a free and loyal people, not more attached to a good and venerable king, by duty to his supreme and august station, than by affection to his sacred person and family.

(Signed by order of court,)

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which her royal highness returned the following answer:

My lord,—I return your lordship and the aldermen and commons of the city of London my grateful thanks for an address which has given me the most heartfelt satisfaction. It affords me an additional instance of the loyal attachment of the city of London to the king, and of their affectionate regard for his majesty's royal family.

8. On Sunday last, the flood on the flat grounds about the village of Chapelizod, near Dublin, were at their height, and surmounted even the

the battlements of the bridge. At this time, a hackney-coach with six inside passengers, male and female, and, as we have been informed, one child, through the temerity of the driver, attempted to pass the bridge; when, shocking to relate, the coach and passengers were carried by the violence of the flood completely over the parapet wall! the coach upset and instantly filled, where there must have been at least fifteen feet of water, and all miserably perished.

An accident of a singular nature took place about a week ago, between the city and the cove of Cork. As Mr. Jeremiah Murphy, a merchant of that city, was driving in a post-chaise, together with a lady and a child, near the small village called Passage, the horses suddenly took fright towards the cliff near Giant's Stairs. The post-boy saved himself by throwing himself suddenly on the ground. At that instant the horses and the chaise, together with the company in it, were precipitated to a depth of at least 200 perpendicular feet to the bed of the river. It happened to be low water; and the carriage, by striking in its fall against the mast of a small vessel, which was then aground close in shore, was dashed to pieces. It is most surprising to relate, that after this severe shock, the lady and gentleman escaped with only a slight personal injury, and the child entirely unhurt. The poor animals were much bruised.

A few evenings since, as some people were boiling a pot close to a corn-field at Hampstead, some of the sparks set fire to the standing corn, and destroyed some acres of it before the flames could be extinguished.

On Monday last, an act of suicide, attended with circumstances of a very affecting nature, was committed on board the Thames smack, captain Ballingall, at sea, while on her voyage from Leith to London. This vessel had a great many passengers; and among the rest, one gentleman of very respectable appearance, whose behaviour and unfortunate state of mind attracted the notice of every one on board. He appeared extremely dejected, and paid little or no attention to any one round him. The passengers were, however, under no apprehension of the dreadful catastrophe which was about to take place. On Monday, all the people were on deck, except one person, who remained in the cabin with the gentleman in question. The latter pulled out his watch, and 2*l.* in money, and without any preface addressed the other person in these words—"Young man, have you not some small debts you would wish to pay?" The other replied in the negative; on which he was again urged to accept of the money, the gentleman saying, "You may as well take it; it will be better in your possession than at the bottom of the sea."—The young man immediately went on deck to communicate his suspicions of the unfortunate gentleman's intention; but before any precautions could be taken, he had thrown himself from the cabin-window into the sea. The boat was immediately hoisted out, but, as if aware that such would be the case, he had previously cut his throat; and when the boat reached him, and had taken him on board, the people saw that their efforts were too late.

Early on Thursday morning a
fire

fire broke out in the premises connected with the water-works at South Lambeth. The steam-engine was entirely consumed, and other damage done, to the amount of several thousand pounds.

Thur-day evening, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in Mr. Pearson's feather-bed warehouse, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, which in a short time consumed it, as well as the dwelling-house and the whole of the premises. When the conflagration was at the height, it communicated to the north wing of the Haberdashers' Alms houses, which were totally destroyed. Three new houses in the King of Prussia's walk were nearly burned to the ground. The building was insured to the amount of only 1,600*l.* at the Union office; and Mr. Pearson's stock and furniture for 3,000*l.* only, although his loss is estimated at four times that sum.

11. At Surrey assizes, William Wilson was indicted for feloniously ravishing and carnally knowing, against her will, Elizabeth, the wife of J. Palmer, at the parish of St. Nicholas, Guildford, on the 10th day of June last.

Mr. Law's, as counsel for the prosecution, stated, that this case was attended with most peculiarly distressing circumstances. The prosecutrix was a young woman just turned of the age of 21 years, who had been married about a year and a half, having had one child, which was dead. The husband kept a small inn, at Guildford, known by the sign of the Greyhound; and it happened, that on the 10th of June last a cricket-match was played in the neighbourhood of the town. After the field sports of the day were finished, the party,

among whom the prisoner was one, adjourned to the Greyhound, where they spent their evening. The parlour in which they sat was detached from the house by a small yard. At about eleven o'clock the prosecutrix and her maid went to bed, leaving the master of the house to wait upon the company. They sat late, and between the hours of one and two they were alarmed by a violent screaming and a cry of murder. Some of the company ran to the house; and at the foot of the stairs they met the prisoner, who was running away. Mrs. Palmer then stated what had passed, and which she would detail to the jury in evidence. It had been observed, that the prisoner had left the room not many minutes before, and it was thought for some temporary purpose; but he had actually forced his way into Mrs. Palmer's bed room, and had perpetrated that fact, for which he now stood at the bar to answer with his life, if the jury and the court should think that, under the circumstances, it amounted to the crime of a rape.

Elizabeth Palmer deposed, that her husband kept the Greyhound at Guildford. On the 10th June last, there had been a cricket match in the neighbourhood, and some of the party spent the evening at their house; she retired to bed about eleven o'clock; she did not know the prisoner, except from seeing him at the house once or twice; she knew him by the name of "the Taylor," that being the trade which he followed. After she had been a-bed some time, she was awakened by finding some one in bed with her; she then described that, finding the person had his clothes on, she supposed it was her husband, who

who had taken too much liquor. She said, "Palmer what are you tipsy—if you cannot undress yourself, I will undress you."—The prisoner made no reply, but went on to effect his purpose, which he completed, and then left the bed and went behind the bed-curtains. Still supposing it was her husband, she said to him, "Palmer, you are not going down again." The prisoner, in a feigned voice, which was an attempt to imitate her husband's voice, replied, "Yes, the company are not all gone, I must see things set to rights." She immediately recognised the prisoner, and jumping out of bed, she seized him by the collar, and cried out for assistance. He attempted to get away, and before any body came he broke loose from her grasp and escaped.

T. Palmer, the husband, stated, that hearing the cries of his wife he ran to her assistance; and as he reached the house door, he met the prisoner running away. He pursued him, and got the shortest way to his lodgings, where he arrived before the prisoner. The next morning he caused him to be apprehended. He asked him "how he could have committed so vile an act as to debauch his wife?" The prisoner replied, he did not know that he had done it; but that he would make him any recompence, and leave the town. The witness said, nothing could be a recompence to him, and he would put him in the power of the law.

The servant girl corroborated the statement of her mistress's screaming out, and saw the prisoner run down stairs.

The learned judge (sir James Mansfield) said, this could not amount to a rape, although the pri-

soner had certainly committed a most atrocious outrage. The woman, by her own evidence, was consenting to the act, although her consent was fraudulently obtained, as she acted under the impression that it was her husband who was in bed with her. He consequently directed the jury to acquit the prisoner of the capital charge, which they did. The prisoner was afterwards indicted, and found guilty of an assault.

Edinburgh, Aug. 13.—No event has occurred for many years in Edinburgh which more deeply interested the inhabitants at the time, than the murder and robbery of the unfortunate Begbie, the porter of the British Linen Company's bank, in November last. The prompt and dreadful dexterity with which the act was perpetrated, the almost immediate discovery of the dead body, and the escape of the murderer through a street crowded with people before it was dark, formed together a combination of circumstances unprecedented.

Nine months have now elapsed since the crime was committed; after the strictest search, no clue has been found that could lead to detection; and the transaction, however deep its impression at first, was hastening into oblivion.

On Saturday last a journeyman mason, in company with two other men, in passing through the grounds of Bellevue, between the custom-house and Broughton toll, found, at the side of a hedge, a parcel, containing a quantity of bank-notes, which, on examination, proved to be those of which Begbie was robbed.

The persons who found the notes carried them to the sheriff's office. They appear to be large notes only, but, from the damage many of them have sustained by their long exposure,

sure, the exact sum is not yet ascertained; it is said to be above 3000*l*. The sum of which Begbie was robbed was 3700*l*. in 20, 10, and 5 pound notes, 240 guinea notes, and 440 one pound notes; the small notes were not in the parcel.

16. As some workmen were digging for the foundation of a house near the mount, without Micklegate bar, they broke into a vault about four feet from the surface, built of stone, and arched over with Roman bricks, with a small door of entrance at the north end; the length of the vault was eight feet, the height six feet, and the breadth five feet; in this was discovered a coffin of coarse ragstone grit, covered with a flag of blue stone, about seven feet long, three feet two inches wide, four inches thick, and one foot nine inches deep, containing a human skeleton entire, with the teeth complete, supposed to be the remains of a Roman lady, and to have been deposited there from 1400 to 1700 years. Near the skull lay a small glass phial or lachrymatory, with fragments of another phial, the inside of which appeared to have been silvered. At a little distance from the vault was also found an urn, of a red colour, in which was deposited the ashes and bones, partly burnt, of a human body.—It is supposed that the urn must have lain there near 2000 years, as the Romans discontinued the practice of burning their dead prior to that period.

Buonaparte to the legislative body, Aug. 17.

Gentlemen, the deputies of the legislative body; gentlemen, the members of the tribunate, and of my council of state,

Since your last meeting, new wars, new triumphs, and new trea-

ties of peace have changed the aspect of the political relations of Europe. The house of Brandenburg, which was the first to combine against our independence, is indebted for still being permitted to reign, to the sincere friendship with which the powerful emperor of the north has inspired me. A French prince shall reign on the Elbe. He will know how to make the interests of his new subjects form the first and most sacred of his duties.—The house of Saxony has recovered the independence which it lost fifty years ago.—The people of the dukedom of Warsaw and of the town of Dantzic are again in possession of their country, and have obtained their rights.—All the nations concur in rejoicing, that the pernicious influence which England exercised over the continent is for ever destroyed. France is united by the laws of the confederacy of the Rhine with the people of Germany, and by our federative system with the people of Spain, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy. Our new relations with Russia are founded upon the reciprocal respect of two great nations. In every thing I have done, I have only had the happiness of my people in view,—that has always been in my eyes far dearer to me than my own renown. I wish for peace by sea. No irritation shall ever have any influence on my decisions with respect to that object. I cannot be irritated against a nation which is the sport and the victim of the parties that devour it, and which is misled, as well with respect to its own affairs as to those of its neighbours. But, whatever may be the termination which providence

dence has decreed the maritime war shall have, my people will always find me the same, and I shall always find them worthy of me. Frenchmen, your conduct in these times towards your emperor, who was more than 500 leagues distant from you, has increased my respect, and the idea I had formed of your character. I have felt myself proud to be the first among you. The proofs of attachment which you have given me, while, during ten months of absence and danger, I was ever present to your thoughts, have constantly awakened in me the liveliest sensations. All my solitudes,—all that related even to the safety of my person was only interesting to me on account of the part you took in them, and the important influence which they might produce on your future destiny:—you are a good and a great people. I have contrived various means for simplifying and perfecting our institutions. The nation has experienced the happiest effects from the establishment of the legion of honour. I have distributed various imperial titles, in order to give a new lustre to the most distinguished of my subjects, to honour extraordinary services by extraordinary rewards, and at once to prevent the return of all feudal titles, which are incompatible with our constitution. The accounts of my ministers of finance, and of the public treasury, will make known to you the prosperous state of our finances. My people will see the contributions upon landed property considerably diminished. My minister of the interior will give you an account of the public works which are begun or finished; but those which may

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still be expected are much more considerable, since it is my determination, that in all parts of the empire, even in the smallest hamlet, the comforts of the citizens, and the value of the lands, shall be increased by the developement of that universal system of improvement which I have formed. Gentlemen, deputies of the legislative body, your assistance in the accomplishment of that great object will be necessary to me, and I have a right to reckon upon that assistance with confidence.

18. The sports of Camberwell fair began, and were continued till Thursday the 20th, with more animation than usual. An unlucky accident happened on Wednesday to a black magician, who professed to be acquainted with the secrets of nature, to be descended from the magi of Persia, and to profess the highest veneration for the Greubes, or worshippers of fire. In addition to his legerdemain, he exhibited a puppet-show, in the last scene of which, a battle was introduced between Lucifer and Buonaparte. As the infernal king was conveying the effigy of the Corsican to the regions of fire, an unlucky boy blew up a sausage-pan in the rear of the magician's booth, and Buonaparte's catastrophe was attended by real fire; for the flames, in consequence of the explosion, caught the hangings of the booth, and the disciple of Zoroaster found himself inclosed by the element he so much admired. In vain he summoned water to his aid, none could he obtained, and he was compelled to bury the Devil, &c. in ruins, by pulling down the booth. Fortunately, the flames did not communicate to the adjoining shows; but the magician was necessitated

sitated to begin his incantations *de novo*.

20 The renewed combat [See p. 465.] between the younger Belcher and Dutch Sam (between whose friends there had been much dispute respecting the stakes, as contended for by these pugilists in the late battle), took place on Howfield common, two miles from Crawley, in Sussex.

The 31st round decided the event of the battle, although Belcher stood up five more rounds. Sam hit him, in this round, several tremendous face and body blows, and followed him to all parts of the ring; when Belcher fell, but kept his body erect, as if for the last trial at the foul blow. Until the 36th round, Sam could only be compared to a ferocious bull-dog attacking his prey; and Jem Belcher took his brother from the ring, after he had received the most severe beating possible to conceive. He was put into a gentleman's chariot, in a helpless state. The beating was chiefly on the left side, from the kidneys to the crown of the head. Sam dressed himself in the ring with great sangfroid; and his only injury was a severe blow under the eye, and a few simple marks.

The fight lasted 33 minutes.

About half-past eleven o'clock at night, a fire commenced from a chimney in the house of Mr. Swan, printer, in Crown-court, the corner of Salisbury square. No endeavour was made in the first instance, to extinguish the fire, through an erroneous supposition that the best way of cleaning the chimney, was to let it burn out. It was found, however, when it was too late for remedy, that the flames had communicated to some wood work contiguous

to the chimney; and in a house, the interior divisions of which were of lath and plaister, dry deals, or old wainscot, and every room, more or less, filled with paper, plain or printed, when the fire got head, a general conflagration was scarcely avoidable.

Not only the printing rooms and warehouses of Mr. Swan, extending backwards towards Water-lane, but the printing and warehouses of Mr. Heney, his tenant; the premises and workshops of Mr. Birch, a paper-hanging manufacturer, adjacent; those of Mr. Slec, a portable desk maker; of Mr. Euster, cabinet maker; the rears of seven or eight houses in Crown-court, leading to Fleet-street; and the upper part of the house of Mr. Cove, coal-merchant, next door to Mr. Swan, took fire.

The flames raged from twelve o'clock till five in the morning, notwithstanding the deluges of water poured upon them by near 20 engines, actively plied during the time; and the fire was not got under until most of the premises above stated were reduced to a heap of ruins.

Mr. Swan, who, but a year and a half since, narrowly escaped a similar disaster, when the premises of his next door neighbour, Mr. Gillet, were destroyed by fire, had the misfortune to be now uninsured, and is a loser to the amount of above 2,000*l*. A similar calamity involves many industrious poor families who lived at the back of these premises.

Dublin, Aug. 25.—A melancholy event took place on Tuesday se'nnight, in the house of Alexander Montgomery, tailor, at Carmoney meeting-house.

Montgomery, it appears, had a

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cow which continued to give milk as usual ; but of late no butter could be produced from the milk. An opinion, which has been too long entertained by many people in the country, was unfortunately instilled into the mind of Montgomery's wife, that whenever such circumstance occurred, it was occasioned by the cow having been bewitched. In this opinion she was fortified by the concurrent testimony of every old woman in the parish, each of whom contributed her story of what she had seen and heard in former times, when, as the poet expresses it,

"Tibby kern'd, and yet nae butter came."

Various spells, however, were pointed out, which would prove effectual in discovering the witch, or at least in destroying her power over the cow. Among many others, the following was tried—twelve women were brought to the house, who, after certain essential ceremonies, proceeded in a solemn manner to bless the cow. This, however, also failed of success, and the cow was nothing better.

At length the family were informed of a woman, named Mary Butters, who resided at Carrickfergus—

"The fellest fortune-teller e'er was seen,

"A witch, that for sma' price

"Cou'd cast her cantrips, and gi'e them advice."

They accordingly went to her, and, after due consultation, brought her to their house. On Tuesday forenoon, the sorceress got a quantity of the cow's milk, which she proceeded to churn. Her familiar, however, it appears, deceived her. The charm failed of success, and no butter was produced.—Three men who drank of the milk were soon afterwards seized with excessive sick-

ness and violent vomiting ; and it is supposed this was occasioned by some noxious ingredients which she had infused in the milk. The enchantress then informed the family, that after night-fall she would try another spell, which could not fail. Accordingly, about ten o'clock, she gave orders, for Montgomery and a young man, who was accidentally there, to go to the cow-house, and turn their waistcoats inside out, and in that dress to stand close by the head of the cow until they heard from her. They immediately went out and did as she desired ; while Montgomery's wife, his son, a lad about twenty years of age, and an old woman who was a lodger, remained in the house to witness the astrologer's operation. She then caused the door to be shut, the chimney to be stopped, and every crevice that could admit air to be closed up.

What other measures she pursued are not known, but we proceed to state the dreadful result. Montgomery, the father, and the young man who went into the cow-house, remained there for several hours until it was day-light. The young man then went and knocked at the door, but not receiving any answer, he looked in through a window, and beheld the four persons within side lying stretched on the floor. Alarmed by what he saw, he called to Montgomery, and they immediately broke open the door ; when they found the mother and the son both dead, and the other two nearly so. They carried out the two former ; but in doing so, the young man had nearly lost his life by the sulphureous vapour which filled the house.—Having called upon some neighbours they obtained assistance, and

and the other two women were got out of the house. One of them expired in a few hours; but Mary Butters, the sorceress, recovered, and has been committed to jail.

It is not known what stratagems she employed to work her pretended enchantment; but the people who went into the house found a pot on the fire, in which were needles, large pins, and crooked nails, with a quantity of milk. Little doubt can be entertained that she had also been burning sulphur, and that the vapour from it had proved fatal to the sufferers.

A coroner's inquest has been held; and it was their opinion that the deceased Elizabeth Montgomery came by her death from suffocation, occasioned by a woman named Mary Butters, in her making use of some noxious ingredient, in the manner of a charm, to recover a cow, the property of Alexander Montgomery, husband of the deceased.

The report of the inquest upon the other bodies was similar to the above.

On Wednesday evening last a sailor, belonging to the American ship *Hannah*, at Derry, fell from the fore-yard on the deck, and was so severely hurt that he lived but a very short time after. About two hours previous to this melancholy accident, a female passenger fell out of the boat into the water, in attempting to go up the ship's side; when the deceased immediately threw off his jacket and shoes, leaped in, and rescued her from a watery grave. This generous and heroic act not only acquired him the esteem and regard of his messmates, but the universal admiration of the passengers on board, who, in order to evince their gratitude, eagerly

pressed forward to treat him, by which means, it is said, he got himself intoxicated, which circumstance unfortunately led to the catastrophe.

We copy the following from an American paper of the 25th August:

INHUMANITY.—"At Georgetown, District of Columbia, Madame Turreau, the wife of the French ambassador, has been for many months, and now is, in the utmost distress and misery. She is left in this destitute manner, without a cent; and with two of general Turreau's small children, a girl about 7 or 8 years old, and a boy not 2 years old. I enquired if any misconduct of her's reduced her to this miserable situation; but heard that her character was without blemish, and her conduct in this country may defy the tongue of calumny. From the splendid style of the ambassador of the powerful government of France, he cannot want means of supplying his lady with luxuries, instead of leaving her to starve, and yet she starves! To tell all she has suffered, would harrow up the heart of the most callous. Suffice it, at present, to say, *the wife of the French ambassador, and grand member of the Legion of Honour*, with his two children, are starving in the united states.

26. At the house of Mr. Paul Champion, in Darnall, near Sheffield, a number of workmen, after a strong contested *game at pitch*, partook of a sumptuous entertainment. The *plumb pudding* was brought on the table on a hand-barrow, and consisted of three stone and a half of flour, sixteen pounds of fruit, and forty eggs. It weighed four stone eight pounds, measured five feet

feet in circumference, and was one foot in height.

26. A letter from Worthing, dated on Monday, says,—“A very curious fish was caught here last Friday, in a shove net: it is called the *Creek*, or *Man Bloodsucker*. It is of the shape of a toad in the body, and of nearly the same size; with a head five times larger than the body, a mouth like a purse, and eyes in the poll of the neck, with eight tails; each tail full of suckers, with which, if it should fasten upon any part of a man's body, the fishermen say it would suck him to death before he could extricate himself. When alive, it is of various colours, like the *cameleon*, according to the light in which it is seen.”

At the assizes for the county of Lancaster, a cause was tried before Mr. Baron Wood, and a special jury, which created considerable interest, from the novelty of the circumstances attending it.—Thomas Carill Worsley, esq. of Platt, was plaintiff, and one James Hulme, and others, were defendants. It appeared, that Mr. Worsley was the owner of two dwelling houses, in Smithy Door in Manchester, which had been for some time untenanted, and on sale; that a few months ago, the defendant Hulme borrowed the keys from Mr. Barrett, the plaintiff's agent, under pretence of looking at the premises on behalf of a purchaser, and promised to return them immediately; but instead of which he kept the keys; and whilst Mr. Barrett was absent on business in London, the defendant Hulme converted the premises into five shops, and let them to as many tenants, at rents amounting to nearly two hundred pounds per annum;

and refused to give up the possession. The defence attempted to be set up was, that the plaintiff's agent had granted Hulme a lease of the premises; and the defendant's attorney also gave the plaintiff notice to produce his title on trial, which the plaintiff was prepared to have made out in the clearest manner, supported by fines and recoveries for upwards of 100 years back.—After full examination of the plaintiff's agent, the defendant's counsel declared themselves ashamed of the cause, and threw up their briefs, without calling witnesses, of which they had a considerable number.

The learned judge was struck with astonishment and indignation at the audacity of the trespass and defence, declaring that it surpassed all that he had ever heard or witnessed, and recommended the jury to give exemplary damages, to prevent the repetition of a similar offence. The jury gave a verdict for 500*l.* the full damages laid in the plaintiff's declaration, and costs, and regretted that it was not in their power to give a larger sum. There were two other actions at the suit of Mr. Worsley, against two other trespassers upon the same premises; in each of which the jury gave the like damages.

31. The funeral of her highness the late duchess of Gloucester took place. The procession set out from Brompton about one o'clock.

A few minutes before the funeral procession left Gloucester Lodge, Brompton, his highness the duke of Gloucester set out in his private chariot for Windsor, where he arrived about four o'clock. The funeral being a military one, the usual order of procession was reversed,

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and

and the six mourning coaches preceded the hearse, which was drawn by eight horses.

The duke of Cumberland's coach, drawn by six beautiful grey horses, was the only one belonging to the royal dukes that attended the procession. The Brompton and Kensington volunteers escorted the funeral as far as Hounslow, the music with muffled drums and crape, at intervals playing the "*Dead march in Saul*."

On going through Kensington, the church bells were tolled, and every shop close shut, in honour of her memory, as her royal highness greatly patronised that town. At Staines the procession halted about half an hour; when those who formed it had some refreshment, and hence proceeded for Windsor, where they arrived about eight o'clock. They were received at the chapel door by a party of the royal Stafford militia, drawn up to prevent the populace from mixing in the procession.

About half past eight, the procession entered at the south door of the chapel.

When the procession passed through the great aisle of the chapel up the steps, the body was placed on a boarded platform, previously erected, and covered with black cloth, the crown and cushion being laid on the coffin: his royal highness being seated in a chair at the head, and the dean and choir, &c. standing round, during the funeral service, which was performed by the dean. The whole had a very solemn and grand effect, from the light of so many torches, and the number of persons in black, added to the time of the night. After the

service, the body was deposited in the same vault with his royal highness the late duke of Gloucester.

The duchess's coffin was of black velvet, with gold ornaments, and handsomely wrought on the sides and lid. The following is the inscription on the plate:

Depositum

Illustrissimæ Principis Marie,
Ducis Gloucestræ et Edinburgi,
Comitis Connachiæ;
Vidua Illustrissimi Principis defuncti
Gulielmi Henrici de Brunswick Lu-
nenburg,

Ducis Gloucestræ et Edinburgi,
Comitis Connachiæ,
Nobilissimi Ordinis Perisceldis Equi-
tis,

Filii tertii genitu

Illustrissimi Frederici Ludovici
Principis Walliæ defuncti, et Fratris
Augustissimi et Potentissimi
Monarchi Georgii Tertii
Dei Gratia Britannicarum Regis,
Fidei Defensoris;

Et Matris Illustrissimi Principis
Gulielmi Frederici de Brunswick
Lunenbourg,
Ducis Gloucestræ et Edinburgi,
Comitis Connachiæ,
Nobilissimi Ordinis Perisceldis
Equitis,

Obiit 22 Die Augusti, Anno Domini
1807,

Ætatis suæ 71.

31. A female servant of Mrs. Wood, of Cuckfield, Sussex, in consequence of a slight indisposition, retired to bed on Saturday, the 15th inst. and had continued in uninterrupted sleep till Saturday, the 22d (having slept eight days): she then remarked, on hearing the bells chime for church, that her yesterday's indisposition had caused her to lie beyond her ordinary hour. She got up

up without much assistance, but complained of excessive thirst, and being extremely weak. Mrs. Wood took all possible care of her, and she is now perfectly recovered. During the whole of this suspension of her faculties, the flush of health appeared on her cheeks; but their fulness diminished considerably after the third day, when her pulsation grew weaker and her breathing could hardly be perceived. No sustenance could be administered to her, nor was she subject to any evacuation whatever.

MURDER IN INDIA.—The *Asiatic Mirror* of March 4, contains the following shocking statement:—"On Wednesday last a Malay Christian, a native of Manilla, perpetrated the crime of murder, under the influence of that cool, determined spirit of revenge, so peculiarly characteristic of that sanguinary race. The desperado, in this case, having contracted a debt to a small amount, a complaint was preferred for its recovery in the court of requests, at the suit of two native Portuguese women, who were the claimants. Judgment was given in their favour, and the defendant was sent to prison. At the expiration of two months he was released. The first moment of regaining his liberty was employed in carrying into effect the murderous design that he had planned against the parties at whose suit he had been imprisoned. He accordingly repaired to the dwelling of the two women; and obtaining a ready admittance, no sooner came within reach, than drawing his crease, he plunged the weapon at one thrust to the hilt, in the breast of the first victim of his vengeance. The unfortunate woman fell, and instantly died on the spot. Such

was the dispatch employed by this barbarian, that the second woman had not time to escape. Seizing her by the hair of her head, he impelled his crease with such violence against the thorax, that it passed through the chest into the cavity of the abdomen. Notwithstanding the course and severity of this wound, it did not prove immediately fatal. The wretched sufferer was carried to the Native Hospital, where she still languishes without hopes of recovery.—Having thus deeply imbrued his hands in blood, he determined to satiate his thirst of revenge by the murder of the commissioner who had passed the decree against him; and was proceeding to accomplish this part of his design, when he was fortunately secured by the officers of justice, and lodged in gaol."

SEPTEMBER.

7. A singular species of deception and robbery was on Monday night last practised at Eynsham, in Oxfordshire. A Mr. L. an elderly gentleman of that village, had invited a friend of his, a Mr. D. of London, to his house, in order to amuse him with a few days shooting, and requested him to bring any friend he pleased with him. On Monday evening a person, apparently a gentleman, arrived at Mr. L.'s, who said Mr. D. would follow him on Tuesday, not being able to be down to the first day's sport. Mr. L. kindly welcomed his new visitor, and about eleven o'clock they retired to rest; but, strange to tell, when he arose next morning, he found the person had robbed his house of several very valuable

able articles, and made his escape in the night. How he could have gained possession of what had passed between Mr. L. and Mr. D. remains a mystery; but it is supposed he must have heard the latter relate it to some friend.

Last week, a fine horse, the property of Mr. Elen, of Gaddesden, Herts, was stung to death by hornets. The animal was loose in a field; and, to shade himself from the heat of the sun, had retired under the branches of a tree, in which was a nest of hornets. It is supposed he had, from being teased by flies, disturbed their habitation, and that the whole swarm had attacked him at the same time.

A circumstance of singular interest occurred on Sunday se'nnight at Horncastle—A son of Mr. Moore, of that place, joiner, was bathing in the Bain, which runs into the fown; and having swam to the deepest part of the river, suddenly sank, in the presence of several persons. As he did not rise again to the surface, it was supposed he had got entangled with some weeds, and a young man standing on the bank plunged into the water to extricate him. This second person, however, had scarcely reached the spot where young Moore sank, when he himself also disappeared. Two or three minutes of the most painful suspense to the witnesses of this scene elapsed; when a young man named Race (a son of Mr. Race, tailor, of Horncastle) threw himself into the river, and after diving about for a minute, successively brought up the two drowning men in his arms—first the person who had nearly perished in an humane attempt to assist a fellow-creature; and second-

ly Mr. Moore's son, who was quite exhausted, and had become black in the face from suffocation, but speedily recovered.

8. A gang of 14 or 15 pickpockets, the eldest of whom assumed the title of "captain," being under the age of 15 years, was brought for examination before the sitting alderman at Guildhall. They were apprehended on the preceding evening, at Bartholomew fair. It appeared on the evidence of the youngest, a boy about ten years of age, that Ned Stedwick went by the name of "captain;" that he gave the rest lessons in the art of picking pockets; and that, according to their successes, he rewarded them. When any of the party stole a handkerchief, toys, gingerbread, or any thing else, they gave it to captain Stedwick, who disposed of it to a fellow, named William Perfect, who kept a stall for the sale of sausages, and who was likewise in custody; he gave from twopence to half a crown a piece for the stolen handkerchiefs, according to their quality. This youthful gang frequented all the fairs; at each fair they attended, the sausage man kept a stall. By cross-examination, they all confessed that captain Stedwick encouraged them, and the sausage man purchased their ill-gotten gains. At the last Peckham fair, captain Stedwick (boned a yanker) stole a watch, which he sold for his own use.

When there were no fairs, they picked pockets in the streets, in crowds, and at public meetings, and met every night in Fleet-market; and then their booty was carried to their friend the sausage-man. Their examination lasted till half-past three o'clock. The following are the

the names and description of part of the gang :—

1. Ned Stedwick, captain, about 15 years of age, dressed in a thickset jacket, and coarse canvas trowsers.

2. Caroline Cottenham, a girl of about 13 years of age, wore a grey cloth spencer, and coarse old cotton gown, and barefooted.

3. Billy Long, about 12 years old, ragged, and bare-legged.

4. Maria Taylor, a beggar girl, 11 years old.

5. Peg Green, a match girl, 11 years old.

6. Joe Coverley, a boy about 10 year-old.

7. Charles Clark, do. do.

8. Thomas Gray, do. 12.

9. Jack Wilkes, do. 11.

10. A girl, about ten years old, a ballad-singer.

11. A boy of the name of Gee.

12. — Scott, a beggar-boy.

13. — Donougho, a naked, sickly-looking boy, about 12.

14. Jem Barnes, a plaisterer's boy, about 13 years old.

The expedient by which the gang was detected was this :—Little Gray was discovered in the act of pilfering, and was immediately taken by one of the police officers to the city marshal, in attendance at the Ram public-house, in Smithfield. On some questions being put to him, his answers led to the supposition that he had numerous active fellow-labourers in the same harvest. This occasioned further enquiry ; when the boy was induced to divulge the names of the whole fraternity. He then accompanied one of the police officers round the fair, and pointed out the other delinquents, who were immediately secured.

They were all, with the exception

of the boy who first turned evidence, remanded to prison for farther examination, in hopes that some persons who were robbed of their handkerchiefs, &c. might come forward to identify some of the property, found on the sausage-man. Stedwick and the sausage-man were ordered to be confined separately from the rest, and not permitted to see each other.

13. A few days since, as Mrs. Travy, of Hackney, was walking out with her child, she heard a number of people, armed with staves, &c. exclaiming, “ A mad dog ! ” and saw a dog advancing towards her ; which alarmed her so that she swooned ; in this state she continued at intervals till the next day, when she appeared more composed ; but so powerfully was the impression fixed on her mind, that in a short time she sunk into her former state, and expired.

From the Dublin Correspondent.
Sept. 15.—A few miles from this city, in a village, which consists of but four or five houses, a house of entertainment constantly afforded refreshment for those travellers who made it a resting-place. A respectable farmer, a very few evenings since, having been at the Dublin market, resolved to return home early, and left town before dinner : having reached this village, he put up his horse at the inn, and ordered something to eat.—His meal, &c. being finished, and the evening coming on, he paid his bill to the landlord from a parcel of notes, one of which he changed, and then departed on his road home. At about the distance of one mile, his horse dropped a shoe ; and as a smith's forge was contiguous to this part of the road, he dismounted, and finding

the door closed, and the smith gone to bed, he knocked until the farrier got up and opened the door. The shoe being replaced, the traveller offered the smith a half-crown piece, desiring to get the change, which he declared at that hour he could not procure. The traveller, feeling that he had occasioned some trouble in disturbing the man, told him he might keep the whole. The poor smith, affected by this unexpected generosity, eyed him with caution, and questioned him which road he had come; and on being informed that he had stopped at the village inn, asked him if any money had been seen in his possession in that house?—To which the traveller replied, that he had certainly a large sum of money in his possession; the smith immediately cautioned him to turn back to Dublin; for, that not two hundred yards on the road before him, at a bridge, which he described, he was certain to be stopped and robbed. To this the traveller replied, he was well prepared, having his yeomanry pistols charged in his holsters. The smith told him, that if he was resolved to proceed, he had better examine his arms; the precaution was attended to; and upon opening the pans of the pistols, the priming of both was not only thrown out, but water appeared to have been poured in. The traveller was resolute; and understanding from the smith (who he had now reason to believe was really in the secret) that he should be attacked by one man only, the pistols were re-charged, and he set forward on his journey. On his arrival at the bridge a fellow jumped from the hedge, and stopped him, demanding a large sum, which he said he knew he had about

him; the traveller hesitated, suddenly drew forth his pistols, and shot the robber through the heart. It was the landlord of the inn, whose similar practice of plunder had been constant.—The traveller rode back to the inn, and asked for the master of the house, who was said to be in bed, and “not to be seen;” but, insisting on his being produced, the servant told him that he was gone out to a neighbour’s house. The dreadful circumstance was disclosed, and the servants of the house were directed to the place where his body lay. The gentleman returned in safety to town, and told the circumstance to several of his friends; and this extraordinary relation is collected from a gentleman who saw the body of the deceased on the very spot where he had so justly met the punishment due to his crimes.

18. Mr. Abraham Newland resigned his office of chief cashier of the bank of England, at a general court meeting, after having been 60 years in the service. The directors intimated their intention of settling an annuity on Mr. Newland, agreeably to custom; but this he refused, being possessed of ample property. He, however, was prevailed on to accept a service of plate, value 1000 guineas. Mr. Henry Hase, the second cashier, succeeds Mr. Newland.

Thomas Holmes, alias Benjamin Craddock, and John Bryant, alias Birkett, were capitally indicted, under lord Ellenborough’s act, on a charge of stabbing and wounding John Watkinson, on the night of the 25th of May last, in High Holborn, with intent to murder, maim, or do some violent bodily harm to the said John Watkinson.

It

It will be recollected, that the crime charged in this indictment occurred during an attempt made by four persons to rob a waggon. One of the persons implicated in this charge (Finch) was executed about three weeks since, in consequence of his conviction for being found at large within this realm before the expiration of his former sentence of transportation; and the trial of these prisoners was postponed from the last sessions, on the absence of a principal witness.

It appeared, on the evidence of Mr. Parkin, salesman, of New Compton-street, that he was coming through Holborn, on the night stated, at 11 o'clock, and saw a waggoner driving along, followed by a man in a dark coat, who was accosting the waggoner, and asking him several questions about where he came from, and who was his master? and having catechised him for some time in this way, at length desired him to draw up at a public-house near Red Lion-street, and offered to treat him with some drink. Mr. Parkin, suspecting the intention, tapped the waggoner on the shoulder, and advised him to pass on about his business. Witness again saw the waggoner opposite to an a-la-mode-beef shop, the corner of Smart's-buildings, and saw the man in the dark coat knock the waggoner down at the tail of the waggon. He called the watch, and went to the waggoner's assistance. Several watchmen and others came up; but the man who struck the waggoner ran off, and witness, not having seen his face, could not swear it was either of the prisoners.

Thomas Topping, the waggoner, swore to his having been knocked

down; but he could not swear to either of the prisoners.

Mr. John Cuthell, bookseller, in Holborn, swore, that the waggoner, on that night, pointed to a man in a dark mixture coat, and said he would swear that was the man who knocked him down. Mr. Cuthell advised him to charge that man on the watch; but he, with another man, immediately ran away. Mr. Watkinson, who was present, immediately pursued him. Mr. Cuthell could not swear positively to either of the prisoners, but merely to their resemblance to the men he saw.

Mr. Watkinson stated, that he had pursued the two men mentioned by the last witness up Holborn, and seized one of them by the collar; but at this moment received the stab of some sharp instrument in his back. He felt the blood gushing profusely from the wound, and fell to the ground disabled. He could not swear positively to either of the prisoners, but only that they were very like the men he had seen in Holborn.

Coleman and March, two watchmen, stated, that they were called to stop the man who attacked the waggoner. Coleman said, that in attempting to stop them, one of them whipt a knife into his belly, and left him senseless on the ground; and March swore positively to the person of Bryant, as one of those who had passed him.

Mary Atkins, mistress of the Windsor Castle public-house, swore positively to the person of Craddock, whose face she distinctly saw, by a strong light, as he followed close at the tail of the waggon, within two yards of her, a little before the affray had occurred.

The evidence for the prosecution being closed, both prisoners denied the charge; and Bryant said he could prove an *alibi*.

In support of this plea, several witnesses were examined, and, among them four hackney coachmen, named Yates, Cox, Fish, and Gostling, who swore they sat in his company at the Crown and Anchor, public-house, Moor Field, from ten o'clock to twelve, on the night of the 25th May, the affray having occurred at half past eleven that night.

Craddock produced no witness.

Mr. justice Heath summed up for the jury, who acquitted both prisoners.

At eight o'clock in the morning, the corning-house of the powder mills at Feversham blew up with a dreadful explosion; six men and three horses were at work in it at the time; they all perished in a miserable manner, and presented a spectacle frightful to behold. Three of the men were literally blown to pieces: a head here, an arm there, and a leg in some distant place from the rest. Their relatives and friends gathered the scattered members, and carried them away in baskets. The six unfortunate men have left wives and children. A similar misfortune happened to the powder mills at that place, in the summer of 1802.

19. At the Old Bailey Alexander Munroe was indicted for wilfully and maliciously wounding Emily Wyat, by discharging a pistol in the public highway on the 18th of June.

Miss Emily Wyat, a lady, about 21 years of age, stated, that she was walking along Fleet-street on the day stated in the indictment, when she heard the report of a pistol, but she did not see the person who

fired it. Witness went into a shop in a state of alarm, and she perceived that she had been wounded under the left ear, which wound produced a good deal of blood.

Mr. Richard Nunn, who resides at 159, Fleet-street, saw the prisoner pull the pistol from his pocket and fire it, but he did not appear to level it at any person. Witness saw the prosecutrix go into a shop, and she was about ten yards from the prisoner when he fired the pistol.

Wm. March, an officer belonging to the parish of St. Dunstan's, heard the report of a pistol, and in a moment afterwards he saw the prisoner put a pistol into his coat pocket. Witness searched the prisoner, and found a pistol, two balls, and some powder in his pockets.

Mr. Davison, perfumer, in Fleet-street, produced the ball which was fired from the pistol, which he had picked up in his shop the moment after the pistol was fired.

Mr. Cartwright, surgeon, proved that the wound which was under the ear of the prosecutrix, was made by a ball.

The prisoner, being called on for his defence, said, that he fired the pistol in his own defence, as he was troubled.

The judge asked if there were any persons in court who knew the prisoner; but no one answered. At the suggestion of the judge, the keeper of Newgate was examined as to the conduct of the prisoner whilst in prison: and on Mr. Newman being interrogated, he said he had no reason to suppose the prisoner deranged until that day. He had always conducted himself in prison in a quiet manner.

Mr. justice Heath in his charge to the

the jury observed, that the offence with which the prisoner stood charged amounted to murder if the person wounded had died; and it was still complete in the eye of the law if he even missed his aim, as it was construed a wilful and malicious act. It behoved the prisoner to offer some excuse for his conduct; but he had not done so, nor had there been any plea of insanity offered. No friends had appeared, and the gaoler had never, until the prisoner appeared to take his trial, any suspicion of his being insane. If the defence offered was sufficient to justify a prisoner, it would be an easy matter for a felon to elude justice.—*Guilty—Death.*

Garnerin's Nocturnal Ascension!
—Garnerin, the celebrated aeronaut, has addressed the following letter to the editors of one of the Paris journals:—

Gentlemen,—Before I undertake the second nocturnal aerial voyage, which will take place at Tivoli on Saturday, the 19th September, I ought to give some account of that which I performed in the night between the 4th and 5th of August last.

My balloon was lighted by twenty lamps. Many persons felt some alarm from the number of these lights, and their proximity to the balloon, in case a diminution of the pressure in the upper regions should oblige me to let out the hydrogen gas by the lower orifices. They feared lest, in this case, the gas should find its way to the lights, take fire, and communicate the flames to the balloon. I had foreseen this inconvenience. In the first place the balloon, which was the same in which I ascended at Milan, was only two-thirds filled, that I

might defer the emission of the gas as long as possible; in the next, the nearest lamps to the balloon were fourteen feet distant from it; and lastly, conductors were placed in such a manner as to convey the gas away in a direction contrary to the lights.

Having made these arrangements, I felt no hesitation to undertake a nocturnal voyage. I ascended from Tivoli, at eleven at night, under the Russian flag, as a token of peace. There was not any decided current in the atmosphere, but only undulations, which tossed me about, I believe a great part of the night. To this it was owing, that I was first carried towards St. Cloud, and afterwards brought back over Vincennes, in a diametrically opposite direction. How favourable this circumstance would have been to the speculations of those who pretend to direct balloons? I was in the full force of my ascension when the fire works of Tivoli were let off; the rockets scarcely seemed to rise from the earth; Paris, with its lamps, appeared a plain, studded with luminous spots. Forty minutes after my departure I attained an elevation of 2200 fathoms; the thermometer fell three degrees below. My balloon dilated considerably as it passed through a cloud, in which the lights lost their brilliancy, and seemed ready to be extinguished. It was as urgent to give vent to the hydrogen gas, dilated to such a degree as to threaten to burst the balloon, as it was interesting to collect some of the air of this region. Both these operations I performed at once, without difficulty; and the emission of the gas brought me to a milder region.

At twelve o'clock, I was only

SIX

six hundred fathoms from the earth, and heard the barking of dogs. A quarter of an hour afterwards, I lost sight of all the lights on the earth, grew extremely cold, and could no longer perceive the stars, doubtless on account of the clouds.

At one in the morning, the cold still continuing, I was carried to a higher elevation; the hydrogen gas again expanded. About two, I perceived the stars, and saw several meteors dancing about the balloon, but at such a distance as not to give me any alarm.

At half after two, the day began to dawn with me, and having again descended, I perceived the earth which I had not before seen since my departure.

At a quarter to three, I heard country people speak, and remarking the illumination of my balloon. Having asked them, they informed me that I was over the department of L'Aisne.

The sun gradually approaching, afforded me, at half past three, the magnificent spectacle of his rising above an ocean of clouds. The warmth of his rays acting on the balloon, the hydrogen gas again expanded; the atmospheric air became more rarified, while there was nothing to add to the quantity of the counterbalancing weight. The consequence was a new ascension, during which I was tossed about between Rheims and Chalons, and carried at four o'clock to an elevation of more than 8000 fathoms; where, under a magnificent sky and resplendent sun, I experienced a cold of ten degrees. The balloon dilated much more considerably than it had yet done. The temperature was insupportable; tormented by cold, hunger, and a disposi-

tion to sleep, I resolved to descend in an oblique direction, which brought me to the ground in the commune of Courmelois, near the banks of the Vesle, five leagues from Rheims, not far from Loges, and 45 leagues from Paris, after a voyage of seven hours and a half.

The air collected forty minutes after my departure in a cloud, in which the lights lost their brilliancy, and seemed on the point of going out, presented, on analysis, no remarkable difference from the air taken on the surface of the earth. There was only a very small additional portion of carbonic acid, but not sufficient to produce any change in the state of my lights. It was nothing but the density of the clouds, ready to be converted into rain, that diminished their brilliancy. Though I was carried at four o'clock to the height of more than three thousand fathoms, my head was not so swollen but that I could put on my hat; on the contrary, I felt such a pressure upon the temples and jaws, as to produce pain. The sun, at that elevation, lost none of his resplendence; I never beheld that luminary so brilliant, and the loadstone lost none of its magnetic virtues. Thus falls the system invented by M. Robertson, a few years since, and already discredited by reason. Thus the story of swollen heads, of air without oxygen, collected by a living being; of the sun without resplendence; of the loadstone without virtue; of matter without gravity; of the moon, the colour of blood; and of all the wonderful things invented by the same aëronaut, can, in future, find a place only in the wretched rhapsodies of the celebrated Kotzebue.

(Signed)

GARNIERIN.

21. At

21. At the Old Bailey, Edward Gilson was tried on a capital indictment, for having wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously set fire to his house, in Boswell-court, St. Clement Danes, in order to consume the same, and with intent to defraud the London Assurance company of 620*l*. The indictment contained four other counts, charging an intention to defraud his landlord, and the owner of the house; to all which the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The circumstances of the case, as stated for the prosecution by counsel Fielding, and afterwards supported in evidence, were as follow :—

About half past three o'clock, on the morning of the 5th of August, an alarm of fire was given, either in Clement's-lane, or Boswell-court, said to proceed from the house occupied by the prisoner, who kept a victualling shop; the front of which was in Boswell-court, and the rear in Clement's-lane. The alarm was given by a milk-woman, accidentally passing at the time. Mr. Buckley, a publican, whose house adjoins, immediately knocked loud at the prisoner's door, and endeavoured, but in vain, to gain admittance. He then called a watchman: they looked through the key-hole, and saw the house within on fire, and the flames rapidly advancing—they procured an axe, and cut their way through the door, procured water, and speedily got the flames under. They then proceeded to examine the probable source of the fire; and on coming to the coal-cellar, they found a lighted candle stuck in a potatoe, and laid at the top of the coal-heap, immediately in contact with the ceiling. Two other candles had been placed in a similar manner against other

parts of the loft, but they were burnt out: a hole was burnt quite through the floor, into the room above, and the beams and joists were still on fire.—At another part of the ceiling, near the stairs, they found the plaster had been torn away, and its place supplied by tallow, apparently plastered there on purpose. On their entrance, they made the loudest alarm in the house, and repeatedly and loudly called for the prisoner; but he never appeared until ten minutes afterwards, when the flames were put out. He at length came down stairs, completely attired in his usual working dress, with his apron girt on; seemed a good deal agitated, and wanted to go down to the cellar, but was prevented.—Shortly afterwards he left the house with a sack on his back, and a trunk under his arm; and the next day, in consequence of the communication of these circumstances to his landlord, and the London Assurance company, he was taken before the Bow-street magistrates, by whom he was ultimately committed. The house had been inhabited only by the prisoner, his wife, and two female servants; and on the day preceding the fire he contrived to send his wife out of the house, on pretence of visiting a friend. At half past eleven on that night he ordered his two servants to bed. One of them had occasion to go to the coal-cellar before she went to bed; there were then no candles in the cellar. About three in the morning both were roused by their master, who thundered at their door, told them the house was on fire, and advised them to make their escape: they rushed into the passage, where they found their master drest, as usual, with his apron on, just as when

when they saw him on going to bed; and he persuaded them to escape by the dormant window to the leads of the house, where they went and put on their clothes; and in about ten minutes their master came there too, carrying with him the trunk and sack already mentioned. This trunk was examined at Bow-street, and found to contain the policy of insurance, some other papers, and some money. The prisoner, before he came to live in Boswell-court, had kept a public-house in Wood-street, Cheapside. In May, 1806, he insured at the London Assurance office for 300*l.* apparel, 300*l.* household furniture, and 20*l.* glass and china. In the September following he removed, and gave notice at the office. The policy would have expired on the 24th of June last, but the insurance was renewed by a subsequent premium of 14*s.* 6*d.*; and on the property in the house being appraised, the day after the fire, the amount was under 40*l.* On that morning the prisoner's wife returned, and gave the trunk, containing the policy of insurance, to a Mr. Ford.

These facts were severally sustained by the testimonies of Mr. W. Buckley, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Dredge, Eleanor Shepherd, and Martha Davis, the prisoner's two servants, and a Mrs. Rose; and the insurance proved by Mr. John Bickerstaff, clerk in the London Assurance office, dated June 11, 1807, to end June 24, 1808, for which the premium of 14*s.* 6*d.* was paid, and indorsed on the policy.

The prisoner's counsel objected, that this insurance could not legally bind the company to any risk, as it was not stamped as by law required; and consequently the pri-

soner could have no interest, nor the company sustain any fraud, in the event of the fire.

Mr. Knapp also contended, that the original policy had expired on the 24th of June, 1807, and could not be revived without a renewal of the premium under a legal stamp.

Mr. justice Le Blanc thought the objection not valid: as the premium demanded and paid was but 14*s.* 6*d.* and no stamp was required for any sum under forty shillings; nor would such a plea avail any thing to the parties contracting, as they had engaged to stand responsible for any loss by fire, and it was therefore only necessary to prove the fraudulent intent of the prisoner. However, his lordship promised, in case of conviction, to reserve the point in behalf of the prisoner.

The fact of the prisoner's renting the house, and paying the last half-year, was then proved.

The prisoner, in his defence, said, his motive for continuing so high an insurance upon his new house was, that the landlord told him he must insure the walls, or be answerable for any damage by fire to the building.

Several witnesses appeared to give the prisoner an excellent character for a series of years.

Mr. justice Heath summed up the evidence for the jury, who, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner *guilty* on the first count—*Death*. [He afterwards died in Newgate.]

A few days since a serious accident happened to a flock of sheep, the property of Mr. Cooper, of Hailston Hall, near Stowmarket, who had intrusted them to the care of a boy for that day, in the absence

ence of the shepherd, who was assisting in getting in the harvest. About the middle of the day the sheep broke from their pasture; when the unguarded boy hastened the sheep back again over a narrow and deep ditch. The leading sheep fell in, and the remainder passing over them, smothered to death 25 sheep and 40 lambs, to the value of between 70 and 80*l*.

A farmer, near Canterbury, gave last week, a grand festival to his *hop-pickers* as soon as they had finished their work; and distributed amongst them his *old pickled pork* and *strong ale*, with a hospitable hand. But, before the company departed, a large family *silver spoon* was missed; and the suspicion fell, of course, upon some one or other of the guests. In vain did the *lord of the feast* intreat the restoration of his plate, and promise to think no more of the theft. All swore to their innocence, and no trace of the spoon could be discovered.

At length, however, the farmer declared, that since no one would acknowledge and restore the spoon, he must have recourse to *conjuring*, in order to discover the thief. Accordingly, not the *bird of Minerva*, but a large *black dunghill cock*, was summoned from the poultry roost, and placed upon a table in the hall.

A magic circle was drawn round him, with chalk; and after mumbling over him some *cabalistical* words, just as intelligible as the *shanscrit* to the guests, the nymphs in the festive parlour were desired to pass in succession, like *Macbeth's kings*; and each, as she passed, to stroke with her right hand the back of the sable *chanticler*, and then to proceed onward to the next parlour, which was darkened.

This done, the farmer followed them, with the cock, which he placed on another table; candles were brought; another magic circle encompassed the plumed oracle; another cabalistical incantation was uttered, and thrice the black emperor of the dunghill crowing, announced from his "*shrill clarion*" the spell completed. The nymphs were immediately ordered to hold up their right hands: *nineteen* appeared to be smutted with black; but the *twentieth*, a *swarthy palm*, though pure from blackness, proved that its owner, a sly young gipsy wench, was not equally pure from guilt. She tremblingly confessed the fact, produced the spoon, and begged forgiveness from the *magician of the hop yard*, acknowledging his superior skill in the *black art*.

This miracle, like many others of great celebrity, was wrought by a simple stratagem; that of smearing the cock's back with *lamp-black* and *grease*, and a strong reliance on the adage of Shakespeare, "that conscience makes cowards of us all;" and that, therefore, the real thief, in the superstition of her fears, would shrink, if possible, from the *ordeal*, and thus betray herself.

A few days since, a poor woman of Whitstable, named Warner, went with one of her daughters a *hop-picking*, to the neighbourhood of Canterbury; the daughter was severely stung by a wasp, over the temporal artery, near the eye; the part became instantly much swelled and inflamed, and threw the poor girl into great agony. The mother, by the advice of some ignorant person, applied a plaster of shoe-maker's wax to the part; the effect of which was to aggravate all the symptoms, and to produce an inflammation

tion of the eye. The poor girl, unable to pursue her work, walked home to Whitstable, where she died in two days afterwards, frantic with torture.

22. James Bullock was indicted, that being a trader, and duly declared a bankrupt, he did not make a full disclosure of his estate and effects; but that, on the contrary, he secreted and embezzled two bank-notes, one of the value of 500*l.* and one of 300*l.* with intent to cheat and defraud his creditors.

Mr. Gurney stated the circumstances of the case, which were substantiated by the following evidence:

John Hubbard, clerk to J. G. Cowell, brandy-merchant, proved that the prisoner was a trader, and that he was indebted to the witness's employers in the sum of 189*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; and that he had given acceptances for that amount, which had been dishonoured.

George Bryant proved, that he had travelled for the prisoner; and that in the year 1807, he had committed several acts of bankruptcy, by denying himself to his creditors.

Spencer, the servant to the messenger of bankrupts, proved the service of the several summonses, and that the prisoner did not appear to pass his last examination.

Edward Atkins deposed, that he took the prisoner into custody at Leith, in Scotland; and at the same time, seized several packages which belonged to him, and which were shipped in the name of Browne, by which name the prisoner there called himself.

The commission of bankruptcy was put in and read; by which it appeared, that the prisoner was de-

clared a bankrupt on the 14th day of May 1807.

Joshua Garth, solicitor to the commission, stated, that when the prisoner was brought before the commissioners, he at first objected to be examined; at last, when he gave an account of his property, there appeared to be a deficiency of 1200*l.* He afterwards said, that he had paid 1050*l.* to Mr. Griffith Jones, for money which he had borrowed of him, and that he had paid other sums to a Mrs. Jones, who had also accommodated him with the loan of money. The prisoner further stated, that he banked with Prescott and Grote, but not with any other banker.

Mr. Griffith Jones was called, who stated that he had known the prisoner for some years; but that he had never lent him any money, nor had ever received the sum of 1050*l.* from him. The prisoner about May last wished him to say, if any enquiry was made, that he, the witness, had lent the prisoner 1050*l.* and that the prisoner had repaid him.

Andrew Smith, clerk to Martin, Stone, and co. proved, that he paid into the hands of the prisoner, on the 6th of May, a bank note for 300*l.* No. 698, dated 21st April, 1807. This note was paid him in part exchange for a cheque of Mr. Thomas Wylde's, with whom he had deposited the bills of lading of a cargo of brandy from Bourdeaux.

Francis Kelly proved, that the prisoner also kept a cash account with the bank of England, and that he also drew his last cheque on the 8th of May, which was for the sum of 504*l.* He was paid in one bank-note of the amount of 500*l.* dated 8th

8th May, 1807, and numbered 6749.

Robert Farquar, partner in the house of Herries, Farquar, and co. deposed, that the prisoner came to their banking-house, in St. James's-street, on the 12th of July last. He said, he had just arrived in town, and wished to open an account with their house. The account was accordingly opened, and he paid in the sum of 800l. in two notes, of 500l. and 300l. which, upon reference, appeared to be the same two notes above stated. He opened the account in the name of Browne, and signed the name of Browne in the signature book.

W. Smith, a clerk in the house of Herries, Farquar, and co. proved that the prisoner drew out the 800l. in three days afterwards: he apologized for withdrawing the money so soon, but said he was obliged immediately to leave town; when he returned, he hoped to give them a more profitable account.

The assignees under the commission were then severally called, and proved that the prisoner had never paid this money into any of their hands.

The prisoner, in his defence, lamented the hardship of tradesmen being subjected to the penalties of such a severe law, while gentlemen might run in debt with impunity, without being civilly answerable. He said, he had never considered himself an insolvent man, but thought the commission was maliciously sued out against him; for which reason he determined not to submit to it. It was upon this principle he acted, and not with any view to defraud his creditors. When he was before the commissioners, he stated to them that he

reserved to himself the right of in future disputing their power, and that his surrender should only be considered as conditional. He trusted the jury on these grounds would acquit him of the fraudulent designs imputed to him.

The counsel for the prisoner afterwards attempted to defeat the validity of the commission, by setting up a prior commission sued out by the prisoner's nephew; but it appearing that it was not a *bonâ fide* transaction, the learned judge (Heath) held it amounted to nothing.

After the judge had summed up the evidence minutely, and told the jury, that if the prisoner found himself aggrieved, his proper remedy would have been to have petitioned the lord chancellor for redress, the jury retired a few minutes, and then returned with a verdict of *Guilty* against the prisoner.

23. This evening a comet made its appearance, visible to the naked eye, in the neighbourhood of London. Its place formed nearly a right angle with the bright star Arcturus, and the elegant constellation Corona, or the Northern Crown, and set almost due west about eight o'clock. Its appearance to the naked eye, was that of a star of the first magnitude, having a very distinguishable beam of light or nebulosity, extending to the left or south of its body, of about a foot or 18 inches in length. The colour of the whole was very white.

As a drover was endeavouring to drive some pigs into the boat at the New Passage, a black sow instead of entering into the boat, took to the water, and immediately made off to sea, nor was again heard of till the following Sunday, when she returned

returned to the New Passage, and re-landed in safety. The animal was considerably reduced in bulk, and the feet much swollen.

24. The sessions ended ; when sentence of death was passed on James Bullock, for embezzling and concealing his effects from his creditors. John Cotter, for stealing 47l. and upwards in a dwelling house. Eliza Kelly, for stealing privily from the person. Catherine Forrester, for stealing goods privately in a shop. George Hurst, for a highway robbery. Robert Smith, alias Robert Utting Smith, for uttering counterfeit coin, having been before convicted. Mary Duffey, for a like offence. Alexander Monro, for feloniously shooting at Emily Wyat Dobson. And John Green, for stealing in a dwelling-house.

After the recorder had passed sentence, Bullock came forward, with the greatest firmness and fortitude, and, with the utmost composure, addressed the recorder as follows :—

“ Permit me, my lord, for myself, and in the name of all the unfortunate persons now at the bar, to return you our most grateful thanks for your friendly admonition. It came from the heart, and I trust will be felt by the heart. Perhaps the most afflicting part of our sufferings is the misery and disgrace brought upon and felt by our relations and friends ! As for myself, death has no pang. And I trust, when I am summoned before that awful tribunal where we must all some time appear, that I shall stand well with a most merciful Saviour !”

Perfect, the higgler, who had been in custody since last Bartholomew

fair, [See Sept. 8.] on suspicion of being a general receiver of stolen goods, from a gang of juvenile pick pockets, who have, for some time, been in the habit of visiting the different fairs in the vicinity of the metropolis, where Perfect also attended as a seller of sausages, was this day brought up at Guildhall, as well as Ned Stedwick, the captain of the gang.

In consequence of information received by the officers, from one of the boys of the name of Gee, of a pocket-handkerchief having been taken by Stedwick out of the pocket of a person who kept a swing in Bartholomew fair, which was believed to be one of the handkerchiefs found in Perfect's possession, the officers had contrived to trace out the person alluded to. He attended ; but declared that the handkerchief taken from him was not among those now shewn him.

The sitting alderman (Hunter) then turning to the prisoner, Perfect, exhorted him to quit the profession it appeared he had for some time been following. Though no direct evidence of his guilt had been brought forward to induce him to commit the prisoner for trial, so strong was the suspicion against him, that he thought it his duty to warn the prisoner, if he did not alter his course of life, that he must come to an untimely end. No evidence, however, had been adduced, to warrant him in ordering the prisoner to be longer detained in custody. He should, therefore, be now discharged.

Perfect confessed that he had on this last occasion received articles from the boys ; for which he expressed his sorrow, and his determination never again to be concerned

in such practices. He was then discharged.

The captain, Ned Stedwick, having been a deserter from the navy, was ordered to be carried back to that service.

He alledged that it did not agree with him.

The magistrate told him it was an honourable and a meritorious service, which would in time estrange him from his present dishonest pursuits, and where he could be enabled to atone to his country for his past errors.

The boy, Gray, the informant, whose master now refused to take him back into his employment, and the other boy, Gee, were ordered to be carried to the Royal Marine Society.

The whole gang has been disposed of in such a manner as to give the public reason to hope, that they may all yet become useful members of society.

Rivett, of Bow-street.—A Dr. Meade lately made his escape, in Ireland, from this very active officer of the Police. An offer by government of 500*l.* for his second apprehension was issued. Rivett, always acknowledged by the magistrates of the Bow-street police as one of their very best officers, felt exceedingly on account of the circumstance; and, on his return from Ireland, appeared to be much dejected. The particulars of the doctor's escape having been told to the magistrates by Rivett, and several other corroborating circumstances coming to their knowledge from different quarters, they were fully sensible that not the least imputation could be attached to the character of their officer; and he was then, and has repeatedly since

been requested to think no more of the matter. Notwithstanding the assurance of the magistrates as to his innocence, Rivett has never since been able to raise his spirits to their usual pitch, but daily grew worse; at the beginning of the week before last he exhibited symptoms of a deranged mind; and by the middle of it, it was found necessary to place him under the care of two men. He continued to grow worse; and, early on Sunday morning last, he contrived to effect his escape. About five o'clock he went to Mr. Graham the magistrate's house, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, where he knocked until Mr. Graham put his head out of the window. Mr. G. who was the night before apprised of Rivett's situation, enquired of him kindly what he wanted; when he was answered, that he must immediately come to the office; that he (Rivett) had discovered a plot which would end in the destruction of his majesty and all the royal family, if not instantly prevented. Mr. Graham thanked him for his attention to so important a concern; and, supposing that the men from whom he had made his escape would, in all probability, be on the watch for their fugitive near the office in Bow-street, directed him thither, promising to follow him immediately. Rivett went directly to the office; where, fortunately, the keepers were in waiting for him, and he was secured. The whole of Sunday he continued to grow worse, and, before night, was in a complete state of madness. On Monday morning he was conveyed to a mad-house, with very little hopes of his recovery.

About three weeks ago, several
I i French

French prisoners made their escape from Forton, near Portsmouth, three of whom found their way to Southsea Common, where they hailed a waterman who was going out in a wherry; told him they were foreigners belonging to a merchant ship at Spithead, and offered him half-a-guinea to take them there; he agreed, and when at Spithead, they said their ship was dropt to St. Helen's; but when they had reached that roadstead, they informed him they were Frenchmen, bound him at the bottom of the boat, and told him if he gave any alarm they would throw him overboard. The next day they landed safe on the coast of France, near Havre de Grace, and the waterman, on his arrival, was put under confinement for fourteen days; from which he was released by an order from the French government, with directions that his boat should be restored to him, and be victualled for his passage across Channel; he arrived at Portsmouth on the 16th inst. to the great joy of a large family, who, from not having heard of him so many days, supposed him to be drowned.

29. Being Michaelmas-day, a common-hall was held for the purpose of choosing a lord mayor for the ensuing year; when John Ansley, esq. alderman and merchant-taylor, was declared duly elected to that office, and returned thanks to the livery for the honour they had done him.

Mr. Griffiths came forward, and moved, that the thanks of this hall be given to sir James Branscomb, Knt. for his great care and attention in the various important duties, which, as one of the sheriffs of London and sheriff of the county of

Middlesex, he was called on to perform.

Mr. James Dixon seconded the motion. Agreeing, however, as he did with his worthy friend, in thinking that every expression of thanks which the livery could bestow, was the undoubted claim of sir J. Branscomb; he could not reconcile himself to the idea, it having been the uniform practice of returning thanks to both sheriffs, of allowing a seeming omission of one of them to take place, without some explanation being given of the reason of that omission. He was one who would never, on any account, be induced to concur in a vote of thanks to the other late sheriff, sir Jonathan Miles; and as he entirely concurred in the propriety of that vote to sir James Branscomb, so did he think the livery called on to express their reason for not extending it to his colleague. In the one, a zealous attention to the duties of his office was conspicuous; in the other, a total neglect of them. He should therefore follow up the present motion with a few words, expressive of the opinion of the hall on the conduct of sir Jonathan Miles. This he should do, not from any private feeling towards sir Jonathan; but that the difference between a sheriff who discharged his duty, and one who did not, might be more strongly marked.

Mr. J. Dixon then, contrary seemingly to the remonstrances of several of his friends, brought forward his motion, expressive of their sense of the negligent conduct of sir Jonathan Miles.

A liveryman asked, if sir Jonathan had not behaved well, and if he was not even entitled to thanks, for

for his conduct during two elections at Middlesex? This seeming to be acceded to by Mr. Dixon, the liveryman asked in what his neglect of duty consisted?

Mr. Dixon said, it would be impossible to enumerate all the various neglects of duty of which he had been guilty. He should mention one in particular; where, at a court of hustings, at which his presence was requisite, the lord mayor had been detained till twelve o'clock at night, while persons were dispatched in quest of sir Jonathan in vain, through the whole of the city. His total neglect of duty at the Old Bailey too, and in other places, was notorious.

Mr. Dixon's motion was then put and carried in the affirmative; but not unanimously.

OCTOBER.

1. A writ to the sheriff of Dorset, instituted against Thomas Funnell, late collector of excise, at Preston, in Lancashire, for embezzlement of the duties by him collected, came on to be tried. The principal witness was a Mr. Hindle, late clerk to the said collector, now in custody in the castle, on suspicion of aiding and abetting the said Funnell. It appeared in evidence, that Mr. Hindle received not a shilling of the money; but acted under the directions and impulse of fear of one Ogle, a former clerk, but now an opulent merchant, and who had the sole management of Funnell's money-concerns. The jury found a verdict, that the said Funnell died at Preston, on the 24th of April, 1807; and that on

the day of his death he stood indebted to his majesty in the sum of 44,540l. 4s. 9½d; and also, that on the same day the said Ogle was indebted to the said Funnell in the sum of 44,540l. 4s. 9½d. being money received of him, and which he knew belonged to his majesty; but which he improperly retained and appropriated to his own use.

Extract of a letter from "New Orleans, Oct. 1.—This morning, at ten o'clock, I shook Lieut. T. by the hand; and this evening, at eight I held in my hands a ball that had passed through his heart. The best account I can give you of this melancholy affair is this:—A number of officers were amusing themselves in their quarters last evening with cards, when R. came in and was asked to play; he declined, with a quotation from Shakespeare. Some criticism was made on it by T. and an argument of some warmth took place; disagreeable reflections were made, bad language ensued, and this morning T. sent R. a challenge. They met just before night, opposite to this city. On the word "Fire," T's pistol flashed, and R.'s snapped. On the second, they both fired almost at the same instant, and R.'s ball passed quite through T's body, and lodged in the left sleeve of his shirt. He staggered a few paces, exclaimed, 'I am a dead man,' fell into the arms of his friend, and instantly expired. What a dreadful affair is this! and how much is to be lamented the frequency of such occurrences! R. did not wish to fight him; but, unfortunately, all attempts at accommodation were vain. T. poor fellow, would listen to no proposals. He had a strong presentiment of his fate, and expressed

sed it; but he behaved with the utmost firmness and resolution. R. was much affected, and embraced him in the agonies of death, exclaiming, in a frantic manner, 'My dear friend! why would you force me to do this? let me declare in your dying ear, that I have no enmity to you—that I did not wish to meet you—and that I shall mourn your death as that of a brother.'

2. A court martial, at which sir J. Duckworth presided, was held on board his majesty's ship *Salvador del Mundo*, in Hamoaze, Plymouth, on charges exhibited by captain Dilkes of his majesty's ship *Hazard*, against William Berry, first lieutenant of the said ship, for a breach of the 2d and 29th articles of war; the former respecting uncleanness, &c. the latter the commission of an unnatural crime with Thomas Gibbs, a boy belonging to the *Hazard*, on the 23d of August, 1807. The evidence being heard in support of the charges, the prisoner, not having prepared his defence, begged time, which the court readily granted, till Saturday at ten o'clock. At that hour the court assembled again; and having heard what the prisoner had to offer in his defence, and having maturely weighed and considered the same, the court was of opinion the charges had been fully proved, and accordingly adjudged the prisoner to be hanged at the yard arm of such one of his majesty's ships, and at such time, as the commissioners of the admiralty shall direct. One of the witnesses on this awful and horrible trial was a little female tar, Elizabeth Bowden, who has been on board the *Hazard* these

eight months. She appeared in court in a long jacket and blue trousers.

Ramsgate, Oct. 3—The damages sustained on this coast by the high tides on Wednesday and Thursday last, is almost incredible. The small craft at Sandwich were driven on shore, and three of the boats broke to pieces.—Several small buildings were damaged, and the embankments torn down. At this place the boats moored inside of the outer bason were greatly damaged, by the sea breaking over the pier-wall; and in the inner bason, several cutters, &c. were on shore. Fortunately the bathing machines were removed in time. At Broadstairs, several of the fishermen are nearly ruined, owing to their warehouses, on the left side of the pier, being washed away. Several large trees, which had maintained peaceable possession for upwards of forty years, were torn up by the roots, and the chalk rocks, of amazing size, were washed over the pier into the sea. Several boats were entirely demolished, and three bathing-machines broke to atoms by the heavy swell; the whole of the houses near the pier were inundated, and the inhabitants obliged to remove out of them. Tremendous quantities of the cliffs, to the right and left of Broadstairs, have been washed away; and a bath (known by the name of lord Keith's Bath) fell in, and, with several yards of the cliff, was carried into the sea.

Margate, Oct. 4—Yesterday a number of persons took a walk to the westward of Margate, to view the damages sustained by the flowing of the tide on Wednesday last. The cliffs all along have sustained

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considerable damage, and numbers of turnip and potatoe fields have been entirely spoiled by the salt water; upwards of thirty sheep near the Reculvers were washed away, and a large lugger was driven near half a mile up to the marshes, and found in a turnip field. Numerous houses have been washed away, and it was with difficulty some of the distressed inhabitants could save their beds, on which they were obliged to sleep on the cliffs during the remainder of the night; one poor fisherman was obliged to carry his three small children out of the house tied up in a blanket. The inhabitants of Whitstable shared a harder fate, their houses being built on marshy ground, and nothing to divide them from the sea but a small wall, which soon fell a victim to the waves, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the inhabitants could escape with their lives, for houses, trees, and walls were carried away, by the devouring element. The vessels in the harbour drove on shore in the marshes, the boats dashed to pieces, and the colliers that were hauled high on the shore, being repaired, were set afloat, and destroyed several houses by being dashed against them.

On Thursday week was slaughtered at Plymouth, by messrs. Hayter and co. contractors for the supply of fresh beef for the royal navy, and provisions to the prisoners of war at that port, the famous Leicester ox, recently shown throughout the kingdom by the late proprietor, Mr. Rostock. The weight of this stupendous animal was as follows:—First fore quarter, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lb. Second fore quarter, 5 cwt. 0 qrs. 27 lb. First hind quarter, 3 cwt.

1 qr. Second hind quarter, 4 cwt 3 qrs. The weight of the hide alone was 182 lb.—When delivered to the Spanish and French prisoners for their day's allowance, they appeared quite astonished at the immense size of each quarter, and said it was no wonder the English were called *roasta beefs*.

The orchards and gardens, in particular situations, have this year been very productive. In Kent, one gentleman's growth of cherries, apples, and filberts, brought him, at the common market prices, one thousand pounds, viz. apples and cherries 600*l*. filberts 400*l*. The same gentleman's growth of hops, having had 265 acres in pole, is estimated at 125 tons.

An extraordinary Vine—Is now to be seen at Mount-Sorrel, in Leicestershire; it contains about 100 yards in surface, extending from a single stem upwards of 20 yards in length, and about five yards in height; it is at this time supposed to have a burthen of 300 weight of grapes; a considerable quantity of good wine is annually made from it.—It is under the management of a distinguished horticulturist of that town.

7. This morning, at six o'clock, a fire was discovered in Mr. Whitbread's brewery, in Chiswell street. From the vast extent of the premises, and the great quantity of wood which it contains, the greatest alarm was spread among the neighbours. But fortunately the flames were subdued before they had done any material damage. A number of engines were on the spot in a very short time after the discovery of the fire; but it is rather singular that the flames contributed in a great degree

to the extinguishing of themselves; for they burned down the pillars on which a vat containing 2071 barrels of beer stood—the vat fell, and the flames were extinguished by the torrent of beer which flowed from the vat.

An old man of the name of Ellis, and who is upwards of *ninety* years of age, was *publicly baptized* in the church of Tenterden in Kent!

10. An inquisition was taken in Mary-le-bone Road, on the body of a female of the name of Williams, who died suddenly on the preceding day. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased, who was a Cyprian of the first rate, and resided in splendid apartments in Buckingham-street, was dressing herself by her glass for the theatre, which she frequented nightly; and on a sudden she exclaimed to her servant, that she looked extremely ill. She had scarcely uttered the expression, when she dropped down while *rougeing*, and expired without a groan. Her change in life had been almost as sudden as her death; for two years since she cried water-cresses in St. James's-street.—*Died by the visitation of God.*

11. John Neville, gardener to Mr. Milton, at Chatham, after an absence of fifteen days from his service, and no one knowing what was become of him, was found last week hanging in Luddesdour Woods: he had in his pocket 93 guineas in cash, and other monies, making 104*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.* The cause of this fatal event is not known.

Almost the whole of the valuable property of the Abergavenny East Indiaman has been recovered from the wreck of that ship, near the Race of Portland. Chests, con-

taining 70,000 dollars, and also 30 pipes of wine, have been weighed up from her in the course of the late summer.

12. A foot-race, for ten guineas, was run near Manchester, between a cotton-spinner and a hatter of that town; when the former, being the best runner, was stopped at about a quarter of a mile after starting, by a friend of the latter. The spinner, however *knocking* down the intruder, *fell over him*, rose again, and actually beat his antagonist by upwards of 40 yards; the whole being one mile, and which the winner ran in four minutes and an half.

The retort picquant.—A plain bluff citizen recently returning from his annual trip to Margate, and not chusing to venture by the *hoy*, very prudently took his passage on the *upper story* of a stage coach, and thus *humbled* himself by *exaltation*; for nothing so deservedly settles the *quality* of a traveller with the *innkeepers* and *couch-owners*, as the *price* a man chuses to pay for his journey. It is even considered as a high insult to the *aristocratical dignity* of the *inside passengers*, if any of the *living luggage* from the top should intrude upon them at meals. In this predicament the honest citizen found himself, when the vehicle stopped for supper at Rochester.—The night was cold, his appetite keen; and, conscious of the *rhino* to pay his way, he entered the *feeding-room*, where the *inside company* were at supper, and began to unmuffle himself for the repast. The guests stared at him as if he had been a *rhinoceros*. At last a pert young barrister, attired in *black*, stepped up to him, and, with a supercilious air, asked him, “Pray

"Pray are you the *coachman*?"
 "No," answered the other.
 "Pray are you the *guard*?" "No sir," replied the *quizzer*, why should you take me for the *guard*?" "Nay, I ask your pardon," rejoined the *cit*, "I thought you might have been the *guard*, from the colour of your coat; for I understand several *blackguards* go with the coaches on this road."

Boxing.—Oct. 14. The match between the celebrated Gulley (now the champion of England by the forfeit of the Game Chicken) and Gregson took place near the six-mile bottom on the road from Newmarket, and it was one of the most obstinately contested that ever was recorded. In order to accommodate the horse-racing, the combatants met at nine o'clock in the morning, in a spacious ring, with their seconds, Crib and Cropley for Gulley, and Harry Lee and Richman for Gregson. At five minutes past nine they set to. Current betting was five to two on Gulley.

In the twenty-four first rounds, the battle was very severely contested—In the 25th round, it was reduced to the game and constitution of the combatants who should win; they both were most hideously disfigured, and scarcely able to get off the knees of their bottle-holders. Although the battle lasted eleven more rounds, it would be superfluous to detail them, as each had alternately the advantage; and betting, which had been 20 to 1 on Gulley, was reduced to even; they met each other like two helpless men inebriated, and it was with the greatest difficulty that either could hold up his hands to stop or hit; and when the rounds closed, which was generally by both fal-

ling together, inoffensively, the friends of each party expected the word *enough* to come from both together. Gulley, in this state, was still a favourite; and by an extraordinary effort, he gave Gregson a blow in the throat, the 36th round, which prevented him from rising off the ground in time. He lay in a helpless state, unable to move or speak for several minutes. Gulley, roused by victory, leaped with joy. It would be difficult to say which was the most beaten—such spectacles surely were never before witnessed; all other beatings were comparatively a burlesque. The seconds were as much disfigured by blood as the combatants. The battle lasted 40 minutes.

It was allowed, at the decision of the battle, that one so obstinately contested, of so sanguinary a nature, and where such game was shewn, had never been recorded. Those who had seen Johnson and Ben, and Jackson and the Old Ruffian, which were the most obstinately contested on record, declared this to exceed them. Gregson, although far from a good fighter, had a decided advantage in strength and stature, which was adequate, with the little knowledge he possessed, to Gulley's superior skill, as there was a reciprocity in bottom. Gulley fought at a great disadvantage against a man of such superior strength and length; for he never could make a hit until Gregson chose to begin, as the latter sparred with his left arm fully extended, which was considerably longer and more powerful than that of Gulley. Gregson, after the few first rounds, made lounging and desperate hits with his right hand,

which nothing could resist ; and it is thus accounted for how Gulley received so much injury. Gregson was generally *abroad* after he had made that favourite hit, as the quickness of Gulley in returning it gave him a great advantage. Gulley fights well with both hands, and is a more expert boxer than when he contended with the *Chicken*.—They were conveyed to Newmarket after the battle. Gulley received a handsome subscription purse, and Gregson was liberally rewarded as a game loser.

19. The sentence of the court martial was put in execution on lieutenant Berry, late first lieutenant of the *Hazard* sloop of war. The prisoner being removed from the *Salvador del Mundo*, to the *Hazard*, lying alongside a hulk in Hamoaze, at nine o'clock appeared, and mounted the scaffold with the greatest fortitude ; he then requested to speak with the rev. Mr. Birdwood, on the scaffold ; he said a few words to him but in so low a tone of voice that he could not be distinctly heard ; and on the blue cap being put over his face, the fatal bow gun was fired, and he was immediately run up to the starboard fore-yard-arm, with a 32lb. shot tied to his legs. Unfortunately, the knot had got round under his chin, which caused great convulsions for a quarter of an hour. After being suspended the usual time, he was lowered into his coffin, which was ready to receive him in a boat immediately under, and conveyed to the Royal Hospital, where his friends mean to apply for his body to inter. He was a native of Lancaster, and only 22 years of age. For the last week he seemed very penitent, and perfectly resigned.

A curious circumstance occurred while the prisoner was in the cabin with the clergyman, receiving the sacrament. A woman came alongside the *Hazard's* hulk, and handed a letter up, signed Elizabeth Roberts, addressed to the commanding officer ; which stated, that lieutenant William Berry could be yet saved, and that the person who could do it was alongside ;—it was by marriage. The woman was ordered on board, and put under the care of a centinel. When the execution was over, captain Dilkes, with the clergyman and others, questioned the woman : she said, she had dreamed a dream last night, that if she went on board the *Hazard* this day, and if lieutenant Berry would marry her, he would not suffer death. On being asked who advised her, she replied that she told her dream to some women where she lived in Dock, who recommended her to go in consequence of her dream. She was admonished, and sent on shore.

An inquisition has been taken at Rickmansworth, before the coroner of Hertfordshire on the body of a man of the name of Inman, who was shockingly mangled to death last week.—It appeared in evidence before the coroner, that a person of the name of Gurney rents a piece of water adjoining a river, about two miles from Rickmansworth ; and some depredations having been committed by the wheels or baskets being robbed of eels, a watch was set, consisting of Gurney, a labourer in his employ ; and two keepers. During the night, the deceased, a master-bricklayer, who had lived in some repute in the town of Rickmansworth, was seen to get into the water, which is private property. He had scarcely done so when the
men

men on the watch rushed upon him, Gurney's man being armed with a reap-hook. The deceased made a dive into the common river; when he was closely pursued, and the fellow with the reap-hook wounded him in a manner too shocking to describe. While he was in the water, and as he was getting on the bank, a part of his heel was cut off. One of his hands was nearly severed from his arm, and his body presented a dreadful spectacle. The poor man languished four days in extreme misery, when he died of his wounds.—A verdict of *manslaughter* was returned against three of the party.

19. *Dreadful Catastrophe at Sadler's Wells.*—A most distressing scene occurred on Thursday night at this place of entertainment, a little before ten o'clock, from a false alarm of fire; in consequence of which, great confusion ensued. The spectators nearest to the stage rushed upon it; and many persons leaped from the gallery into the pit. Mr. Dibdin and other proprietors appeared in vain upon the stage to pacify the tumult, by assuring the audience that there was not the least danger. The chandeliers, and most of the musical instruments, were broken to pieces.

This calamitous event is supposed to have originated in a quarrel in the pit, when the cry of "fight" was mistaken for that of "fire," by the greater part of the people. The fatal catastrophe which followed, we understand, was produced by the violent pressure of persons who had quitted the gallery of the theatre on the first alarm; endeavouring, when they found it to have been groundless, to return to their places: but a number of others, who were still pressing to get out, being on

the staircase, occasioned such a concussion between the two parties, as to produce the fatal suffocation by which many lives have been lost.

The managers exerted themselves to the utmost to procure medical assistance. All the surgeons from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the neighbourhood, were instantly sent for.

It is our painful duty to detail, from the evidence that was produced to the coroner's inquest on Friday, the circumstances attending this catastrophe.

All the members composing the jury, between eleven and twelve o'clock on Friday morning, were convened in the drawing-room of the dwelling house of Mr. Dibdin, adjoining to this place of public entertainment. They first examined the bodies of eighteen deceased persons, which were exposed in the music-room and in the kitchen. They were extended at length, dressed in the clothes in which they appeared at the theatre, with their legs only bare, and their apparel somewhat loosened for the greater facility of inspection. It was a remarkable fact, that of all these persons, not a single limb was broken, although many had received violent contusions; and a prodigious number of wounded persons, who had escaped with life, suffered from the most terrible fractures.—(Of the dead bodies, some had undergone a material change, from the rapid progress of putrefaction, so that the age of one of them could not be ascertained within 12 or 14 years; and the countenance of another was unknown to her companion; she could only be recognized by her dress. The names and residences of the unhappy victims of

of this afflicting event are as follow :—

Rebecca Ling, 5, Bridge-court Westminster.

John Greenwood, King-street, Hoxton-square.

Sarah Chalkley, 24 Little Castle-street East, Oxford Road.

Caroline Twitcher, 5 Plough-street, Whitechapel.

Eliz. Marg. Ward, 20, Plumtree-street, Bloomsbury.

John Ward, 16, Glass-house-yard, Goswell-street.

Rudie Wall, Crooked-billet, Hoxton.

Lydia Carr, 23, Peerless-row, City Road.

James Phillipson, White Lion-street, Pentonville.

William Pincks, Hoxton Market.

Rebecca Saunders, Drapers' Buildings, London Wall.

Edward Clements, Paradise Court, Battle Bridge.

Mary Evans, 3, Market-street, Shoreditch.

Joseph Groves, Hoxton square.

John Labdon, 7, Bell-yard, Temple-bar.

Benjamin Price, Lime-street, Leadenhall-street.

Edward Bland, 13, Bear-street, Leicester-square.

Charles Judd, Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate-street.

Besides those we have mentioned, a great many others were conveyed into the apartments appointed for the reception of the dead, who were supposed to have been deprived of life, but who, after bleeding, and a short interval of repose, recovered. We cannot avoid noticing one instance of this kind :—A husband and a wife were both carried for dead into this place. On breathing

the vein of the wife, there was no emission ; but on like incision being made in the arm of the husband, the blood burst forth, and after a few minutes of suspended animation, his senses returned, and the first object which attracted his eyes was his own wife, a corpse by his side. A paroxysm of frenzy was the immediate consequence, and he was borne off from the scene of death in this dreadful situation.

After the jury had inspected the bodies of the deceased, they proceeded to the theatre to assist their judgment in ascertaining the cause of this distressing occurrence. Not the least symptom of conflagration was to be seen in any part of the premises, either before or behind the curtain ; and throughout the building, not a plank had given way, excepting the front of the orchestra, which had been broken down by persons attempting to escape in that direction. After they had thus satisfied their minds with respect to these particulars, the jury again returned to the drawing-room, where Mr. Hodgson, the coroner, having taken the chair, they proceeded to the interrogation of witnesses.

[Little or no interest can attach to the examination of one set of witnesses, being merely the parents or other relations of the deceased, or friends who had accompanied them to the theatre and were separated from them in the crowd. The following however, is worth notice:]

Benjamin Price, deceased :—

Was identified by his mother, who stated that she resides at No. 31, Lime-street, Leadenhall-street ; the deceased was eleven years of age ; he obtained leave to accompany some neighbours to Sadler's Wells :—About half past ten, his little

little sister, who was at home, went into the kitchen, where she saw her brother, who she thought was at the play. She called him, but he immediately disappeared. She then became alarmed, and said it certainly was her brother's ghost, and she was sure he was dead. Witness, being alarmed at the story told by her daughter, hastened with a friend to Sadler's Wells, where she found her boy a corpse.

The next series of witnesses deposed to the attention paid to the unhappy sufferers, and to the diligence and humanity of the proprietors of the theatre and others, to prevent, as much as possible, the fatal consequence of the general alarm and confusion.

Mr. George Smith, a performer, deposed, that he was, the preceding night, upon the stage, when he noticed a considerable disturbance. He saw two men, in particular, fighting in the middle of the gallery. He then heard a cry of fire, and some women were pressing over the front of the orchestra. He leaped into the orchestra to assist them. They were wounded and bruised. The front of the orchestra was broken down by the pressure. The witness then went to undress; when near his dressing-room, he found a boy lying on the ground, for whom he procured the attendance of Mr. Knight, a medical gentleman; the witness thought the first cry was "fight," although afterwards it was "fire." He exerted himself, exclaiming, there was no fire. All the doors were thrown open for the escape of the audience.

Jones, a lame young man, was brought in next. He said, he was in the gallery; that two men at

first jumped up, and struck several blows at people. One of them gave him a violent knock on the shoulder; on which he fell, crying out, "I am robbed! I am robbed!" He remained on the stairs until he was picked up. A young woman, named Mary Mackinjoy, was with him; she had not returned home; and he did not know where she was. The witness could not describe the men, but thought he should know them if they were shewn to him. They were somewhere about the middle of the gallery.

John Dobson, chemist and druggist, of No. 30, Coleman-street, deposed, that he was in the pit, standing on the benches near the door, where there were seven or eight men, with two girls, handsomely dressed, quarrelling among themselves. About ten o'clock, they were most riotous. His wife, and his son, a little boy, were with him, and three or four friends. It was a benefit night, and he had tickets for the pit, which was very full. These men and girls tried to affront several people, who would take no notice of them.

Mr. Reeve, one of the proprietors, and a musician, said, that every thing was done by the use of the speaking trumpet, and otherwise, to appease the general alarm. He was in the orchestra during the whole of the last piece. About a quarter past ten there was a little disturbance, which seemed to begin with a fight. The noise rapidly increased; a cry of fire was raised, and the ladies in the side boxes lifted up their hands and screamed, so as greatly to alarm the crowd in the gallery. Then it was that the confusion above stairs became general. He

saw

saw many persons dropping down from thence into the pit, where they made their way into the orchestra, and leaped upon the stage. The cry of fire was now vociferated on all sides, and the witness exclaimed "No fire! No fire!" in vain.

Mr. Sharp, a surgeon, said, that he was in the house at the time of this disturbance. Mr. Chamberlain, and many other medical gentlemen, were sent for, to attend upon the wounded. Eighteen persons were brought in quite dead, and he saw twelve more wounded. Every assistance was given by the proprietors and others, and nothing was left undone that could be done for the unfortunate sufferers. Of the persons dead, which he examined, no bones were broken. They were all killed by being trodden upon, and by suffocation.

Mr. Forrester, the proprietor of Islington Spa, said, that about a quarter past ten, he was called; when he ran out of his house immediately, and saw a vast crowd of people, most of whom were standing still, but some were returning to the theatre. Many were calling out against the rascal who had raised such a wicked alarm, and some were going up the gallery stairs. The witness then passed into the house lobby, and afterwards jumped upon the stage, where he found one of the proprietors endeavouring to quell the disturbance, and appease the audience. Two men in the gallery were remarkably riotous, and bellowed out "Open the doors." They were most scandalously riotous, and one of them was in his shirt. Mr. Burford used the speaking trumpet to prevent the crowd rushing to

the staircase, and after that the tumult almost immediately ceased. The gallery door had been open, and had never been shut.

Mr. John Munday, door-keeper, confirmed some of the preceding facts; and also Mr. R. Fairbrother, who was, at the commencement of the disturbance, in the treasury of the theatre.

The evidence being thus terminated, the coroner observed upon it as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the Jury,

"There is little to be said on this occasion, since it is impossible to attach any thing criminal. It can only be casual death; although it might have been otherwise, if a design had been proved to knock any person down, or to commit similar violence. Riot is a misdemeanour, but would not constitute, in a case of this nature the crime of murder; nor can it, in these circumstances, come under the distinction of manslaughter. If a charge of riot can be fixed upon any party, it is a misdemeanour of which the law takes cognizance; but we cannot do so here."

The verdict, after the names of the deceased had been read, was immediately given—"Killed casually, accidentally, and by misfortune."

Mr. Hodgson then added, "No blame is attached to the theatre; they have done all that humanity could dictate; nothing has been neglected."

The jury unanimously concurred in this observation.

Mr. Dibdin, the principal proprietor, stepped forward, and offered to produce further evidence on that part of the case; which the coroner declined receiving, as the gentlemen of the jury were perfectly

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ly convinced that every thing had been done to relieve and assist the unfortunate sufferers, and to prevent the increase of the calamity.

Such was the termination of this melancholy affair. During the dreadful scene, the premises and the adjacent ground resembled a field of battle; with this miserable distinction, that many of the sufferers were surrounded by their friends, and experienced the double agony of witnessing the anguish of those whom they most dearly loved, whilst they themselves were enduring the pangs of death. Whether the persons who were killed had been plundered or not, we cannot tell; but if we may judge of their situation by the little property they had about them, they were in the lowest class of life—Not a watch, or other article of value, was found upon them. A single purse, one pocket book, and about twenty shillings in money, were all that was collected.

It was a happy circumstance, that the closing scene, which is the aquatic piece, had not commenced; the water is only about five feet deep, but, in the pressure, hundreds might have been thrown down and drowned. The gallery, from which a great many leaped into the pit, is elevated about 30 feet above the floor, and it is astonishing how few were hurt in the fall.

The calamitous event happened only four days before the close of the theatre for the season.

22. As the rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Kentchurch, Yorkshire, was out a cock shooting with some friends, near the Gostree, Monmouthshire, on proceeding down the side of a wood with one of them, and being a little advanced before him, by

some accident his friend's gun went off, and lodged nearly the whole charge in the side of the back part of Mr. Gilbert's head, tearing away his ear. The unfortunate gentleman instantly fell; and the feelings of his friends may be imagined, but cannot be described, on beholding the dreadful spectacle his lacerated head presented. He was conveyed to a farm-house, where he lingered till Sunday morning, and expired. He was sensible to the last, awaited death with the most christian resignation, and repeatedly signified that he sincerely forgave the unfortunate author of the accident. He was 45 years of age.

26. Mr. Boreham, a respectable member of the society of friends, has been many years a resident at Hoddesdon: his house is on the declivity of the hill beyond that town, about 200 yards from the market-house. He had four daughters, one of whom was the wife of Mr. Warner, brass-founder, of the Crescent, Kingsland-road; and also of the Crescent, Jewin-street. Mrs. Warner had been on a visit to her parents for several days; and on Tuesday evening, a Mrs. Hummerstone, who superintended, as housekeeper, the business of the Black Lion Inn, at Hoddesdon, for Mr. Batty, the proprietor, was at Mr. Boreham's house, in consequence of an invitation to spend the evening with the family. The company assembled in the parlour were, Mr. Boreham, a very old gentleman, affected by the palsy; his wife, his four daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Mrs. Warner. About a quarter past nine, they were alarmed by a very loud noise at the back of the house. It proceeded

ceeded from some person in dispute with the servant-woman, Elizabeth Harris, and who was insisting to get into the house. He proved to be Thomas Simmonds, a young man about eighteen, who had been servant in the family of Mr. Boreham for about two years last past; but from which he had been very recently dismissed, and was employed in the brewery of Messrs. Christie and co. at Hoddesdon. This young man, it seems, had, while in the family, paid his addresses to the servant, Elizabeth Harris, who was many years older than himself; but the symptoms of a ferocious and ungovernable temper, which he had frequently displayed, had induced his mistress to dissuade the woman from any connection with him; and this violent disposition had led also to his dismissal from the family. He had been heard to vow vengeance against Elizabeth Harris and the eldest miss Boreham; and on Tuesday night, at the hour already stated, he made his way to the farm-yard, and from thence into an interior court called the stone-yard. Elizabeth Harris, on seeing his approach, retired within a scullery, and shut the door against him. He demanded admittance, which she refused: high words accordingly arose; and he plunged his hand, armed with a knife, through the window-lattice at her; but missed his aim. This noise alarmed the company in the parlour, or keeping-room, as it is called. Mrs. Hummerstone was the first to come forth, in hope of being able to intimidate and send away the disturber; but just as she reached the back door, leading from the parlour to the stone-yard, Simmonds, who was proceeding to

enter the house that way, met her, and with his knife stabbed her in the jugular artery, and pulling the knife forward, laid open her throat on the left side. She ran forward, as is supposed, for the purpose of alarming the neighbourhood; but fell, and rose no more. The murderer pursued his sanguinary purpose, and, rushing into the parlour, raised and brandished his bloody knife, swearing a dreadful oath, that "he would give it to them all." Mrs. Warner was the person next him; and, without giving her time to rise from her chair, he gave her so many stabs in the jugular vein, and about her neck and breast, that she fell from her chair, covered with streams of blood, and expired. Fortunately, Miss Anne Boreham had been up stairs, immediately previous to the commencement of this horrid business; and her sisters Elizabeth and Sarah, terrified at the horrors they saw, ran up stairs too for safety. The villain next attacked the aged Mrs. Boreham, by a similar aim at her jugular artery, but missed the point, and wounded her deep in the neck, though not mortally. The poor old gentleman was making his way towards the kitchen, where the servant-maid was; and the miscreant, in endeavouring to reach the same place, overset him, and then endeavoured to stab the servant in the throat; she struggled with him, caught at the knife, and was wounded severely in the hand and arm. The knife fell in the struggle. She, however, got out at the back door, and made her way into the street, where, by her screams of murder, she alarmed the neighbourhood. The poor people residing near the
house

house were all in their beds ; but the whole town was soon in alarm. The murderer sought to conceal himself ; and, after some search, was discovered in a cow-crib : he was immediately made prisoner, and brought to the Bell ale-house, where he was bound and handcuffed until morning ; and was actually on the point of death from the tightness of his ligatures, which had nearly stopped the circulation ; when Mr. Fairfax, of the Black Bull Inn, in the town, interfered, cut the ligatures, and thereby prevented a death too summary for the cause of public justice.

He was committed to Hertford Gaol, to abide his trial ; and on Thursday, being interrogated by the clergyman of the place, he persisted in denying his previous intention to murder Mrs. Hummerstone, or any of Mr. Boreham's family : his sole design was against Elizabeth Harris.

This morning between the hours of ten and eleven, a part of the steeple, with the bell, belonging to Luddenham church, Canterbury, fell down upon the middle of the church, and destroyed the pulpit, pews, &c. in that part of the building. A bricklayer was at the moment examining the steeple ; and on removing some mortar observed the key-stone of the arch giving way ; when he luckily effected his escape, just in time to save himself from being buried in the ruins.

26. *Henry Ellard's affecting narrative of the loss of his majesty's schooner Felix, dated off Santander.*—Honoured captain,—I take the liberty of sending you these few lines, to inform you of our misfortune of being cast away in your schooner, on the night of the 22d January last,

between twelve and three in the morning, on the coast that lies opposite the fort, at the entrance of Santander, where every soul perished but me, being 79 in number, including nine prisoners that we got exchanged, being sent here for them as cartel. We arrived here on the 18th of said month, got our prisoners on board on the 19th, after twelve ; when it came on to blow so strong right in the harbour, that we could not put to sea, being at anchor under the fort, from which they hailed us, ordering us to put to sea. We told them we could not, as the wind was right in the harbour ; that if we did, we should be in great danger, as the weather looked bad, and the wind was right dead on the shore. They told us if we did not go out immediately, they would fire into us, which they did about eight o'clock, and at twelve in the night gave us another shot ; at four in the morning a third, it then blowing a gale ; and at eight in the morning fired again on us, so was forced to weigh anchor, but it was impossible to get out, the wind blowing so strong from the N. W. with a terrible sea, which obliged us to anchor at the entrance of the bay, the sea breaking over us every instant, and the gale still increasing. We rode out all that day in the greatest danger, were forced to haul down our cartel flag, and hoisted the English flag union downwards, and fired a number of guns in distress ; but no assistance attempted to come near us ; though a French brig, as we have since heard, and several American merchant men, offered to assist us, but the heads of Santander would not permit them to come near us. We stood in this state all the night of the 20th, the gale continually increasing : on the 21st

we hove eight guns overboard ; the sea running so high that it washed our boat overboard, together with a great number of our hands, no one remaining on deck but was lashed to different parts of the ship, in which we stood until the 22d, not knowing what to do, the sea running mountains high, nothing but death before our eyes. The captain, lieutenant Mitchell, the pilot, and myself, were all that could be seen aboard ; the bulwarks being all stove in, we were lashed to the ring-bolts on the quarter-deck, the sea flying over us every instant. About twelve a sea carried away our masts and bowsprit, so that nothing remained but clear decks and a bare hull ; we lay lashed until two in the morning ; when a sea parted our cables, so that we did not know what to do. I spoke to captain Cameron, and persuaded him to jump overboard, that in five minutes we should be all to pieces on the beach, and murdered by the wreck ; we immediately unlashed ourselves, and jumped overboard, where I held captain Cameron by the head for some time, until the pilot or Mr. Mitchell laid hold of me by the leg, at which time I was obliged to let go Mr. Cameron, to clear myself ; at length a sea hove me on the shore, where I crawled upon my hands and knees, not being able to walk, until I was clear of the sea ; where I lay until half past six the next morning, almost dead, no person being there to assist me. I rose and went towards the hills ; but being so weak from the blood I lost from a dreadful wound I received on my head and several parts of my body, so that I could not go any farther. At length a Spaniard took me up, and dragged me to his house, where

I lay for some time bleeding ; at light they sent for a doctor, who dressed my wounds, and ordered me to be put to bed. In this situation I lay several days, until I was a little recovered, when they took me from thence, and put me in prison, where I remain, naked, half starved to death, and eaten up with dirt and vermin—no one to assist me—the English agent was once to see me, and told me he could not assist me ; as the Spanish government had me in their charge, and only allows 5d. per day, which scarce keeps me alive.—I should be happy to be able to relate verbally to you all this ; but I am afraid it will be a long time, as I am kept so close confined. I should have sent you this account before now, but had no opportunity ; at length a friend has offered to deliver this to our ambassador at Lisbon, to have it sent to you, &c.

26. A young gentleman in Dundee has just invented and finished a model of a door, which when once locked, it is impossible for a stranger to obtain admittance ; and in the event of a thief making the attempt it is equally impossible for him to avoid being caught in the act, and detained on the spot, until a person acquainted with the invention comes to his relief.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

A few days since, as R. Perring, esq. of Modbury, Devon, was returning from Memland, his horse took fright, and threw him with such violence that his shoulder was dislocated, his skull fractured, and he was otherwise so much bruised, as to occasion his death in two days. He was younger brother to Mr. alderman Perring.

27. A very awful event occurred at Leeds Rotation Office.

A woman

A woman (who had seen better days) came to make a complaint to the magistrates that her husband had neglected to make sufficient provision for herself and family: her delicacy induced her to wait till all the other business of the office was concluded; when she proceeded to make her complaint, she became violently agitated, and, being seized with an apoplectic affection, expired in a small room adjoining, in less than 20 minutes. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of, *Died by the visitation of God.*

29. Andrew Magill was put to the bar of the Old Bailey on a charge of a felony in stealing the property of capt. Cheetham, of the Royal Navy, at the house of T. Hatchet, proprietor of the White-Horse-cellar.

Captain Cheetham deposed, that on the 11th of September last, he lodged at the White-Horse-cellar, in Piccadilly; he occupied the room No. 54, and he understood that the prisoner occupied a room above him, No. 43. On the morning of Sept. 11. he went down stairs about eight o'clock; he saw his writing-desk standing on the drawers in the room when he got up, and he had seen the money and papers safe in it on the day before. In the course of the day he found that his writing-desk had been taken away, his trunk broke open, and the greater part of his wearing-apparel carried off. He afterwards learned from the chambermaid, that they suspected the prisoner, and had traced him from that house to the White Horse, in Fetter-lane, and from thence to a house where he lodged, the King's-arms, in Berkley street. Trott, the officer who accompanied them on the search, found in the prisoner's

room the writing-desk, and several articles of wearing apparel. The prisoner asked captain Cheetham if he had the key of his writing-desk? The captain replied that he had. The prisoner desired him to fit it to the lock. The captain replied he knew it would not fit; as he had observed when before the magistrate, that the old lock had been removed, and a new one substituted.

Sarah Bishop, chambermaid at the White-Horse-cellar, stated, that the prisoner slept there on the night of the 10th. He had a small trunk and a portmanteau; on searching his room, they found out of window a parcel of bricks, wrapped up in a cloth, and covered with a piece of old carpet. She immediately suspected that the prisoner had brought these in his trunks to give them weight, and that he had thrown them out to make room for the articles stolen from capt. Cheetham's room.

The jury found him *guilty* of the whole charge contained in the indictment.—*Death.*

Court of Chancery, October 29.—Sir Samuel Romilly moved, on behalf of Mr. Waters, one of the executors of the late Francis Goold, esq. that, as the management of the entertainments of the Opera-house was vested in the principal proprietor of that establishment, Wm. Taylor, esq. and as he was prevented by pecuniary embarrassments from attending personally to execute the duties of management, his lordship would appoint another manager, that the concerns of the Theatre might not be neglected.

Mr. Wetherall said, that the question was so complicated, that he was afraid his lordship could not go into it that day; and he therefore hoped it would be allow-

ed to stand over till the next seal, particularly as there appeared to be a mistake in regard to the instruction of counsel *.

The lord chancellor said, he hoped the parties would agree among themselves. He had no wish to have the management of the Opera thrown upon him. He was already the manager of Drury-lane, of the Royal Circus, and of one other theatre (the name of which was not mentioned); and he really wished to have no more of them put on him. It was ordered to stand over.

30. John Williamson, apothecary and man-midwife, was indicted for the murder of Ann Delacroix, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, on Sunday, the 20th of September.

At the close of this trial, lord Ellenborough observed, that as it was likely many accounts would be given to the public of this trial, he would recommend that they should be given very sparingly, as full details might produce injurious effects on the minds of many females in delicate and dangerous situations. We shall therefore observe the recommendations of his lordship.

The prisoner, being above 75 years of age, was indulged, on his own request, with a chair, at the bar.

From the evidence of Elizabeth Garret, the nurse who waited on Mrs. Delacroix, it appeared that she was delivered of a male child by the prisoner on Friday, the 17th

of September. On the Sunday following, the prisoner performed another operation, which was attended with the death of the patient.

It appeared from the testimony of a number of medical gentlemen, that great errors had been committed, and considerable violence used.

The prisoner, when called upon for his defence, merely said, that he had acted to the best of his judgment.

Fourteen women were then introduced as witnesses in his favour, all of whom he had delivered at different times. Only six of them were examined; who uniformly spoke to the kindness and attention which he had displayed, and to his skill, as far as they were able to judge.

Lord Ellenborough observed, in his charge to the jury, that not a particle of evidence had been produced which went to convict the prisoner of murder. But though the charge of murder must be excluded, yet it was for them to consider whether the evidence went so far as to bring home manslaughter, which was the charge contained in the verdict of the coroner's inquest. In that case the prisoner must have been guilty of criminal misconduct, arising either from the grossest ignorance, or the most criminal inattention; one or other of these was necessary to make him guilty of that criminal negligence and misconduct which would infer man-

* A curious circumstance occurred on this motion.—When sir Samuel Romilly began his motion, the solicitor for Mr. Taylor (Mr. Comrie) whispered him, that he would find, on consulting his book, that he had been previously retained for his client on the other side; though his brief had not been delivered, as they did not expect the motion to come on till Tuesday. After the matter was adjourned, it turned out to be so, and sir Samuel returned his brief and fee to Mr. Mills, the solicitor for Mr. Waters.

slaughter.

slaughter. It does not appear that in this case there was any want of attention on his part; and from the evidence of the witnesses in his behalf, it appears that he had delivered many women at different times, from which he must have had some degree of skill. It would seem, that having placed himself in a dangerous situation, he became shocked and confounded! He could not possibly have committed such mistakes in the exercise of his unclouded faculties. It appeared to his lordship, that if they brought him in guilty of manslaughter, it would tend to encompass a most important and anxious profession with such dangers as would deter reflecting men from entering into it.

The jury, after a short consideration, brought in a verdict of—*Not guilty.*

National Debt, &c.—An account, shewing what has been redeemed of the national debt, the land-tax, and Imperial loan, to the 1st of November, 1807:—

Redeemed by Annual Million,	
&c	4,66,968,176
Do. by 17. per Cent. per Ann.	
on Loans	61,622,915
Do. by Land Tax	22,942,813
Do. by 17. per Cent. Per Ann.	
Imp. Loan.	814,723

Total . . . £ 152,348,529

The government commissioners now purchase to the amount of 96,000*l.* per day of the floating stock at market; which, on 182 purchasing days in the year, the sum amounts annually to nearly *seventeen millions four hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds*—a sum but little short of the whole loan for the public service of the last year.

The landing of the king of France.—This morning, Louis XVIII. landed

with his suite from the Swedish frigate Freya, at Yarmouth, under the title of count de Lille, by which only he will be recognized during his stay in England. The count came on shore in admiral Douglas's barge, in the most private manner.

On his landing, he was received by admirals Douglas and Essington, captain Curry of the flag-ship, and Mr. Brooks, of the Alien-office, London. The party immediately assembled at the house of admiral Douglas's secretary, which stood contiguous to the spot. Here the count had his first interview with monsieur (the count D'Artois). The scene was truly interesting and affecting.

The carriages of admirals Douglas and Essington were shortly ready to convey the count and suite to the house of admiral Douglas, to breakfast; where the illustrious guests received a hearty welcome, and were treated with that true English hospitality, so congenial to the feeling and heart of a British seaman.

The party were joined at breakfast by admiral Russell, sir Samuel Hood, and several captains. The count seemed highly gratified at finding himself surrounded by so many brave men. To admiral Douglas and his family, he more than once expressed his gratitude for the attention and hospitality shewn him.

While at breakfast, the count gave a striking proof of his gallantry; presenting a rose to Miss Douglas, he made a happy simile between the sweetness and delicacy of the flower, and the corresponding accomplishments of the young lady.

After breakfast he took his leave, and set off from Yarmouth in his

own carriage. His suite consisted, besides his relatives, of the ducs d'Angouleme and de Berri, of the comte d'Avray, duc de Grammont, comte Etienne de Damas, comte Nantouillet, chev. de Rivière, mons. de Perrouet, mons. d'Estelle, l'abbé Fleurieu, and l'abbé Cormur.

The comte De Lille arrived at Gosfield, the seat of the marquis of Buckingham, on the 3d of Nov. at night. The comte is uncommonly corpulent, nearly as much so as the king of Wurttemberg, and enjoys a particularly good appetite. He is a profound scholar, and is proficient in many elegant accomplishments.

NOVEMBER.

2. Simmonds, the wretch who murdered the unfortunate ladies of Hoddesdon, confessed to the gaoler at Hertford, and several others, on Saturday last, the whole transaction. He stated, that he attempted to stab the maid in the neck, but the knife went into her hand; and at the moment he was making a second attempt, "he heard a kind of fluttering noise behind him; and on looking back, saw a brown figure, with wings extended; which frightened him so much, that he let the maid take the knife out of his hand, and crawled out of the back-door on his hands and knees, and the figure followed him to the garden gate:" that he then saw no more of it, and flew to a cow-shed, some way off, and covered himself over with straw, where he lay until he was taken—and that it is impossible for any person to conceive the state of his mind since the horrid transaction. We hope the

above melancholy catastrophe will operate as a caution to masters and mistresses of families, to be very circumspect in admitting followers after their servants, either by the name of sweethearts or acquaintances.

Legal precision.—Mr. Bolland, on Tuesday, at the city sessions, in the course of an appeal against an order of removal of an illegitimate child, sworn to have been born in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, asked the mother, with much apparent force, "Will you swear that you were present at the birth of this child?"—The woman very innocently said, "Yes, sir, I think I was."

The hoaxing mania. From the *Liverpool Chronicle* of Nov. 4.—This malignant disease, which has, of late, too frequently appeared in the metropolis, has, at length, found its way to this place. On Saturday last, bills were stuck up in different parts of the town, announcing that the model of a 98 gun-ship, on lord Stanhope's new plan, and magnificently decorated, would reach Chisenhale-street bridge, from Wigan, at one o'clock that day. To give additional interest to the scene, it was stated, that a band of choice vocal performers, stationed on the deck, would sing "Rule Britannia," in which that celebrated performer, madame Catalani, was to assist; and the coup d'œil was to be heightened by Mr. Polito's *hippopotamus*, or river-horse, preceding the man of war, in an elegant barge. As might be expected, great numbers hastened to the spot at the appointed hour, to witness the arrival of this grand novel marine spectacle, and to be charmed, at so low a rate, with the melodious strains of Catalani.

For

For several miles, the banks and bridges of the canal were covered with the credulous multitude; and as the day was fine, many remained in anxious expectation, till, by the arrival of the daily packet from Wigan, they were convinced that no such vessel as they expected had ever been heard of at that place.

5. This night, about half after eleven, a fire was discovered in a ware-room belonging to Mr. Bensley, of Bolt-court, Fleet-street, printer; by which the inside of the warehouse was almost completely destroyed; but through the skill and industry of the firemen, there was not any material damage done to any of the adjoining premises. The utmost exertion was made by those who conducted Mr. Bensley's business, to save what property they could, insured and not insured, without distinction. But, though some thousand valuable copies were saved from the ravages of the destructive element, the greater part of them were, however paradoxical it may appear, destroyed by the very act of rescuing them from that species of destruction. The water, and the dirt which was washed along with it from the upper part of the house down on the books, have stained, disfigured, and torn some to such a degree, as to render them unfit for sale. Among the number, the public, as well as the individuals who are immediately interested, have to regret the loss of a beautiful edition of the Life of the immortal Nelson, which had been some time announced to be in the press. A splendid quarto edition of Thomson's Seasons is entirely destroyed; and of Smith's beautiful work, the Antiquities of West-

minster (all the subscribers' copies of which had been delivered), about 700 copies which remained for public sale, at six guineas each, have been so much damaged round the edges, that it is apprehended the greater part of them will be lost to the ingenious author. A fine edition of Juvenal was also very nearly destroyed.

9. For several months past, the roads leading to Chichester have been infested by a robber, who has been too successful in his depredations. Strong suspicions having, from his character and manner of life, fallen upon a man who lives at Graffham, a village under the Downs, between Chichester and Petworth, some attempts to apprehend him were lately made, but without success. In this service, capt. Sargent, with all the ardour of a young and enterprising soldier, had volunteered. On Sunday, he, in company with two other gentlemen, renewed the pursuit, with the laudable desire of delivering the country (if possible) from such a pest. Being at last discovered in the skirts of a wood, near Graffham, one of the gentlemen, in order to identify him, approached him, and asked him the way to a certain place? Having received a surly answer, he left him, and gave the signal for captain S. to join him, who was the only one that was armed. The villain attempted to escape, but was overtaken by capt. Sargent, who said to him, "Now I have you in my power, but I won't take away your life." The fellow, immediately presenting a blunderbuss, answered, "Damn you, then, I'll take away yours;" and shot captain Sargent dead on the spot. Two balls were

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found

found to have entered him. The one had passed through his cheek, and the other his breast.

Last Monday afternoon, in consequence of the murder of Mr. Sargent, near Chichester, the preceding day, a party of dragoons proceeded from that city in search of the murderer: they arrived at the coppice where he had concealed himself, which is near Petworth; and some surrounded it, while others dismounted, and entered by every avenue. After a strict search they discovered him, and drove him out, without any frock, hat, or shoes on: he then ran swiftly some distance; but finding his pursuers to be close at his heels, he ran into a pond; when they immediately fired at him, and shot him dead. He was taken out of the pond, searched, and the watch of which he had robbed Mr. Rhodes the day before found on him. On examination of the body, he proved to be a labourer, living at a village called Graffham, near Petworth; his name was James Allen; he had two loaded pistols about him; but from the close pursuit of the dragoons, he had no power to use them.

The untimely death of capt. Sargent, sufficiently afflicting of itself, is rendered still more so by circumstances. He was the son of John Sargent, esq. of Twickenham, one of the auditors of public accounts. He went in the last unfortunate expedition to Holland; and, being wrecked in a storm, providentially escaped with his life, but it was only to be a prisoner in France. He was sent to Verdun; but, after having remained there some time, it was in contemplation to confine

him more closely. Reflecting with horror on a French prison, he attempted to make his escape, and happily succeeded. A few weeks ago, he landed in England, to the inexpressible joy of his friends. He was of a lively, open, and generous disposition; and, from his own good qualities, and the real worth of his nearest relations, his premature death excites the deepest regret through all the neighbourhood. He was 24 years of age.

A dreadful circumstance took place in Chesterfield, on Friday se'nnight.—Two French prisoners had arrived there a few days ago, on their parole, and took up their abode at the Falcon-inn, where they remained during three days; when, having procured lodgings, they returned to the inn to discharge their bill; when one of them, a colonel in the French army, and a member of the Legion of Honour, discovered his strong-box to have been opened by a false key, and his property, to the amount of a thousand pounds, besides plate, jewels, and other valuables, to the further amount of 500*l.* stolen. In a strange country, without either friends or money, and a prisoner, his situation may be easily conceived. His only resource in this distressing dilemma was, an application to his fellow-traveller (who also possessed considerable property); from whom he obtained the loan of two hundred pounds. On application being made to the commissary for French prisoners, a statement of the above was sent to the transport-board, and an immediate search was set on foot for the detection and recovery of the unfortunate gentleman's property. **Ha-
ving**

ving been delayed on his journey from the coast, by indisposition, at Atherstone in Warwickshire, the agent employed in this affair naturally supposed the property must have been purloined during his confinement at the inn where the colonel and his friend had been detained. The servants having been examined and proved innocent of the charge, it was suspected, from the evidence of the chambermaid, and many circumstances which she related, that the colonel's supposed friend had committed the robbery. A search was then made in a private place belonging to the house; and a handkerchief containing a pocket-book with French paper-money inclosed, to the amount of 900*l.* and several other articles, were found, which put the matter beyond all doubt.

The agent, accompanied by the landlord of the inn, proceeded to Chesterfield; and with the magistrate, commissary, and constables, lost no time in waiting on the suspected person, who, as soon as he recognized the landlord of the inn, betrayed evident marks of guilt, by an immediate exclamation of—"You have business with me, I suppose!"—The colonel being sent for, and having described the pocket-book and its contents, it was produced, and found to answer his description. During the examination, in which the prisoner made a full confession of his guilt, and informed the colonel where the rest of his property was to be found, he was observed to take a bottle from the mantle-piece, and repeatedly to drink of the liquid it contained; which was by the gentlemen present supposed to be tincture of lavender or some cordial—but

which proved to be poison! Fearful of this failing in its effect, the wretched man, driven to desperation, attempted to seize a case-knife within his reach, but was prevented.—In a short time the poison beginning to affect him, medical assistance was immediately procured: but every attempt to make him swallow, or pass any thing down his throat, was found impossible, from his obstinacy and surprizing strength. Between the paroxysms of remorse and pain, he appeared calm and collected, and requested pen, ink, and paper, for the purpose of making his will; which he actually completed; and having obtained forgiveness of the colonel, whose sorrow on this melancholy occasion did honour to his feelings, and recommended his wife and children to his protection, should he return to his native country, he suddenly seized a knife which lay unobserved on the mantle-piece, and plunged it several inches in his left breast. The unfortunate man suffered the greatest agony for several hours, and then expired.—A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of *Self-murder*. The deceased was immediately placed in a shell, and buried on a waste piece of ground near the town.—The deceased was an athletic, handsome man, and it is said that he has left a wife and six children. He was taken, by a privateer on his return from abroad, where it was understood he had acquired considerable property. He was on terms of particular friendship with his fellow-prisoner.

9. Lately a man of the name of Timothy Borgan, of Killarney, Ireland, was apprehended and lodged

in the county gaol, on the warrant of Pierse Mahony, esq. charged with having ravished Margaret Hogan, his daughter, an infant under the age of twelve years; and also with having kicked and beat his wife in so dreadful a manner, that she shortly afterwards died. What aggravates the horrid crime with which this man stands charged is, that his wife was pregnant, and within a few days of being delivered.

A very extraordinary occurrence took place at Castle Eden in the county of Durham. John Armstrong, of Bishopton, was sinking a well at the inn at Castle Eden, at the depth of fourteen yards, when about noon, by the imprudent removal of a few bricks, which had obstructed the gradual descent of the crib, and its superstructure, a great portion of the well closed upon him. His voice was heard, and four sinkers who happened to be working at Hart, about three miles off, were immediately procured; but on attempting to remove the superincumbent bricks, the well closed a second time; towards evening all hopes of finding him alive were given up, and the work was suspended for the night, as he was no longer heard, and the state of the shaft became hazardous. At this juncture the rev. Mr. Brandling, of Shotten Hall, providentially arrived, and by the most praiseworthy exertions collected the necessary men and materials, directed the mode of securing the shaft, and renewed the interrupted energy of the workmen. After severe labour for the greater part of Thursday night and till Friday, at eight o'clock in the evening, their toil and risk were happily repaid by rescuing the poor man from his pe-

rilous situation. The bucket with which he had been sinking, had formed the key of an arch over his head; and he was found in a bending posture, closely pressed on all sides by the bricks and gravel; but without having sustained any material injury.

13. A game cock, the property of Mr. Goldbury, of Horseshoe-alley, Moorfields, which had been accustomed to feed from the hand of his infant, came as usual for that purpose; but finding nothing therein, it pecked the child's skull with such violence, as to penetrate to its brain, and kill it on the spot.

15. *True courage and humanity.*—The house of Mrs. Densil. mercer, in Thomas-street, Bristol, was consumed by fire, while the family was at worship, being Sunday evening. The flames had made such inroad in the interior before the alarm was sufficiently given, that a servant-maid, the only resident in the house, was awakened to a sense of her danger, in all appearance but too late; the poor girl, in all the horrors of despair, stood at the garret window enveloped in flames. Under these circumstances, Pearce (the Game-Chicken) was seen at the top of the adjoining house, making his way to the parapet-wall under which the poor girl was; then, to the surprise of all who beheld, and at the extreme hazard of his own life, he hung over the parapet, clasped her wrists in his hands, drew her up to the place where he was, and so extricated her from a situation too dreadful almost to conceive.

16. A singular case has come before the lord-mayor at the Mansion-house. A young woman, who called herself Rebecca-Ann Johnston, was brought before his lordship, dressed in sailor's clothes; she having

ving been found in the streets the night before, in a distressed and weak condition. She confessed she was a female, and had been apprenticed by her father-in-law at Whitby, to a ship in the coal-trade, called the *May-flower*, John Read, master; that she had served four years out of the seven, without her sex having been discovered; that she was bound when she was but 13; that her father-in-law had likewise bound her mother to the sea, who was killed at the late bombardment of Copenhagen. A Mrs. Lesley, who keeps the Bull public-house in Half-moon-alley, Bishops-gate-street, stated, that she was found near her house, in a very exhausted state: she confessed she had run away from the ship she was apprenticed to, and had not ate or drank any thing the whole day; that some humane men took compassion upon her, thinking she was a poor sailor-boy, and brought her to their house, where they gave her some nourishment. From her weak state they suspected her sex; which she confessed, and said that her ship was at Woolwich, and that the mate of the ship had chastised her for not getting up. The lord-mayor ordered her to be provided with female attire, and to be taken care of till she could be sent to her parish.

Hydrophobia.—A new and extraordinary instance of the hydrophobia has occurred within these few days, in the case of the son of a respectable tradesman, in Compton-street. Being suddenly taken ill with extraordinary spasms, Dr. Moseley was called in. Finding that the poor boy had great difficulty in swallowing any thing in a liquid state, and that great spasmodic affection was created whenever any

liquid was offered him, the doctor enquired of his mother whether she recollected his having received any bite from a dog? who answered, with much natural alarm, that in July last he had been bitten in endeavouring to part two dogs that were fighting. Convinced that this was the cause of the malady, the doctor tried several experiments, by endeavouring to prevail upon him to take liquids; but never succeeded in getting down more than a tea-spoonful, and that with the utmost repugnance on the part of the patient, amounting nearly to suffocation, succeeded by great tremblings, and wild staring of the eyes; and on stirring a bason of water before him, the agitations became more violent. These experiments were made on Monday last, to which time the boy had eaten, and gone as usual about his business, discovering no symptoms of madness, or deprivation of intellect whatever. He took the medicines that were prescribed for him in pills without any difficulty; but no medicine could save or relieve him, for the poor boy died before two o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The Paris journals have recently mentioned two examples of longevity, very remarkable both on account of the age and the names of the persons. One is a lady, whose name is Lajeunesse (youth), who is 109 years old: and the other a man, who, notwithstanding he has arrived at the age of 112 years, still retains the name of Printemps (spring), and has no other symptom of the age of winter than deafness.

17. A hare was turned up before a brace of greyhounds, in Ringmer Chalk-pit, and so hardly pressed down a declivity of the hill, that, to accole.

accelerate her escape, she leaped from it on the road below, and broke both her fore-legs, after which the timid animal actually led her pursuers a considerable distance on her stumps, and until she was at length overtaken, and put out of her misery, in a field belonging to Mr. Farncomb, of Stoneham.

20. A fiddler returning home from a merry meeting, between Alston and Harwood, in Teesdale, being a stormy night, took shelter in a low out-house on Alston Moor, which was afterwards so overblown with the snow that he could not get out, nor did any part of the house appear; and here he must have perished, had not some shepherds, who were seeking their sheep, discovered him by the sound of his fiddle under the snow; his playing on which, unquestionably, was the mean of saving his life.

22. The following instance of domestic affliction took place during the attack upon Copenhagen:—A citizen, who resided with his family, a son and three daughters, near the walls of the city, saw his house so much exposed to the fire of the British artillery during the siege, that he resolved to draw his children from the dangers of their situation, and conduct them if possible to a place of security. To effect this, he withdrew awhile from his military duties, and was in the act of removing them from his battered abode, when a shell burst near them, killed one on the instant, and so dreadfully wounded the other two, that they expired in the course of the night. The father, frantic with rage and despair, flew to the city walls, and in vain sought the fate of his unhappy children. He was, however, reserved for more

accumulated miseries, and the same night his son was shot dead by his side. The wretched parent now sunk under his misfortunes, and was carried from the ramparts in a state of apparent death. The next day a detachment of the British troops marched into the city to take possession of the citadel; the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers were lying in the open streets; the agonized and heart-broken old man pointed to the scene of ruin, fell on the lifeless bodies of his children, and expired.

General Canlincourt, Buonaparte's new ambassador to the emperor of Russia, is the identical officer who conducted in person the seizure of the murdered duke d'Enghein.

27. The will of the late Abraham Newland, esq: was proved at Doctor's Commons; the duty of which, under the legacy act, amounted to 1,400*l*.

29. *Sadlers Wells charity benefits.*—The money raised by the benefits of the 2d and 3d inst. at Sadlers Wells, has been divided, by three magistrates, among the relatives of all the deceased sufferers by the accident on the 15th of October last, and those persons who proved they were personally hurt; and the various sums were paid to them, in presence of the said magistrates, viz. A. Cumming, esq. W. Wix, esq. and the rev. Richard Lendon; who testified their approbation of the conduct of the proprietors of the Wells, and the satisfaction and gratitude declared by the relieved parties, by public advertisements.

29. *Testimony of the existence of the earl of Dundonald.*—"Sir; On perusing the morning papers, I was very much surprized to find that they

they had represented my state of health to be so *bad*, that my life was *despaired of*. I assure you and them sir, that I never enjoyed *better health*; and I flatter myself that I shall outlive all the *members and candidates* for Westminster, excepting my son, lord Cochrane. As they seem to take a *particular interest* in my state of health, they shall be duly informed by me *when my life is despaired of*.—Information as to my *demise*, they cannot well expect to receive from me.—You will oblige me by giving this letter a place in your paper.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"To the Editor, &c. DUNDONALD."

Longevity.—The oldest man now living in Scotland, is supposed to be a Highlander, of the name of Alex. Macrae. He was born in the parish of Kintail, in the year 1687, and is now or course just 120 years old. In the year 1719 he fought under lord Seaforth at the battle of Glen-sheal, and in 1724 he enlisted as a private in the Scots brigade serving in Holland, where he continued seven years, the two last of which were spent in a prison in some town of France, the name of which he does not remember. In 1731, he returned to his farm, and married a second wife, who died a few years after. In 1765, he fell into such low circumstances, that he was forced to procure a subsistence by going about the country, from house to house, reciting *Ossian's poems in Gaelic*.—In 1773, he married his present wife, by whom he had three children, the last of them was born when he was aged 96. About twelve years ago, when still very stout, he was deprived of the use of his limbs by a violent fever,

and ever since has been unable to walk. He is now bedrid, deaf, and blind, but his memory is still very correct. His general amusement is singing and repeating *Ossian's poems in Gaelic*; but he repeats so fast, that it is impossible to write them down; and if interrupted, must again return to the beginning of the poem. He appears to have been a stout-made middle-sized man, and still looks uncommonly well.

There are now living in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, four persons, who form the following degrees of kindred:—Husband, wife, son, step-father, step-mother, father, mother, son-in-law; daughter-in-law, daughter, father-in-law, step-daughter, step-son, mother-in-law.

There are now living in the neighbourhood of Bolton, Lancashire, two men, Abraham Hatsam, aged 94, who can read any chapter in a small bible, with the naked eye, and is in other respects lusty and healthy; and William Lomax, a weaver, by which he at present earns his subsistence, at the lengthened age of 98 years, and sings "*Tally-I-ho the Grinder*," with as much glee as if he were but forty.

There is now living at Louth a widow lady, aged 80, who has within the last three months knitted a carpet to cover a large drawing-room; and what is more surprizing, for a person of her age, she has done the whole without the assistance of spectacles.

30. At the Middlesex sessions, Richard Andrews was arraigned at the bar on an indictment which charged him with having fraudulently obtained the sum of 1000*l.* of the money of William Samuel Davison, by falsely pretending that he

had

had lent the sum of money to lord Besborough to obtain a return of the prosecutor, Davison, as a member of parliament.

Lord Besborough was called; who proved the falsity of all the facts stated by Andrews.

Mr. Gurney addressed the jury in a very elaborate speech; in which he contended that Davison could not have been deceived, and that his testimony was too suspicious to convict upon his uncorroborated evidence.

The jury found the prisoner *Gilty*; but a doubt arising whether a cheque or bank-notes, which he had received in payment, came within the meaning of the words of the act, namely, "*money, goods, or merchandize*," it was agreed, that the fact should be put in the shape of a special verdict, for the decision of a superior court.

DECEMBER.

2. At the Old Bailey, John Almon was charged with forging the will of Abraham Priddy, with a design to defraud the said Priddy and the bank of England.

The prisoner was inspector of lamps for the parish of St. James, Westminster; from which, and another similar situation, he derived an income of about 150*l.* per annum.—Abraham Priddy is a lamp-lighter, living in Marlborough-court, Carnaby-market. The prisoner had lodged for some time at Priddy's house; and by that means, becoming acquainted with his circumstances, formed the plan of fraud with which he was now charged.

Mr. Harris, a clerk in the Prero-

gative-office, Doctors' Commons, said, that on the 11th of June last, the prisoner brought to the office a deed, purporting to be the will of Abraham Priddy, by which the prisoner was made his executor, and residuary legatee. The will stated, that Priddy was possessed of 300*l.* in the 4 per cents. and gave the sum of 50*l.* to his wife, and two other sums of 50*l.* each to two other persons, who were afterwards proved to have no existence. The prisoner had been formerly a clerk in the Prerogative-office, and had engrossed many wills; so that the witness, Mr. Harris, knew his hand-writing, and observed to him at the time, that this will had been written by him; to which the prisoner replied that it was. To this will was affixed the mark of Priddy, who the prisoner said was now dead. Every thing was transacted regularly, and an attested copy of the will was received by the prisoner on the 14th of June.

The wife of Priddy was then called; who said that some time before this happened, the prisoner had asked her, in the course of conversation, what stock her husband had in the bank? she told him with great simplicity that he had 300*l.* four per cents.

Abraham Priddy said, that one day the prisoner took an opportunity of advising him, for some trilling reason or other, not to go into the city to receive his dividends that half year; to which Priddy replied, that it was of no consequence to him (the prisoner) when he went. Upon Priddy's going into the city, however, some time lately, the stock was gone, and found to be transferred to the prisoner, who had given himself out as Priddy's executor.

tor. Witness added, that he could neither read nor write, and had never made a will in his life.

It was also proved, by the testimony of a stock-broker, and of a clerk from the Bank, that the money in the four per cents. had been transferred over to the prisoner, in consequence of his producing the forged will, and who in that transfer subscribed himself executor to the deceased Priddy.

Judge Grose shortly summed up the evidence; adding, that the case seemed so clear, he could not suggest a doubt about the prisoner's guilt. The prisoner's object evidently was, to get hold of the stock by fraudulent means; and he was very properly charged with an intention of defrauding the Bank; since they were bound to have indemnified Priddy for the loss which he sustained by the transfer of the money into the prisoner's hands.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner *Guilty, Death.*—Aged 45.

At the Middlesex sessions;—Dec. 4. Anthony and — Pierce, two brothers, were indicted for a riot at Sadler's Wells, in consequence of which the late dreadful accident happened. Mr. Dibdin, the manager and proprietor, detailed the sad story of the confusion of the house, and the lamentable issue; which appeared, by the evidence of the constables, to have arisen as follows. The two young men indicted (one of whom was a brewer's servant, and the other lately from the country) came into the pit, accompanied by two women. It appeared, that they were intoxicated, and became very quarrelsome. They particularly attacked a young man who sat near them. At length the

constables interfered and took them out by force. The bustle this occasioned, made some suppose it was a battle, and a "Fight" was called out: this, it was apprehended, was mistaken for the cry of "Fire." Immediately several persons threw themselves from the gallery into the pit, and a scene of universal confusion ensued, in which several lives were lost. The prisoners, when informed of what had been the miserable consequence of their conduct, replied, "they did not care; they could not be hanged for it." The jury found them *Guilty.*

5. *At the Old-Bailey,* William Tucker was indicted for feloniously neglecting to appear before the commissioners, to surrender his effects, &c. he having been proclaimed a bankrupt.

Mr. Gurney, on behalf of the prosecution, stated the facts attending the case to the jury. The offence with which the prisoner stood charged, was provided against by an act of parliament, the 5th of the late king, in order to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts. By that act it was made capital felony for a bankrupt to conceal property to the amount of 20*l.* or to attempt to cancel his books. If the letter of the act stopped there, it would not be sufficient to prevent fraud; for a bankrupt might neglect to give his attendance before the commissioners, to make the necessary surrenders, and a concealment of property might be made.—The last clause in the act of parliament provided against this, and made it also a capital felony to make a wilful default in appearing. The learned counsel proceeded to state the facts. The prisoner, he said, was formerly

formerly a serge and woollen manufacturer, who resided at Exeter; and he also carried on business in Cornhill, London, by the firm of Tucker and co. merchants. He was indebted, in the way of trade, to messrs. Rego, Battey, and co. brokers, in London, upwards of 800*l*. which sum was sufficient to entitle them to become petitioning creditors. The prisoner became a good deal embarrassed, in March last; and fearing an arrest from one of his creditors, of the name of Hutchinson, he left his house on the 30th of March, and concealed himself. He took the advice of a friend, and in the middle of the night he left Exeter for London. In confirmation of the prisoner having been greatly embarrassed, the learned counsel would prove in evidence, that a writ had been issued against him for a considerable sum of money; and that, after his becoming a bankrupt, messrs. Rego and co. had petitioned the chancellor for the enlargement of the time for the meeting of creditors. The first meeting of creditors was on the 4th of April in the present year; the second on the 14th of the same month, and again on the 16th of May.—A summons for the prisoner to attend the first meeting was issued, and on the back of that summons his protection from arrest was indorsed. After the second meeting, the prisoner begged for further time to give an account of his effects; and by the petition of the creditors to the chancellor, the time of giving a true account of his property was enlarged from May 16 to June 13, giving the prisoner a further period of 28 days. On the day of the enlargement, June 13th, the prisoner's debts, it appeared,

amounted to the enormous sum of 23,000*l*. The prisoner's returns were unsatisfactory, and he again solicited further time to account for the deficiency. It was the act of the lord chancellor to enlarge the time to the 13th of June; and the commissioners, by their own act, indulged the prisoner until the 4th of July. The commissioners were bound to commit the prisoner, or again enlarge the time: and on the 4th of July he was still unprepared to meet his creditors, and other six weeks were given him to make this satisfactory discovery of his effects. On the 13th of August, the day of the further enlargement, the prisoner had not made the expected progress in his accounts, although he had been permitted to see his books, vouchers, &c. under the eye of a confidential clerk; who, however, proved faithless, and the prisoner got possession of some documents which were not seen again. On the morning of the 13th of August, his last meeting, the prisoner made application to a professional man to know what would be the consequence of non-attendance before the commissioners; when he was informed that it would be a capital felony.

The prisoner, however, left Guildhall before the commissioners arrived, and fled to Greenwich with a female acquaintance, and there he took apartments under the name of Mortimer, and disguised himself by huge whiskers, a black wig, &c. He, however, was apprehended by a warrant from the lord-mayor. Mr. Gurney here observed, that this was the first indictment upon this clause of the act. There would, probably, be a very important point of law to be decided; and the learned

ed counsel wished to learn of the court, whether the default made by the non-attendance of the prisoner was recognized by the statute, as guilty or not guilty, in consequence of the enlargement of time upon the two last meetings having been made by the commissioners.

The judge having enquired how much longer the lord chancellor had made the enlargement;

Mr. Gurney answered, that the chancellor's enlargement was 28 days, and two subsequent enlargements.

Mr. justice Graham proceeded with the trial.

Witnesses were called to prove the case.

Andrew Sellen, grocer, at Honiton, Devon, proved that the prisoner had fled from Exeter, much embarrassed, as he said, to prevent being arrested at the suit of a Mr. Hutchinson. Witness also proved, that the prisoner had, by his persuasion, gone to Honiton from the place of his concealment, to transfer some collateral security at the house of Brookes and co.

E. Butt, clerk to messrs. Rego, Battey, and Pilgrim, brokers, proved that the prisoner was indebted to the firm \$18*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; and the commission of bankruptcy was also proved to have been on the 4th of April.

The gazette was produced; and the days of surrender referred to and proved, as well as the various other documents relative to the meetings, petitions for enlargements, &c. necessary to support the case, and which produced a good deal of argument from counsel.

Messrs. Lawes, Knapp, and Glead, for the prisoner, here started several objections relative to

the forms of serving notices, the general proceedings, &c.; and several points were argued which our limits will not admit of our entering into.

The objections were answered by messrs. Gurney, Alley, and Courtney, and the points in discussion occupied the court for six hours. One of these points proved fatal to the indictment. In the summons sent the prisoner to attend on the day of the chancellor's enlargement, the word "*thousand*" was left out in writing the date, which should have been one thousand eight hundred and seven. The prisoner was *acquitted* on this informality.

6. An idea of the severity of the weather may be formed from the following circumstance, which occurred on Monday se'nnight:—As four drovers, on their return from the south, were passing over Shapfell, three of them were so overpowered by the cold, that they were unable to proceed farther. In this emergency, the fourth took upon his shoulder one of his companions, who appeared more exhausted than the others, and conveyed him to the nearest public-house, at the distance of a mile and half, though the poor man performed the journey without his shoes, having lost them in the snow. Having relieved himself of his burthen, he instantly set out again in search of those he had left behind, whom he found somewhat recovered; they having, during his absence, killed a sheep, which they found on the fell, and prevented the vital spark from being extinguished, by wrapping its warm intestines around their benumbed feet and hands. On reaching the public-house, they observed

observed their friend a lifeless corpse.

A cairngoram topaz, of a most extraordinary size, was lately found by a young man in one of the hills of Braemar, in the upper part of Aberdeenshire. It is a complete hexagon, crystallized, and of a brilliant brandy colour. It weighs 278 ounces, and is considered to be of inestimable value. It is now at the house of a celebrated lapidary in London.

The following curious article appeared in the public papers:—

“*Emperor Alexander.*—We are positively assured, that during the residence of the emperor Alexander and Bonaparte at Tilsit, previous to the signature of the treaty, the former was for three days actually in the state of a prisoner to Bonaparte; and that during that alarming interval he was actually induced to sign a paper, binding himself to agree to any secret articles which the former might think proper to send from Paris, in addition to the terms of the treaty of Tilsit, which have been promulgated, so much to the disgrace of Russia, and the surprise of all Europe. We had cogent reasons for concealing this melancholy fact at the time we heard of it; and indeed, if we had not, we were inclined to hope that the emperor of Russia would reflect on the danger of his situation, if he suffered himself to be drawn too closely into alliance with France, and that he would have been roused to a sense of his own dignity, which he had so fatally committed when he entered into the degrading treaty alluded to.”

Sagacity of a Crow.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Carriston to his

friend at Brechin, of date October 30: “In spring 1789, a boy brought a nestling crow to my house, where he remained until the harvest following, when he disappeared; which made me suppose some accident had befallen him. In June 1790, I observed a crow approaching near the house, and as he did not seem much frightened when I came near him, I suspected it might be my old bird. To be sure of this, I threw a piece of bread at the foot of the tree where he sat, which he immediately picked up and ate. From that day to this time he has paid his visits very regularly, and is known by the name of “*Wattie*,” which is now very familiar to him.—About the month of February, after pairing, he brings his mate along with him, who waits for him at a distance, until he returns with his allowance, which they eat very lovingly together. In breeding-time he comes very often, and at each time fills his pouch below his bill, to carry to his young ones; and when they take wing, he brings them along with him to a little distance from the house, and what he gets he parts among them very carefully. If he finds the door fast when he comes, he first caws aloud, then thumps on the door with his bill; and if he is still unsuccessful in these efforts, he utters a pretty loud sound, much like the barking of a little dog. If he meets me at a distance from the house, he makes up to me; and if coming home, he accompanies me all the way, hopping or by short flights. Once, indeed, he came up to me at the distance of three miles from my house, when, to prevent his being disappointed, I asked a piece of bread

bread for him of an acquaintance. When I have occasion to be from home for some days, he appears to be very happy on my return, which he shews by cawing and jumping about.—Our long acquaintance has had the effect of attaching me much to him, so that it would pain me even to hear of any misfortune happening to him; and, so far as his powers go, I believe there is nothing lost on his part. I have all along mentioned him in the masculine gender, which I think is the case, because I could never discover any difference on the feathers of his breast during the time of incubation.”

Court of Chancery, Dec. 8. Mrs. Garrick v. earl Camden, &c.

This was a bill filed by the widow of the late David Garrick, esq. against the executors of her deceased husband, calling upon them to render an account of the residue of the estate, after the legacies, bequests, &c. were satisfied. It appeared by the will, which made an ample provision for Mrs. Garrick, that by a residuary clause affixed to it, the testator directed, that the residue of his estate and effects, should there be any after the legacies, bequests, &c. were paid, should be “divided between his next of kin, as if he had died intestate.” Now it turns out, that a handsome residue remains; and Mrs. Garrick claims to be entitled to a share of it. Sir Arthur Pigott, messrs. Alexander, Hart, Thomson, and Wetherill, besides six others, representatives of the next of kin, argued before his lordship, that Mrs. Garrick was not entitled to take under that clause; as a wife could not be comprehended under the term “next of kin;” and that in point of fact the testator never intended his widow

should take under the clause alluded to. He meant the residue, if any, to go to his brothers and their children.

Sir S. Romilly, Mr. serjeant Palmer, and others, contended, on the other side, that the words next of kin were hastily used; and that the testator's meaning, as collected from the whole of his will, was, that the residue should be divided among his relations, in the same manner as if he had died intestate, or without a will. In that case his widow, being nearly related, must of course be entitled to her share, and she was justified in calling upon the noble executors to render an account of such residue.

The lord chancellor observed, that every authority he could meet with in the books, confined the next of kin to relations by blood and not by affinity; and therefore Mrs. Garrick could not take under the residuary clause. Independent of that, it was manifest Mr. Garrick never intended his widow should have a moiety of the residue, from the way in which he devised his property. The provision he made for his widow was an annuity of 1500*l.* and two legacies of 5000*l.* and 1000*l.* together with the town and country houses, &c. provided she resided in England; but if she quitted it to live either in Ireland, Scotland, or in a foreign land, then she was only to have 1000*l.* per annum, allowed her out of the estate; and the rest was to devolve to the use of his next of kin, in the way described in the residuary clause of his will, that is, in the same manner as if he had died intestate. Now if he had intended his widow should have shared a moiety of that residue, he would have defeated his own intentions, as

the forfeiture attendant on her residing out of England, would have only swelled that residue, the half of which she would ultimately become possessed of. His lordship concluded by saying, that for the reasons he had stated, he thought Mrs. Garrick had no right to claim under the residuary clause in her deceased husband's will, and the bill must be dismissed.

12. This evening between eight and nine o'clock, the family of a respectable tradesman in Liverpool was thrown into the deepest distress, by the conduct of a servant-maid, entrusted with the care of the children to bed; when she set fire to the bed-curtains, and left the room. The alarm being given by the neighbours, the distressed father rather flew than ran up stairs, and succeeded in snatching one child from the devouring element, but too late to preserve the life of a darling daughter, between two and three years of age, who was so dreadfully burnt, that she expired in a few hours, though surgical aid was immediately had. The situation of the distressed parents may be better imagined than described. This melancholy catastrophe was at first attributed to accident; but, horrid to relate, it has been since discovered, not only from the acknowledgement of the cook, then in Mr. Stoakes's service, but from the circumstance of several articles stolen from Mr. S.'s house being found in her possession, that she deliberately committed this unnatural outrage against humanity, under the faint hope that her robbery of the house would be concealed in the general conflagration which she expected must (and but for the

timely alarm inevitably would) have followed her diabolical attempt.—The woman has since been fully committed for the robbery.

A general bill of all the christenings and burials, from December, 16, 1806, to December 15, 1807, according to the report made to the king's most excellent majesty by the company of parish clerks, of London, &c.

Christened, males 9812, females 9604—In all, 19416.

Buried, males 9296, females 9038—In all, 18334.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5443
Between two and five	2010
Five and ten	737
Ten and twenty	581
Twenty and thirty	1160
Thirty and forty	1833
Forty and fifty	1677
Fifty and sixty	1665
Sixty and seventy	1507
Seventy and eighty	1158
Eighty and ninety	462
Ninety and a hundred	49
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	1

Increased in the burials this year, 396.

18. *Court of Common Pleas, Fenning v. lord Grenville.* This was an action to recover half the value of a whale caught in the South seas by the captain of a vessel belonging to the late lord Camelford. The noble defendant in the action is the administrator of lord Camelford. The action was brought on a supposition that it was customary, in the fishery trade, to allow those who first struck a whale, half the value of it. It appeared, the plaintiff, who was the captain of a South-sea whaler, obtained the first sight of the fish in question, and harpooned it

it

it with a kind of beacon, which discovered the fish if it went away from the ship before he could pursue it. The captain of the defendant's ship, having seen the whale, hoisted out his boats, killed it, and got it on board, conceiving it to be a *loose fish*. It was contended in behalf of the defendant, that the custom on which the plaintiff sought to recover, had been abolished; the jury, however, found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 1000*l*.

19. In the course of this day the following letters were sent by the secretary of state, and the first lord of the admiralty, to the lord mayor:

Foreign office, half past two, P. M. Dec. 19, 1807.

My lord, I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that lord Strangford, his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the court of Lisbon, has just arrived, having left the Portuguese fleet on the 5th instant, between Madeira and the Western Islands, under convoy of a British squadron, with a fair wind, steering for the Brazils.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. CANNING.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Capt. Yeo, of the *Confiance* sloop, also reached town on Saturday, between two and three o'clock, and attended at the admiralty with dispatches from sir Sidney Smith. Shortly after his arrival the following letter was dispatched by lord Mulgrave to the lord mayor.

Admiralty, December 19, 1807.

My lord;—I have great satisfaction in acquainting your lordship, that capt. Yeo, of his majesty's sloop *Confiance*, arrived this afternoon at this office, with dispatches from rear-admiral sir S. Smith, da-

ted December 6th, stating that the prince regent, with the whole of the royal family, consisting of fifteen persons, had embarked for the Brazils, on the 24th ult. with seven sail of the line, five frigates, three armed brigs, and upwards of thirty Brazil merchant vessels.

The Portuguese fleet is attended by his majesty's ships Marlborough, London, Monarch, and Bedford, under the command of captain Moore.

Only one serviceable Portuguese line-of-battle ship, and three hulks, remained in the Tagus. Eight Russian line-of-battle ships remained in the Tagus, only three of which were in condition for sea.

Rear-admiral sir S. Smith has resumed the blockade of the port of Lisbon with five sail of the line, and will probably by this time have been joined by an additional squadron of line-of-battle ships.

I have the honour, &c.

(True Copy.) MULGRAVE.

J. Ansley, Mayor.

21. At night a fire broke out at the house of Mrs. Maccaughey, in White-Hart-lane, Tottenham, which was attended with very afflicting circumstances. Mrs. Maccaughey, with a lady from Ireland, came to town to see one of her sons; and finding him unwell, spent the night in town. A letter was sent by Mrs. M. to her family, to inform them of her intention; but the letter, unhappily, never was delivered, or the fatal accident would probably have been prevented. Some acquaintances who had spent the evening at the house with the servants, had left it before nine, when the younger children were put to bed. In the mean while, the family, consisting of two young ladies and two young gentlemen, sat up

for their mother. One of the servants passing the room where the two young children lay, smelt something burning; and opening the door, the flames burst forth. Several attempts were made, in vain, to save the children, in the course of which the rev. Mr. Roberts nearly lost his life by the stairs catching fire.

In consequence of the coroner's inquest delivering their verdict against Wm. Hawkeswood, as the suspected murderer of his master, Mr. Parker, of Swindon, Staffordshire, he immediately absconded, and was traced to Worcester, whence he proceeded onwards by the Bristol mail. Two sheriff's officers instantly pursued him; and soon gained information of Mr. Townshend, of the Bush-tavern, Bristol, that a young man answering the description they gave, did arrive by the mail-coach; that the first enquiry he made was for a house of rendezvous to enter into the navy; and that he liberally rewarded the man who had taken him there, with three guineas out of ten, which he received for his bounty. Mr. Townshend then accompanied them on board the tender, and pointed out the young man, who acknowledged that his name was Hawkeswood; but said, although he had fled on hearing the verdict of the coroner's jury, that he knew nothing about the poison. He was, however, immediately taken into custody, and conveyed to Stafford gaol, after undergoing a strict examination; in the course of which, he acknowledged giving his master his usual cup of camomile tea, which he was in the habit of drinking every morning, and in which arsenic had been in-

fused; but that he did not put it in.

It appeared, on the examination before the coroner, that Mr. Parker, the moment he tasted the tea, complained that it had a very unpleasant flavour; and he did not, in consequence, drink the whole of it; notwithstanding which, he was soon after taken ill, and began to suspect he was poisoned. A surgeon was immediately sent for, but Mr. Parker died in about an hour after. On examining the cup, the surgeon found the dregs of arsenic at the bottom. Hawkeswood, being closely questioned, prevaricated in his answer, and at length made his escape, and concealed himself in his father's house till the coroner's inquest declared him to be the murderer.

Mr. Newland died worth two hundred thousand pounds in stock, besides 1,000*l.* per annum arising from estates; and has disposed of it in the following manner:

To Mr. Henry Hase, now chief cashier; Mr. Rippon, second cashier; Mr. Atwood, and Mr. Bross 500*l.* each as executors.

To Mrs. C——, housekeeper to the deceased, the interest of 60,000*l.*, 5,000*l.* in cash, the house and furniture at Highbury, and horses, carriages, &c.

To Mr. H. Hase, 250*l.* per annum, arising from the Broad-street annuity (money lent by Mr. Newland to the parish; and when the annuity shall cease, the principal to be paid), and 700*l.* consols.

Mr. Rippon, second cashier, 700 guineas—Mr. Bross, 700 guineas.—Mr. Atwood, 10,000*l.*

To each of the family of the Goldsmids, eight in number, 500*l.* to purchase rings.

To

To the gentlemen belonging to the chief cashier's office, about twenty in number, from 80%. to 100%. each, with about two exceptions.

To the porters at the bank and lodge, from 10%. to 50%. each, and to the domestics of the deceased's household the like sums.

The residue of the property is left among the relatives of the deceased; among them a Chelsea pensioner, who, during the life of Mr. Newland, received 50%. per annum, has been left 100%. a year. A farmer's servant at Hornsey, who did not partake of Mr. Newland's boun-

ty during his life, has been left 300%. per annum.

The second report of the committee on the public expenditure, which was ordered to be printed in August last, and which had for its object an elucidation of the management of the public debt by the bank, is entitled to attention.

The report commences by an investigation of the profit derived by the bank from the management of the public debt. The following statement shews the increase of the debt, and of the charges of management:

	Debt Unredeemed.	Charges of Management.
5th Jan. 1786.....	£.224,102,424.....	£.100,846
—————1797.....	272,892,444.....	115,543
—————1800.....	376,185,101.....	170,053
—————1807.....	550,441,314.....	265,818

To the last sum for management is to be added on account of the Austrian loan	£.5,687
Allowance towards the expences of the house.....	4,000
Original allowance on 4,000,000%. purchased from the South-sea company,.....	1,898
The balances of public money in the hands of the bank form the next head of consideration; these are stated as follows: custom, excise, and stamps, average balance kept at the bank, during three months, ending 5th January, 1807, ..	457,000
Post-office, ditto,.....	25,500
Sundry other accounts, under the heads of pay-master-general of the forces, treasurer of the navy, &c.....	1,531,974
Average amount of unclaimed dividends, during the year 1806, deducting 376,739%. lent to government on that account without interest	964,415
Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt.....	1,488,073
Exchequer money, accumulating for the payment of dividends, average amount.....	6,167,928
	£.10,629,890

To this is to be added, the sum remaining on account of the commissioners under the convention with the United States of America,..... 475,029

Total £.11,104,919

The committee then shew, that the actual balances in the bank, at four different periods of the quar-

ter, ending 5th Jan. 1807, exceeded the average amount stated.

They calculated the annual interest

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terest upon these balances, at between 5 and 600,000*l.* being at the rate of 5*l.* per. cent. which they consider to be not far from the amount of the profits arising from this source.

The following is stated as the amount of bank notes (exclusive of 1*l.* and 2*l.* notes) in circulation at different periods :

7th Feb. 1795.....	£ 12,870,500
6th Feb. 1796.....	11,215,000
1st Feb. 1806.....	12,856,770
1st Feb. 1807.....	12,333,430

The report concludes by enumerating the advantages which the public derive from the bank, and bearing testimony to the favourable disposition so often manifested on the part of the bank towards the public service.

Sheriff's Court, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
Lord Elgin v. Fergusson. Crim. con.
 —The inquisition of damages in the action brought against the defendant for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, came on to be assessed this day, before Mr. Burchell, the under-sheriff, and a special jury.

Mr. Garrow, as leading counsel for the plaintiff, stated to the jury the circumstances of the case :—His lordship intermarried with his lady in Scotland in the year 1799, and soon afterwards was appointed to an embassy to Constantinople, where his lordship resided until the year 1803. At that time he was on his return to Europe; and passing through France, was, in common with other Englishmen, arrested by the order of government. The defendant, Mr. Fergusson, was also at that time in France, and was one of the persons detained by the French government. Similarity of fortunes united the

persons thus circumstanced in a greater degree of intimacy. Lord Elgin and the defendant became very intimate. He was received as the most welcome visitant at his lordship's house; but, unfortunately, he availed himself of that intimacy to injure his unsuspecting friend in the tenderest part. Mr. Fergusson obtained his liberation from France much earlier than lord Elgin. Her ladyship continued with him until the year 1805; when she came to England, to endeavour to procure his lordship's liberation, in which Mr. Fergusson appeared to lend his most cordial assistance; and, in fact, many of the letters written to lord Elgin upon that subject, were written from them both. At length the French government agreed to accept general Boyer in exchange for lord Elgin; and his lordship returned to England in April, 1806. He should shew by her ladyship's letters, that her passion for her husband continued long after she had left him in France; but while she had been in England alone, there was much reason to believe that her affections from her husband had been totally alienated. Her ladyship had lain-in of a child in Paris, which had died, and was embalmed and sent to England to be buried. She had lain-in of another after her return to Baker-street; and when his lordship arrived in England he was surprized at a letter from her, requesting that she might not be put in the same situation again. As he knew that she had suffered more than usual in these child-bearings, he thought it might arise from a recollection of those sufferings, and that in a short time the memory of them would die away, and that he

he then should be restored to his conjugal rights. They went to the North together, and resided at the house of Mr. Nesbitt, the lady's father, and here he was astonished to find that his wife more peremptorily insisted on separate beds. While he was thus agitated to discover from what cause this conduct of his wife could arise, a letter by chance fell into his hands, directed in a coarse hand for "*Me Laidi Elgin.*" On opening the envelope, he was astonished to find a letter from the defendant, couched in such passionate language, as left no room to doubt of the dishonour which had been imposed upon him. This at once solved the mystery of his wife's conduct, and led to the discovery of a correspondence, which he found was carried on under covers to two female servants. Those letters he held in his hand; and from such parts as he would read, the jury would see what infinite pains had been taken to seduce the affection of that lady from her husband. Mr. Garrow here read extracts from the letters of the defendant, which were couched in the most impassioned language. He then read her ladyship's letters to her husband while he remained in France after her return to England, which were replete with affectionate expressions of feeling for the situation of her husband. Having concluded, he called upon the jury to give the plaintiff the most ample damages for the injury he had sustained from the defendant.

William Hamilton and John Moreir, two gentlemen attached to the embassy, and who accompanied Lord Elgin to Constantinople, spoke of the affectionate terms in which the plaintiff and his wife appeared to live together.

Mr. R. Stirling stated, that he was one of the English arrested in Paris in May, 1803; at that time he visited Lord Elgin, and Mr. Fergusson was one of the party. Lord and lady Elgin appeared to live upon the best terms.

Captain Donnellan, of the *Narcissus*, carried Lord and lady Elgin from Athens, in a tour round the Greek Islands in 1803, and they appeared very happy together.

General Murray and Mr. Charles Duff gave the same testimony.

This evidence, with the letter which had been read by Mr. Garrow, and which the defendant's counsel admitted had been truly read, formed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Topping, for the defendant, addressed the jury in an able speech, in mitigation of damages. He contended, that there was no proof of the aggravated circumstances stated by Mr. Garrow, and that it did not appear that there was any violation of hospitality.—With respect to the letters, they were a most ridiculous medley of love and madness, or love run mad, and would disgrace the worst novel of the last century. He acknowledged the high character of Lord Elgin, and only entreated the jury not to act from feelings of anger; but that they would measure out their damages with calmness and justice.—*Verdict—Damages ten thousand pounds!*

23. As the Salisbury coach was coming to town last night, the fog was so thick, the coachman could not see his way; and at the entrance of the little town of Bedford, near Hounslow, the horses went off the road into the pond called the King's Water, dragging the coach along with them. A very fine young man, about 25 years of age,

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of the name of Lockhart Wainright, was killed on the spot. He was dressed in the uniform of the 9th light dragoons. The water is about two feet deep, with a soft bottom of mud, about two feet more. Whether he was suffocated in the mud, or killed by a blow, cannot be ascertained. When dragged out of the water, he appeared to have received a very violent contusion on his forehead. The body was conveyed to the Duke's Head public-house, in Bedfont. In the inside of the coach were four females, the wife of the deceased (formerly miss Pearce), her maid, a Swiss governess in the family of the marquis of Abercorn, and another lady. They all narrowly escaped drowning. Nothing but the speedy assistance from Bedfont could have saved them. Above 100 persons were assembled in a few moments, most of them soldiers from Bedfont. The soldiers leaped into the water, and extricated the ladies from their perilous situation; the body of the coach lying on its side, with one of the horses drowned, and the rest kicking and plunging violently. The inside passengers were bruised, but not dangerously. Mr. Wainright owed his death to his humanity. The night being very severe, he had given his place inside to his maid, and mounted the box beside the coachman, with whom he was conversing at the time of the accident.

A fatal accident happened a short time ago near the village of Hopton Wafers, in Shropshire. It appears, that a waggoner was to rise early on the following morning to accompany his master's team to Ludlow, to fetch grain; on the night preceding, he dreamt

that the waggon would be overturned, and crush him to death ere he returned. Upon mentioning this extraordinary dream to his wife, she advised him not to go, but to plead the excuse of illness to his master; but unwilling to do this, and being firmly persuaded that the dreadful catastrophe would happen the next time he went with the team, he set out; on his return, being fatigued with his journey (instead of taking every precaution to prevent the accident he so much dreaded), he unthinkingly got upon the shafts and fell asleep; he had not been thus situated long, when the horses, being left to their own guidance, and the ground entirely covered with snow, the animals mistook their way, and went several yards out of the road; by which means the waggon was thrown on one side, and fell on the unfortunate sufferer, who was taken up a corpse. He was a most valuable servant, and had lived upwards of twenty years in his last place. It is melancholy to relate, that he has left a very large family to bewail his loss; all of whom he took leave of ere he set out on his journey, in the full persuasion that he should never see them more.

26. An inquisition was taken at Little Hatch, on the Acton road, on the body of H. R. Vanduke, esq. who met his death on Christmas evening, by falling over a banister to the depth of about thirty feet. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased, who was recently a merchant residing in Broad-street, and who lately took up his residence in the neighbourhood of Putney, went to the house of his sister at the place above named, with

with his son and daughter; and on being about to retire at nine o'clock, the deceased made a trip in some baize at the door of the drawing-room, by which he fell over the bannister, and did not alight until he fell on the stones in the hall of the kitchen. His head was fractured, besides being shockingly bruised; but he appeared lost to pain, and died in a very short time.—Verdict, *Accidental Death*.

A gentleman of respectability, of the name of Alcott, who resided at the house of Mrs. M'Coulley, in Oxford-street, put a period to his existence, by nearly severing his head from his body with a razor.—The deceased was an officer in a regiment of the line; and it is supposed that he committed suicide in a fit of despondency, occasioned by a disappointment in his affections for a female, who had received his visits for the last twelve months, and who was married on Sunday last to a rival.

A Mr. Woodley, near Cork in Ireland, has advertised a mansion and demesne not far from that city, to let on lease for the term of *nine thousand nine hundred years*.

Court of King's Bench—illegitimate child.—The King v. Henry Luff.—The defendant was the reputed father of a bastard child, of the body of one Mary Taylor, the wife of one Henry Taylor, who was absent from his wife, and had not access to her at the supposed period of the procreation, but who returned just previous to the birth of the child. Two justices made an order of bastardy against Luff, and upon appeal to the sessions the same was confirmed. It was now moved to quash the order of justices, and the or-

der of sessions, upon the following grounds.—1st, That it appeared by the order, that Mary Taylor had been examined to prove the *non-access* of her husband, which by law she could not be admitted to do.—2dly, That the statutes 6 Geo. II. c. 31. and 18 Elizabeth, which give the justices power to make an order of affiliation, do not apply, except as to cases where the bastard is born of a single woman; and lastly, that it appeared by the order, in terms, that the husband had access to his wife during a part of the period of her pregnancy, and therefore by the law of England the child was not a bastard, but the legitimate issue of the husband.

The material words of the order, upon which the questions occurred, were—"Whereas it appears to us, as well upon the oath of Mary Taylor as otherwise, that the said H. Taylor had not access to her from the 9th of April, 1804, till the 9th day of June, 1806," the child being born upon the 13th day of July, 1806, being about a fortnight after the return of H. Taylor to cohabit with his wife.

The case was argued by Mr. Stokes, for the respondents, and Mr. Wilson, Mr. Alderson, and Mr. King, for the appellants, and the following cases were cited—*Rex v. Alberton*, 1 Lord Raym. 395; 2. Salk. 483; *Rex v. St. Bride's*; 1. Str. 51; *Pendrel v. Pendrel*, 2. Ser. 925; 2. Bott. 447, *Rex v. Bedall*, 2. Str. 1073; *Thomson v. Saul*, 4. Term Rep. 356; *Rex v. Reading*, Ca. Temp. Hard. 79.

Lord Ellenborough, chief justice.—Three objections have been taken to this order—First, that the wife is supposed to have been examined generally upon oath as to the

the fact of the non-access of her husband, and that the conviction is founded upon the evidence of the wife alone. Whereas it is laid down, that an order of this kind cannot be made on the evidence of the wife alone, but there must be other evidence of the non-access. The next objection is, as to the statute of the 6 Geo. II. cap. 31. and the 18 of Eliz. The order is founded upon one of those statutes, and it is now made a question, whether this case comes within them; and next, that this is a legitimate child born within lawful wedlock, inasmuch as it appears that the father returned within a fortnight before the birth of the child, and it must, by law, be taken to be his child. As to the first objection, does it appear to be founded on the evidence of the wife only? The evidence of other persons than the wife is required upon principles of general policy. For it would be highly inconvenient, that a wife should be examined at all in any matter likely to produce disputes between man and wife. However, there is an exception as to this rule, that she may be examined of necessity as to those facts which she only can speak to. But as she can only be examined in matters of necessity, now it is necessary to shew by the evidence of the wife, whether any person had that sort of illicit intercourse which laid a foundation for the birth of this child. To that extent she might be admitted as a competent evidence to prove the illicit intercourse with the adulterer. Perhaps, also, she was competent to prove that no other person than the adulterer, on whom the charge of maintenance of the child is to

fall, had any intercourse with her; for these facts are peculiarly and solely within her knowledge. To the extent of the adulterous intercourse it is clear she must be examined. Does it, then, appear, that she was examined beyond that? The order is, it appears, "as well upon the oath of the said Mary Taylor as otherwise." The words are not "as well upon the examination of Mary Taylor upon oath as otherwise;" for then it would be open to the objection which has been made, and there would arise an inference that the other evidence was not upon oath, whereas here the inference is, that both kinds of evidence were upon oath. The order does not distinguish to what parts of the case Mary Taylor spoke: but it appears that other evidence was given; for the words, "or otherwise," must mean other proof, as in the case of the king v. Bedall. And if we find the wife to have been examined with others, we will intend that she was not examined as to the proof of access, which cannot legally be proved by her; but that she spoke to such facts as she might well prove, and that the want of access was proved by other competent testimony. Here, it is to be observed, that the words, "or otherwise," do not occur accidentally, and in one place only in the order, but are repeated.—There is, therefore, no foundation for the first objection. As to the second objection, it in effect resolves itself into the third. For when it is made a question, whether the statutes apply to any cases but where the children are not born in lawful matrimony, it resolves itself for the purpose into the question, whether the

the child is born in lawful matrimony for the purpose of these acts, and whether a child born in adultery is a child which these acts had in contemplation as much as bastards under other circumstances? and this we think is the true construction of these acts.

Then the question is, whether the return of the husband within any limited time before the period of gestation is expired, does or does not cast upon him the character of father of that child incontrovertibly, according to the law of this country? This is an important question; and as there has been something said about the novelty of some of the doctrines to be advanced, one would be extremely sorry, not to find oneself warranted by ancient authorities. Now in Roll's Abridgement, 358, where the most ancient authorities from the Year-books are cited, it is stated in the text that, "by the law of the land, no man born after espousals can be a bastard, unless for *special* matter." This exception is engrafted upon the rule, and the first special matter is exactly what in fact occurs here, where there is a natural impossibility that the husband should be the father of the issue. As where there is a natural impossibility from his being under the age which renders procreation possible, as where he is eight or nine years old. And there is a case in the Year-books, where the husband was only under fourteen years of age. But that is not the only instance: There is the case of Foxcroft, 10 Edw. I. where the first husband was ill a month before his death, and had no access to his wife, and afterwards the child being born within forty weeks and eleven days, it

was held to be a bastard. When, therefore, there arises a natural impossibility, from the circumstances of his bad health, a bodily impossibility, during the period of matrimony, which rendered access impossible, it has been held that the issue was illegitimate. Now there is no doubt thrown upon this case, either in the original text of Coke and Littleton, 123, or in the notes where that subject is very ably treated by the gentleman to whom the public is indebted for the last edition of that work. In addition to the improbability arising from bodily infirmity it is further stated, "and because it is found that the said H. was born eleven days after 40 weeks, which is the time usual for women; and from this, that the said R. had not access to the said Beatrice for one month before his death, it is presumed that the said H. is a bastard." The record then goes on to find for the plaintiff. It therefore appears to be considered as material to go into evidence, to shew the natural impossibility of his being the son of the husband; and in confirmation of this there is a *nota bene*, that the husband languished of a fever a long time before his death; so that not only the length of time, but a further bodily impediment, was considered to be material. A child being born in marriage is not sufficient to render him legitimate, where any material impossibility occurs from which the presumption of legitimacy may be repelled. Britton says, taking no notice of the presumption that marriage proves legitimacy, "And this presumption shall always hold until the contrary is proved; as, for instance, where the husband is proved not to have consorted

ted (*concubuisse*) for a given time with his wife, to have been incapacitated by infirmity or other cause, or that he was in such ill health that he could not be the father, *ut generare non possit.*"

In another passage, he seems to consider certain cases of improbability. I think, therefore, upon these authorities, that if a foundation is laid that there is a *natural* impossibility arising from age, or from infirmity of health, or arising likewise from non-access, that the husband should be parent of the child, then the illegitimacy of a child born after espousals may be proved. If, then, any circumstances can be resorted to for proof of impossibility, we may certainly refer to such a natural cause as will not embark into it any question of nice probability, but which involves an absolute impossibility of the husband being the father. It is so in the present case. It may be said, that we may be driven to nice proof of physical improbability. But that never need be so; because the pre-

sumption that the husband is the father, will be infinitely strong, unless there is an evident and clear impossibility that he is not. I therefore contend, that in addition to the cases put of impuberty and infirmity, which last is rather an improbability than otherwise, we may repel the presumption of legitimacy by evidence of *non-access* during the greater part of the actual period of gestation.—As to the case of the queen r. Murray, lord Hardwicke repudiates the doctrine that the *non-access* must continue during the whole period, and gives no countenance to it. Without, therefore, disturbing any of the rules of evidence upon this most important subject, and without weakening any of the bonds of marriage, we think that the presumption that all children born in marriage are legitimate, may be shewn to be contrary to fact. I do not mean in cases of marriage arising after a gestation commenced, but as to children born after *non-access*.—The order affirmed.

EPITAPH

On a MONUMENT lately erected in HORSLEY-DOWN CHURCH, in CUMBERLAND.

" Herelie the bodies

Of Thomas Bond and Mary his wife.

She was temperate, chaste, and charitable;

BUT

She was proud, peevish, and passionate.

She was an affectionate wife, and a tender mother;

BUT

Her husband and child, whom she loved,

Seldom saw her countenance without a disgusting frown,

Whilst she received visitors, whom she despised, with an endearing smile.

Her behaviour was discreet towards strangers;

BUT

Imprudent in her family.

Abroad, her conduct was influenced by good breeding;

BUT

BUT

At home, by ill-temper.

She was a professed enemy to flattery,
And was seldom known to praise or commend;

BUT

The talents in which she principally excelled,
Were difference of opinion, and discovering flaws and imperfections.

She was an admirable economist,

And, without prodigality,

Dispensed plenty to every person in her family ;

BUT

Would sacrifice their eyes to a farthing candle.

She sometimes made her husband happy with her good qualities;

BUT

Much more frequently miserable—with her many failings :

Insomuch that in thirty years cohabitation he often lamented

That, maugre all her virtues,

He had not, in the whole, enjoyed two years of matrimonial comfort.

AT LENGTH

Finding that she had lost the affections of her husband,

As well as the regard of her neighbours,

Family disputes having been divulged by servants,

She died of vexation, July 20, 1768,

Aged 48 years.

Her worn-out husband survived her four months and two days,

And departed this life Nov. 28, 1768,

In the 54th year of his age.

WILLIAM BOND, brother to the deceased, erected this stone,

As a *weekly monitor* to the surviving wives of this parish,

That they may avoid the infamy

Of having their memories handed to posterity

With a *patch-work* character."

BIRTHS in the Year 1807.

Jan. 1. The lady of John Paine
Tudway, esq. a daughter.

3. The right hon. viscountess An-
son, a daughter.

15. Viscountess Templetown, a son.

16. The lady of Charles Wat-
kin Williams Wynne, esq. M. P.
a daughter.

The right hon. marchioness Corn-
wallis, a daughter.

24. The countess of Enniskillen,
a son and heir.

25. Mrs. W. B. Ellis, of Pick-
worth, two sons and a daughter.

29. The right hon. lady Grey, a
son.

Feb. 2. Her grace the duchess of
Montrose, a son.

3. The lady of the hon. sir Ar-
thur Wellesley, a son and heir.

8. The lady of sir John Trol-
lope, a daughter.

10. Her grace the duchess of
Bedford, a son.

13. The

13. The right hon. the countess of Moira, a son.

March 8. Lady Graves, a daughter.

10. The right hon. lady Amherst, a son.

The right hon. viscountess Banttry, a son.

Viscountess Fitzharris, a son.

April 3. The right hon. viscountess Andover, a daughter.

Countess Conyngham, a son.

Lady Dunboyne, a son.

27. Lady Gertrude Sloane, a son.

30. The right hon. countess Berkeley, a daughter.

May 2. Lady Stanley, a daughter.

5. Lady Ann Ashley Cooper, a son.

7. Lady Jane Buchanan, a son.

10. Lady Catharine Forester, a son.

17. The lady of the right hon. Spencer Perceval, a son.

21. Her grace the duchess of Castries, a son

26. The right hon. lady Kenyon, a daughter.

The lady of sir George Barlow, a son.

28. Mrs. D. Cameron, two daughters and a son.

June 16. Right hon. countess Banbury, a daughter.

21. The queen of Sweden a princess.

Countess Barde, a son.

26. Her grace the duchess of Rutland, a son and heir.

July 4. The hon. Mrs. Ramsay, a daughter.

8. The right hon. countess of Northesk, a son.

12. Right hon. lady Milton, a daughter.

18. The right hon. the countess Mansfield, a daughter.

Right hon. viscountess Marsham, a daughter.

30. Viscountess Ashbrooke, a daughter.

Aug. 5. Right hon. lady Le Despenser, a son.

9. Right hon. viscountess Arbuthnot, a daughter.

The lady of Francis Freeling, esq. a son.

11. Lady C. Lamb, a son.

22. Lady Caroline Wrottesley, a son.

Lady Grantham, a son and heir.

Sept. 3. The lady of sir Walter Brisco, a son.

Lady Mary Hay, a daughter.

11. The right hon. viscountess Stuart, a son and heir.

Lady Charlotte Hope, a son.

The right hon. countess of Shannon, a daughter.

23. The lady of sir S. R. Glynne, a son.

25. Lady Ancram, a daughter.

Oct. 4. Hon. Mrs. Buchanan, a daughter.

16. Lady Charlotte Drummond, a son

20. The countess of Dalhousie, a son.

24. Lady Foley, a daughter.

29. Lady Frances Bentinck, a son.

Nov. 4. The lady of sir Christopher Baynes, a son.

6. Lady Caroline Douglas, a daughter.

8. Marchioness of Waterford, a daughter.

16. Lady C. Duncombe, a daughter.

19. Right hon. viscountess Hereford, a son and heir.

25. The lady of sir William Fraser, a daughter; her sixteenth child.

Dec. 1. The lady of sir Wm. Call, bart. a daughter.

5. The lady of sir George Nugent, a son.

9. The

9. The lady of sir James Duff, a daughter.

13. The lady of sir T. S. M. Stanley, a daughter.

23. The right hon. countess of Galloway, a son.

27. The lady of William Henry Hoare, esq. a son.

30. The lady of Rowland Bardon, esq. a daughter.

The lady of sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. a son.

30. S. T. Galton, esq. to miss Darwin.

April 4. William Phillimore, esq. to miss Thornton.

13. Major Fraser, to miss Roland.

17. The hon. G. Ponsonby, to miss Gledstones.

23. R. Stephenson, esq. to miss Stephenson.

27. Hon. George Wynn, to miss E. M. Majendie.

29. E. D. Temple, esq. to miss Honeywood.

May 1. Robert Heathcote, esq. to miss Searle.

5. The hon. colonel Crewe, to miss Hungerford.

8. Robert Fraser, esq. to lady Ann Maitland.

10. The right hon. viscount Chartley, to miss Gardiner.

19. Rev. J. Bayland, to miss Clarke.

22. D. R. Remington, esq. to miss Copland.

23. Robert Townley, esq. to miss Newing.

June 1. The right rev. lord Robert Tottenham, bishop of Killaloe, to the hon. Alicia Maude.

4. Richard Chambers, esq. to miss Harriet Newman.

9. Col. Aylmer, to miss Harrison.

11 John Thornton, esq. to miss Eliza Parry.

17. Rev. Alexander Cotton, to miss Houblon.

28. Henry Drummond, esq. to lady Henrietta Hay.

July 1. Rev. Herbert Marsh, to miss M. E. C. Lecarriere.

8. Hon. F. G. Upton, to miss Howard.

13. Hon. L. M. Burnel, to miss Daniell

16. Hon.

MARRIAGES *in the Year 1807.*

Jan. 1. Robert Paley, M. D. of Halifax, to miss Paley.

8. Marmaduke Constable, esq. to miss Octavia Hale.

13. John Lees, esq. to the countess Anversley.

20. The hon. col. Ponsonby, to the hon. miss Fitzroy.

Henry Hallam, esq. to miss Elton.

24. G. L. Hollinsworth, esq. to miss Stokes.

Feb. 3. Robert Inglis, esq. to miss Biscoe.

5. Sir Daniel Le Fleming, bart. to miss Le Fleming.

10. W. H. Hoare, esq. to miss Noel.

The hon. and rev. John Taylor, to miss St. Leger.

17. The right hon. lord Bagot, to lady Louisa Legge.

18. T. Paget, esq. to miss Pares.

March 9. E. B. Lusada, esq. to miss Goldsmid.

Hon. Henry Augustus Dillon, to miss Brown.

10. Charles Combe, esq. to miss P. Georges.

17. Capt. Stuart, to miss Anson.

18. Philip Gibbs, esq. to miss Koipe.

16. Hon. D. G. Hallyburton, to miss Leslie.

His grace the duke of Newcastle, to miss Munday.

William Cavendish, esq. to the hon. miss O'Callagan.

19. Sir David Dundas, K. B. to miss Delancy.

A. H. Holdsworth, esq. M. P. to miss C. H. Eastabrooke.

At New Providence, major Darling, to miss Cameron.

22. E. Webb, esq. to miss Guise.

29. Rev. Robert Cox, to miss Leycester.

Aug. 11. Hon. J. W. Grimstone, to lady C. Jenkinson.

17. Lieut. col. Leigh, to the hon. miss Byron.

G. French, esq. to miss I. Currie.

Sir J. W. S. Gardiner, bart. to miss Moseley.

25. Major-gen. Murray, to hon. miss Phipps.

I. Greenhill, esq. to miss Bovet.

Lord Grantown, to miss Macnamara.

26. George Moore, esq. to miss Louisa Brown.

H. Broughton, esq. to the hon. miss Pigot.

Earl of Abingdon, to miss Emily Gage.

27. Wm. Tooke, esq. to miss Amelia Sheen.

29. Viscount Pollington, to lady Ann Yorke.

Sir James Innes Ker, bart. to miss H. Charlewood.

Sept. 15. Wm. Domville, esq. to miss Maria Solly.

24. Capt. Betteaworth, R. N. to lady Hannah Grey.

G. Fleming, esq. to lady Leigh.

26. Captain Stuart, R. N. to miss Sullivan.

Oct. 2. P. Duigenan, esq. LL. D. to Mrs. Heptenstall.

8. Rev. G. Holmes, to miss C. I. Williams.

12. Hon. James Wantesford Butler, to Grace Louisa, daughter of the right hon. John Staples.

15. Sir John Lewis, bart. to miss Kirkpatrick.

Hon. and rev. Frederick Powis, to miss Gould.

The right hon. lord Ranccliffe, to lady Elizabeth Mary Forbes.

17. Major-gen. Gordon Drummond, to miss M. Russel.

Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, bart. to miss Eccleston.

19. Robert Shaw, esq. to Alice, the fifth daughter of Jonathan Eade, esq.

20. Hon. Peter Robert Burrell, to the hon. miss Drummond.

Thomas William Satton, esq. to miss E. Gray.

24. William Holmes, esq. to lady Strange.

Captain H. Soams, to Mrs. Leich.

28. Thomas Crawley Boovey, esq. to miss A. Page.

Thomas Bruce, esq. to miss Clementina Dundas.

30. Lord Monson, to lady Sarah Saville.

Nov. 12. John Harrison, esq. to Lucy Henrietta, second daughter of sir Charles Price, bart.

14. John Brent, jun. esq. to Susannah, third daughter of the rev. Sampson Kingsford, of Sturrey.

25. Edward Sampson, esq. to Joanna, youngest daughter of the late George Daubenny.

The earl of Selkirk, to miss Wedderburn.

26. George Moore, esq. to miss Browne.

Dec. 1.

Dec. 1. George Halimand, esq. to miss Princess.

2. Major Burrows, to miss Seward.

5. Colonel Coghlan, to miss Broughton.

12. F. Adams, esq. of Clifton, to miss M. S. Manly.

The earl of Craven, to miss Louisa Brunton.

13. E. Jessy, esq. to miss Matilda Morris.

14. Charles March Phillips, esq. to miss H. Ducarel.

17. Rev. George Shepherd, to miss Wetheral, daughter of the dean of Hereford.

Major Stuart to miss Maria Smith.

Captain I. Grant, to miss H. P. Nixon, daughter of the late major-general Nixon.

1. H. Harriot, esq. major of the Pembrokehire militia, to miss F. Jordan of Haverfordwest.

John Eld, esq. to the hon. miss Smythe.

T. Bonar, jun. esq. to lady Gascoigne.

Lieutenant-colonel Lachlan Macguire, to miss E. H. Campbell.

J. Webber Smith, esq. to miss Simeon.

19. I. Spalding, esq. to miss Mary Ann Eden.

22. Major Currey, to miss Anna Maria Tappenden.

28. Sir John Pringle Dalrymple, bart. to miss Mary Rushworth.

Captain Atty, to miss Harriet Whichcote.

Charles Frederick Raitt, esq. to miss Louisa Cricketts.

31. Rev. T. G. Clare, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the rev. A. Daniell, of Lifford, Ireland.

Lieut. col. Mc. Lereth, to miss Steele, of Bury, Suffolk.

PROMOTIONS in the Year 1807.

Jan. 2. The rev. H. Bishop, M. A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Ardleigh in Essex, vacated by the resignation of the rev. Dr. Kelly.

The rev. John Edgar, M. A. formerly of Jesus College, and one of the domestic chaplains to the prince of Wales, to the rectory of Spexall in Suffolk.

The rev. N. Simons, M. A. chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury, to the rectory of St. Margaret's church, in that city, vacated by the resignation of the rev. H. W. Champneys.

9. The rev. John Wooll, master of the school at Midhurst in Sussex, and fellow of New-College, Oxford, to the mastership of Rugby school.

The rev. J. Davis, chaplain to the government chapel at Portsmouth, to the living of King's Langley, in Hertfordshire.

The rev. J. Parker, M. A. to the prebend of Riccall in the cathedral of York, vacant by the death of the rev. John Preston.

The rev. W. Alleyne Barker, of Swanington, Norfolk, examining-chaplain to the late bishop of St. David's, to the mastership of Woodbridge grammar-school.

10. Gen. Hugh duke of Northumberland, K. G. to be colonel of the royal regiment of horse guards, *vice* field-marshal the duke of Richmond, deceased.

13. The rev. Charles Moss, D. D. to be bishop of Oxford, *vice* John late bp. translated to the see of Bangor.

14. Alexander Straton, esq. to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Stockholm.

M m

W m.

Wm. Wellesley Pole, esq. to be secretary of embassy at the sublime Ottoman Porte.

17. Charles duke of Norfolk, E.M. to be lord lieut. of the county of Sussex.

23. Rev. R. Dods, M. A. to the rectory of Fleet, in Lincolnshire, on the presentation of his father, vacated by the death of the rev. James Ashley.

Rev. T. E. Rogers, of Trinity, to the rectory of Lackford, in Suffolk, on the presentation of sir C. Kent, bart.

30. Rev. F. Creswell, B. D. senior fellow and tutor of Clare Hall, to the rectory of Waldingfield Magna, Suffolk, vacated by the death of the rev. T. Boyce.

Rev. John Brooke, M. A. fellow and tutor of Jesus College, to the vicarage of Whittlesford.

Rev. G. Gordon, B. D. precentor of Exeter, and formerly of St. John's, to the vicarage of Horbling, in Lincolnshire.

The rev. Thomas Milnes, late a fellow-commoner of Christ's College, has been instituted to the valuable living of Agnes Burton, with Harpham annexed, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, on the presentation of his father, the rev. Dr. Milnes, of Newark, and vacated by the death of the rev. Dr. Dade.

Feb. 4. Rev. H. K. Bonney, M. A. of Christ's, has been collated by the lord bishop of Lincoln to the prebendal stall of Nassington in that cathedral, vacated by the death of the rev. J. Lodington.

14. Rev. Charles Henry Hall, D. D. to be regius professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and canon of Christ Church in the said university, properly belonging

to the regius professor of the said university, both vice Dr. John Randolph, bishop of Bangor, resigned.

Rev. William Douglas, M. A. appointed prebendary of St. Peter, Westminster, vice rev. Thomas Hughes, resigned.

18. Rev. F. J. H. Wollaston, B. D. Jacksonian professor, and formerly mathematical lecturer of Sidney College, Cambridge, to be master of that college, in the room of the late Dr. Elliston.

March 14. Sir Edmund Stanley, to be recorder of his majesty's court of judicature in Prince of Wales's Island, in the East-Indies.

Right hon. Thomas, earl of Elgin and Kincardine, to be his majesty's lieutenant and sheriff-principal of Fifeshire.

14. Francis Kienitz, esq. to be his majesty's consul in the duchy of Courland.

21. John Paterson, esq. to be treasurer to the governors of the bounty of queen Anne.

25. John earl of Westmorland, K. G. to be keeper of the privy seal.

Right hon. Robert Banks lord Hawkesbury, the right hon. Robert Stewart (commonly called viscount Castlereagh), and the right hon. George Canning, to be his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

26. John Jefferies earl Camden, K. G. to be lord president of the privy council.

Right hon. Spencer Perceval, chancellor and under-treasurer of his majesty's exchequer, and the right hon. Robert Dundas, sworn of the privy council.

Henry earl Bathurst, to be president of the committee of privy council

cil appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and to foreign plantations.

28. Archibald Colquhoun, esq. advocate, appointed his majesty's advocate in Scotland.

George earl of Galloway, to be lieutenant and sheriff-principal of the shire of Wigtown; and Thomas earl of Selkirk, of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in Scotland.

30. Right hon. George Rose, in the absence of earl Bathurst, to be president of the committee of privy council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations.

31. His grace William Henry duke of Portland, K. G. the right hon. Spencer Perceval, William Henry Cavendish Scot Bentinck, esq. (commonly called marquis of Tichfield), the hon. William Eliot, and William Sturges Bourne, esq. to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's exchequer.

Right hon. Spencer Perceval, to be chancellor and under treasurer of his majesty's exchequer.

Lieut.-gen. John earl of Chatham, K. G. appointed master-general of his majesty's ordnance of the united kingdom.

The hon. William Wellesley Pole to be clerk, Mark Singleton, esq. storekeeper, and the hon. Cropley Ashley to be clerk of the deliveries of the ordnance of the united kingdom.

Right hon. lieut.-gen. sir James Pulteney, bart. appointed his majesty's secretary at war.

31. William Smyth, esq. of Peter-house College, Cambridge, appointed professor of modern

history in that university, vice Symonds, deceased.

April 1. Right hon. John lord Eldon, sworn lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

His grace Charles duke of Richmond, sworn of the privy council, and declared lieutenant-general and general-governor of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland.

3 Joseph Hunt, esq. to be treasurer of the ordnance.

Rt. hon. William viscount Lother, created earl of Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland.

His grace James duke of Montrose, K. T. to be master of the horse to his majesty.

Right hon. Henry baron Mulgrave; James Gambier, esq. admiral of the blue; sir Richard Bickerton, bart. vice-admiral of the white; William-Johnstone Hope, and Robert Ward, esqrs.; the right hon. Henry-John viscount Palmerston; and James Buller, esq.; appointed his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Right hon. Robert Dundas; right hon. John Jefferies earl Camden, K. G. president of his majesty's council; right hon. Robert Banks lord Hawkesbury; right hon. Henry Robert Stewart (commonly called viscount Castlereagh); and the right hon. George Canning; his majesty's three principal secretaries of state; his grace William Henry-Cavendish duke of Portland, K. G. first commissioner of his majesty's treasury; right hon. Spencer Perceval, chancellor and under-treasurer of his majesty's exchequer; George Percy, esq. (commonly called lord Lo-

vaine); right hon. John baron Teignmouth; right hon. Thomas Wallace; and George Johnstone, esq.; to be his majesty's commissioners for the management of the affairs of India.

7. Charles Brisbane, esq. captain in the royal navy, knighted by letters patent under the great seal.

10. Hugh Elliot, esq. to be captain-general and governor-in-chief of the island of Barbadoes, in America; William Lukin, esq. captain-general and governor-in-chief of the island of Dominica; sir James Cockburn, bart. governor and commander in chief of the island of Curaçoa; and John Holloway, esq. vice-admiral of the red, governor and commander-in-chief of the island of Newfoundland.

11. Right hon. Charles William Montagu Scott (commonly called earl of Dalkeith), summoned to the house of peers, by the style and title of baron Tynedale, of Tynedale, co. Northumberland; and the right hon. George Gordon (commonly called marquis of Huntley) by the style and title of baron Gordon of Huntley, co. Gloucester.

His grace Alexander duke of Gordon, K. T. to be keeper of the great seal of Scotland.

Right hon. George Rose, to be treasurer of his majesty's navy.

11. Right hon. Granville Leveson Gower (commonly called lord Granville Leveson Gower), to be his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of St. Petersburg.

14. Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, knt. one of the barons of his majesty's court of exchequer, created baron Manners of Foston, co. Lincoln.

15. The earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, K. G. appointed his

majesty's plenipotentiary at the court of Vienna.

Thomas Plomer, esq. his majesty's solicitor-general, knighted

16. Admiral lord Collingwood, and his descendants, permitted to bear, in commemoration of the glorious victory off Cape Trafalgar, in which his lordship was second in command, the following honourable augmentation to the arms of the family of Collingwood, viz. A chief wavy; thereon a lion passant guardant and navally crowned, with the word *Trafalgar*; and also, in addition to the family crest, the crest following, viz. The stern of a man of war, representing that of the Royal Sovereign (being the ship which bore his lordship's flag, in the said brilliant action), between a branch of laurel and a branch of oak.

22. Jonathan Miles, esq. and James Branscomb, esq. knighted.

23. Right hon. sir Arthur Paget, K. B. to be his majesty's plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte.

25. Right hon. Francis lord Napier, to be his majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland.

May 9. David Boyle, esq. advocate, to be his majesty's solicitor-general in Scotland.

13. Jonah Barrington, esq. LL.D. judge of the high court of admiralty in Ireland, knighted.

23. Right hon. George earl of Crawford, to be lieutenant and sheriff-principal of Fifeshire.

30. Right rev. Dr. John Fisher, bishop of Exeter, translated to the see of Salisbury, vice Douglas, dec.

June 1. Right hon. J. Hookham Frere, to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia; and George Jackson, esq. to be his majesty's

majesty's secretary of legation at that court.

27. Hon. William Wellesley Pole, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty, their first secretary, *vice* William Marsden, esq. retired.

July 11. Right rev. Dr. George Pelham, bishop of Bristol, translated to the see of Exeter, *vice* Dr. Fisher, promoted to that of Salisbury.

21. Hon. Cropley Ashley Cooper, to be clerk of the ordnance of the united kingdom; and Thomas Thorton, esq. clerk of deliveries of the ordnance.

Aug. 4. Rev. Edward Christopher Dowdeswell, D.D. and rector of Standford-Rivers, co. Essex, to the rectory of Langham, in the said county, void by the translation of Dr. Fisher, bishop of Exeter, to the see of Salisbury.

11. Right hon. James earl of Malmesbury, K. B. to be lord-lieutenant of the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton and county of the same; and James Edward Harris, esq. (commonly called viscount Fitz-Harris), to be governor and captain of the Isle of Wight, and governor of Carisbrook castle, in the said isle, all *vice* lord Bolton, dec.

15. Rev. John Luxmore, D. D. dean of Gloucester, recommended, by *cong  d' lire*, to be elected bishop of Bristol, *vice* bp. Pelham, translated to the see of Exeter.

19. Lieut.-gen. sir James Henry Craig, K. B. to be captain-general and governor-in-chief of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

Right hon. Henry lord Mulgrave,

to be lord lieutenant of the East Riding of the county of York.

22. Harford Jones, esq. of Boul-tibrooke, co. Hereford, created a baronet.

Sept. 5. Sir John Stuart, bart. to be one of the barons of his majesty's court of Exchequer in Scotland, *vice* sir John Dalrymple, bart. resigned.

15. His grace William Henry Cavendish, duke of Portland, K. G. the right hon. Spencer Perceval; the right hon. John Foster, chancellor of his majesty's exchequer of Ireland; the hon. William Eliot; William Sturges Bourne, esq.; and the hon. Richard Ryder, appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's exchequer.

15. A. M. Holdsworth, esq. to be governor of Dartmouth castle, *vice* Arthur Holdsworth, esq. dec.

16. George Collier, esq. captain in the royal navy, knighted.

22. Gen. Gerard lord Lake, to be governor of Plymouth, *vice* the earl of Chatham, promoted to the government of Jersey, *vice* marquis Townshend, dec.

Lieut.-gen. William Loftus, of the 24th light dragoons, to be governor of Dumbarton, *vice* lord Lake.

Oct. 2. Captains John Hunter, esq.; Francis Pender, esq.; William Albany Otway, esq.; George Lumsdaine, esq.; sir Samuel Hood, K. B.; Henry Nichols, esq. Herbert Sawyer, esq.; Davidge Gould, esq.; and Richard Goodwin Keats, esq.; to be rear-admirals of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet.

3. Joseph-Charles Mellish, esq. to be his majesty's secretary of legation at the court of his Sicilian majesty.

6. William Lechmere and Thomas M m 3 Foley,

Foley, esqrs. to be colonels of his majesty's royal marine forces, *vice* sir Samuel Hood, K. B. and Richard Goodwin Keats, esq. appointed flag-officers of his majesty's fleet.

31. Right hon. Gerard baron Lake, general of his majesty's forces, created viscount Lake, of Delhi and Laswary, and of Aston Clinton, co. Buckingham.

Nov. 3. Right hon. William baron Cathcart, K. T. and lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, created baron Greenock of Greenock, co. Renfrew, and viscount Cathcart, of Cathcart in the said county.

James Gambier, esq. admiral of the blue, created baron Gambier, of Iver, co. Buckingham.

Harry Burrard, of Lymington, co. Southampton, esq. lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces; Henry Edwin Stanhope, of Stanwell, co. Middlesex, esq. vice-admiral of the blue; and Thomas Blomefield, of Attleborough, co. Norfolk, esq. major-general of his majesty's forces; created baronets.

12. Dr. John Hunter, of Hill-street, Berkeley square, appointed, by the prince of Wales, one of his royal highness's physicians extraordinary, *vice* Dr. William Fraser, dec.

25. Right hon. George earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, K. G. to be governor of the island of Guernsey, *vice* earl Grey, dec.

27. Hon. William Hill, to be his majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Sardinia; and Joseph Smith, esq. to be secretary of legation at that court.

28. His grace William Henry Cavendish, duke of Portland, K. G.; right hon. Spencer Perceval; right hon. John Foster, chancellor

of his majesty's exchequer of Ireland; hon. William Eliot; and William Sturges Bourne, esq.; to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's exchequer.

Right hon. Richard Ryder, appointed advocate-general or judge-marshal of his majesty's forces, *vice* N. Bond, esq. resigned.

Lord Henry Moore (*vice* the marquis of Drogheda, resigned), and William Bagwell, esq. to be muster-master-general of Ireland.

Dec. 1. Right rev. Edward Venables Vernon, D. D. bishop of Carlisle, recommended by *congé d'élire*, to be elected archbishop of York, *vice* Markham, dec.

9. Lieut.-colonel George Smith, of his majesty's 82d regiment of foot, knighted.

9. Right hon. lord Glenbervie, to be surveyor-general of the woods and forests.

9. Right hon. Gerard viscount Lake, appointed by the prince of Wales, receiver-general of the revenues of his royal highness's duchy of Cornwall, *vice* Sheridan, resigned.

16. Edward Thornton, esq. to be his majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Sweden; and Charles Oakeley, esq. to be secretary of legation at that court.

19. Osborn Markham, John Fisher, and Alexander Loraine, esqrs. to be commissioners for the general superintendence and management of the barrack department.

26. Lord viscount Strangford, to be his majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the court of her most faithful majesty the queen of Portugal.

DEATHS

DEATHS in the Year 1807.

Jan. 1. In his 77th year, John Moffat, esq. one of the oldest directors of the Sun Fire-office.

Mr. John Thomas, solicitor, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street.

The Rev. Matthew Powley, M. A. upwards of 29 years vicar of Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

At Woodstock, Joseph Brooks, esq.

2. His grace the duke of Richmond, at his seat at Goodwood, in Sussex, in the 73d year of his age, being born on the 22d of February, 1734.—For many years he took an active part in the politics of the nation. In the early part of Mr. Pitt's first administration, he was appointed master-general of the ordnance, in which situation he continued for several years. As a senator, his abilities, though not of a brilliant description, were deemed respectable, and he was always heard with attention.

His grace was of royal extraction, being descended from Charles Lennox, natural son of king Charles II. by lady Louisa Renne de Penencourt, a French lady, who came to England with the duchess of Orleans, the king's sister; and whom his majesty not only created duchess of Portsmouth, countess of Farnham, and baroness Petersfield, in England, but prevailed on Lewis XIV. to confer on her the title of duchess of Aubigny in France. The late duke was the third in succession, and possessed the titles conferred on his grandfather in the reign of Charles II. viz. duke of Richmond in England, duke of Aubigny in France (confirmed and registered by the parliament of Paris), duke of Lennox in Scotland, earl of March in England, and Darnley in Scotland,

baron of Settrington in England, and Turbolton and Methuen in Scotland; besides which, he was created by his present majesty a knight of the garter. He was also a field marshal of Great Britain, and a colonel of the royal regiment of horse-guards blue. He bore the arms of king Charles II. and his motto was "*En la rose je fleurie.*"—*In the rose, I flourish.*—He married April 1, 1757, Mary, eldest daughter and coheirress of the late earl of Aylesbury. His grace is succeeded in his titles and estates by his nephew, the hon. general Lenox, representative for the county of Sussex.

The duke of Richmond, it is said, has left 50,000*l.* to each of his three daughters, by his house-keeper, for whom he has provided in the same proportion. His grace never had any male issue by that lady.

Of an inveterate cancer, in her 44th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Davies, wife of Mr. Daniel Davies, of Bloomsbury-square.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of John Palmer, esq. M. P. for Bath.

Aged 71, Joseph Brooks, esq. alderman of Woodstock.

3. John Laird, esq., formerly chief surgeon, and president of the medical board on the Bengal establishment.

The rev. William Gilbank, rector of St. Ethelburg, London.

Mrs. Anguish, mother of the duchess dowager of Leeds.

4. At Maldonado, captain Francis Rundell, of the 54th regiment.

5. At his chambers, in Staple-inn, Isaac Reed, esq. a gentleman well known for his extensive acquaintance with English literature, especially the dramatic works of the black-letter period. This rendered him peculiarly fit for the superintendence of those editions of Shak-

speare which the London booksellers confided to his care. His annotations on these editions are his principal works. He published in 1782 the "Biographia Dramatica;" in which the diligence of his enquiries were eminently useful.

He also edited Dodsley's collection of old plays, 12 vols. 8vo. 1780. He was, during many years, Editor of the European Magazine, but parted with his property in that work, after Mr. Sewell the bookseller's death. His collection of English books was perhaps the most extensive of any ever possessed by a private individual. Mr. Reed was of simple manners, of great equanimity of temper, of good morals, friendly, and ready to assist the literary undertakings of others.

His writings manifest his candour, while his strictures display sound criticism and correct taste.

6. In Sloane-square, col. Francis Robson, F. S. A. late lieutenant-governor of St. Helena, aged 70.

In Sloane-street, Mrs. Pownall, widow of the late governor Pownall.

At Chislehurst, in Kent, of a typhus fever, Andrew Stone, esq. in his 20th year.

William Newdick, esq. of Cheshunt.

7. Peggen Hale, esq., banker, Bond-street.

Dowager lady Head, relict of sir Edmund Head, bart.

8. Jane the wife of Clement Wrintersley, esq. vice-lieutenant for the county of Leicester. She was eldest daughter of sir Thomas Parkins, of Burney in the county of Nottingham, and sister to the late lord Radcliffe.

Mr. Samuel Chiffney, many years a well known jockey on the turf, and author of a work called "Genius Genuine."

William Tennent, esq. of Stanmore, Middlesex.

10. Suddenly, in Dublin, aged 72, the earl of Miltown.

12. At Ackworth, near Pontefract, Anthony Surtees, esq. many years lieutenant-colonel of the 2d West York militia.

Louis Balan, esq. aged 38, late his Prussian majesty's counsellor of legation.

Edward Eyton, esq. of Eyton Hall, near Wrexham.

Sir Stephen Lushington, bart. many years a member of the East-India Direction.

Mrs. Dolben, wife of John English Dolben, esq. at Pentonville.

At Blackheath, Robert Bell, esq. aged 84.

At Southampton, major-general Stewart, of the royal artillery.

12. In the island of St. Croix, John Barker Barnes, esq.

13. At Bush Hill, Edmonton, Stephen Briggs, esq.

Peter Harrison, esq. of Sandwich, Kent.

The earl of Gosford, governor of Armagh.

Colonel W. R. Hepburn, of Rickerton, Kincardineshire.

Lady Hesketh, relict of sir Thomas Hesketh, bart.

Peter Harrison, esq. of Sandwich, Kent.

14. Mayow Wynell Mayow, esq. solicitor of excise.

15. Suddenly, at his house at Riviere, while reading prayers to his family, John Edwards, esq. aged 76.

16. Captain John Larmour, R. N.

James Preston, esq. of Hounslow, aged 78.

The rev: Baptist Proby, dean of Lichfield, and upwards of 55 years rector of Doddington, in the Isle of

of Ely, which is said to be the most valuable rectory in the kingdom.

Mr. Julius Leuchte, leader of the band of the gentlemen's concert at Manchester.

17. At Tobago, James Pigott, esq. attorney-general of that island, and brother of sir Arthur Pigott.

Francis Goold, esq. one of the proprietors and manager of the King's Theatre.

In Lincoln's-inn, Wentworth Brinley, esq.

At Leicester, aged 85, Mr. alderman Price.

18. At Edinburgh, lieut. col. Monypenny, of the 73d regiment.

20. Aged 89, the rev. J. Carless, vicar of Stratford, Herefordshire, &c.

21. At his house, London Style, near Kew bridge, Luke Wetten, esq. in his 68th year.

At Lewisham Hill, aged 54, the rev. John Thornhill, rector of Horton, Gloucestershire.

Thomas Strettell, esq.

22. Aged near 84, the rev. James Wilmot, D.D. 27 years rector of Barton on the Heath, Warwickshire.

Mr. William Cooper, formerly a bookseller on the Market Hill, Cambridge.

At Southampton, in his 67th year, Arthur Hammond, esq. a magistrate, and late one of the surveyors-general of the customs in London.

At Saxe-Weimar, Charles Gore, esq. maternal grandfather of earl Cowper.

25. At Bath, Mrs. Smith, mother of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Aged 68, the reverend Humphrey Hyde, vicar of Bourne, in Lincolnshire.

At Yarmouth, the lady of admiral Edgar.

27. In Charles-square, Hoxton, Mrs. Lush, the wife of Charles Lush, esq. an eminent attorney, one of the clerks of the court of requests for the Tower Hamlets, and deputy lieutenant for the Tower Royalty.

In Lansdown-place, Thomas Saville, jun. esq.

In his 59th year, Mr. Robert Cooper, master of the Ship tavern, Woolwich.

28. At Nestor, in Bedfordshire, suddenly, Thomas Bond, esq.

29. Suddenly, in his bed, at Shepperton, Fletcher Read, esq. in his 40th year, well known for his patronage of the professors of the pugilistic art.

James Law, esq. aged 60, formerly a major in the East-India Company's service.

30. At Bath, the wife of Wyndham Knatchbull, esq. of Russell-place.

Mr. Alexander Crawford, many years of the London Assurance office.

Aged 74, the rev. J. M. Bingham, rector of Birchanger and of Runwell, in Essex.

31. At East Hill, Wandsworth, William Walker, esq.

At Oxford, aged 68, sir John Treacher, knight.

Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Millis, many years beadle of the Stationers' company.

Lately, near Wooler, Northumberland, aged 87, sir P. C. Ewins, bart. who formerly married signora Centuci, a Neapolitan lady, by whom he had issue an only son, born at Eagle-hall, Somerset. This son marrying without his father's consent, the latter disposed of all his

his estates, invested the produce in the public funds, and withdrew into very humble retirement, about 40 years since, leaving his son (since dead) the scanty pittance of 40*l* a year only, and whom he never afterwards would be reconciled to, or see. The deceased made many wills; and by the last, after giving in legacies about 40,000*l*., bequeathed the residue of his immense property (exceeding, it is said, 500,000*l*. sterling) to a distant relation, at Newry, in Ireland; who dying but a very short time before the testator, the title and whole residue of this splendid fortune devolve, by lapse, to Mr. James Ewins (now sir James Ewins, bart.) the testator's grandson, of Newport, Monmouthshire, *perfumer*. He is a man of unblemished character, probity, and integrity, with a large family of children.

At Bath, Mrs. Dutton, relict of Ralph Dutton, esq.

Mr. Edmund Rogers, who for 46 years kept the boarding-school at Walsham-le-Willows, in Suffolk.

In Dublin, Richard Paul Bonham, esq.

In Dublin, aged 81, John Allen, esq. a director of the bank of Ireland from its first establishment.

Robert Gardiner, esq. late of the civil service on the Madras establishment.

In Great Ormond-street, Samuel Solly, esq.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, auctioneer, at Windsor, aged 45.

At his brother's house, at Cefn, Denbighshire, Thomas Kenyon, esq. of the Temple, London.

In High-street, Sligo, Mrs. Coupland, aged 121 years.

In Ireland, aged 75, the rev.

John Lever, only brother of the late sir Ashton Lever, kn^t.

In Germany, colonel Emmerick, late deputy surveyor-general of his majesty's woods and forests.

At Lisbon, Mr. James Warren, bookseller, of Margate.

Latelý, at Verdun, in France, Dr. Jackson.

Latelý, in his 65th year, Charles Marion Welsted, esq. of Kimbolton, Hunts.

At Wearmouth, E. Lawson, aged 106.

Aged 77, at Colchester, Connecticut, in America, Mr. Ezekiah Kilburn. Until he was 50 years of age, he exhibited an intelligent mind. He then, by degrees, became insane; three years elapsed; it was found necessary, for his family's safety, to confine him in chains. In this situation he remained almost 25 years, when he imbibed an idea that he should be poisoned to death; he accordingly refused to take food of any kind (tobacco and water excepted,) and, strange to tell, he fasted 62 days. He then, by the solicitations of his attendants, with a voracious appetite, received into his stomach one large table-spoonful of milk, and again refused sustenance. He survived two days after taking the milk, when death closed the melancholy scene.

The rev. Joseph Lodington, vicar of Oundle, Northamptonshire, and of Horbling in Lincolnshire.

At Bath, aged 95, Walter Long, esq. of a very ancient and respectable Wiltshire family. The wealth of this gentleman, landed, funded, and otherwise, is immense. He was generally supposed to be penurious; but his private character and public subscriptions were both numerous and liberal: in proof, he gave five hundred

hundred pounds towards rebuilding St. James's Church, Bath; and not many years since he renewed the leases of most of his tenants at their old rents, though the estates had, by a fair estimation, risen in value one hundred thousand pounds! About 35 years ago, on account of his relinquishing an inconsiderate promise of marriage that he had made to the accomplished miss Linley (afterwards the first wife of Mr. Sheridan), he was brought on the stage (in a comedy called the *Maid of Bath*) by that unsparing satirist, the English Aristophanes, Mr. Foote.

In Queen-street, Edgware-road, Mr. Wm. Taplin, veterinary Surgeon.—He was well known as the author of several publications, on subjects connected with his profession, and may be regarded as the originator of those improvements in the veterinary art, which have latterly taken place through the medium of a public institution.—In 1788 he published his first volume of *The Gentleman's Stable Directory*; which was soon followed by a second. In 1796 appeared, in an octavo volume, his *Compendium of Practical and Experimental Farriery*. His last avowed publication was the *Sporting Dictionary*, about the year 1804. He is understood to have been the editor of *The Sportsman's Cabinet*, a splendid work, in two volumes, royal quarto, containing a history and description of the various species of the canine race.—Mr. Taplin was also known as the writer of several detached pieces in the earlier volumes of the *Sporting Magazine*; particularly some descriptions of the royal chase in Windsor Forest, written in the genuine spirit of a sportsman.—About two years since, from family

affliction, his faculties became impaired; and from that period his health had been declining until his death.

At Plymouth, lieut. col. Hatfield.

George Wright, esq. many years a major in the East-India Company's service.

At Elson, near Gosport, aged 78, captain Henry Ashington, who served more than 60 years in the royal navy.

At the age of 69, sir R. Hetley, knight, of Alwalton, Hunts.

Mr. William Sumner, silversmith, Clerkenwell-close.

At Rippon, in Yorkshire, Mr. Jefferson, comedian; the friend, cotemporary, and exact prototype of the immortal Garrick. He had resided many years at Plymouth; and, as often as his age and infirmities permitted, appeared on that stage, in characters adapted to lameness and decay, and performed them admirably; particularly at his last benefit, when he personated *Lusignan* and *lord Chalkstone*. He owed part of his support, of late years, to the theatrical fund. Mr. Jefferson was on a visit to a daughter, who is settled in Yorkshire, when death closed the last scenes of this honest, pleasant, and much-esteemed man.

Feb. 1. In Francis-street, Bedford-square, Alexander Watt, esq. aged 66.

2. Mrs. Macarthur, wife of Mr. John Macarthur, of New-street, Gough-square.

At Stationers-hall, in the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Bearsley, widow of the late William Bearsley, esq. of Oporto.

At Kennington, Aaron Lemago, esq.

At West Hill, Wandsworth, the wife of Charles Rooke, esq.

In

In Dublin, William Preston, esq., barrister at law.

4. Mr. Benjamin Tett, the oldest chorus-singer of Covent-garden Theatre.

Mrs. Gooch, wife of George Gooch, esq. of Brunswick-square.

In Ely place, Mrs. Knowles.

Edward Gilbert, esq. formerly wholesale stationer, of Watling-street.

At Stamford-hill, in his 70th year, Mr. William Holdsworth, formerly of the Bank of England.

5. At Richardby, near Carlisle, aged 80, Wm. Richardson, esq.

Lieutenant-colonel Vassall.—Of the life, or early services of this officer, who fell at Monte Video, we know nothing; but the bravery and fortitude which he evinced in his last moments, deservedly place him on the list of British heroes. J. B. Mathews, his orderly sergeant, has delivered “a plain unvarnished tale” of his noble conduct, which, instead of attempting to embellish, we shall deliver in his own words, as follows:—“On our approach to the walls, we missed the breach; the grape and musquetry flew so hot, they drove the men in confusion, and numbers of them were about to retreat, but for his exertions. When he observed any of them stop or flinch, he cried out, as loud as possible, ‘My brave men, don’t flinch! every bullet has its billet! Brush on, follow me, 88th!’ He called to them in this manner, till he got them inside of the breach. He immediately directed a party to take possession of the cannon-battery next to the sea, which was done in a few minutes; and another party, under the command of major Ross,

to advance to the greatest church; and was also advancing himself, when a grape-shot broke his leg; and as soon as he fell, he cried out, ‘Push on, my good soldiers! charge them! never mind me! somebody will take me up! it’s only the loss of a leg in the service!’ He sat up and helped to lay on a handkerchief, to stop the blood. He cried out all the time of the action, ‘I don’t care for my leg, if my regiment does their duty; and I hope they will!’ As soon as the town surrendered, he heard the men cheer; he joined them in as great spirits as though nothing had happened; and called to me to have him carried to the head of his regiment.—I felt to the heart for his loss to his family. I could wish to have fell with him, sooner than part with a man who was so good a friend to me. I have humbly taken this liberty, as always having the care of his things, which I hope to give a faithful account of to colonel Dean and major Nugent, who settle his affairs. At half past three in the morning of the 3d he received his wound, and at one o’clock on the morning of the 7th he departed; and at eight in the same evening, was interred at the entrance of the great church, with all military honours, as well as his most intimate friend, lieut. col. Brownrigg, who was mortally wounded with him.” Lieut. col. Vassal has left a widow, with three young children, to bewail his loss.

At the age of 82 years, at his house, near the Edgware-road, after a short but most painful illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation, the celebrated general Paoli, who, after having employed the early and best part of his life at the

the head of his countrymen, in rescuing Corsica from the tyranny of the Genoese government, and defending its liberties against the Gallic invasion; overpowered at last by the superior force of the French arms, he retired, with a few followers, to this country, where he has, with the short interruption of a few years, resided ever since.—It has been stated, that the general was godfather to Buonaparté; but this is not true. In the Annual Register for 1769, appears the following paragraph, dated Leghorn, the 19th of June of the same year:—General Paoli, who arrived at this port on the 16th instant, on-board an English merchant-ship, came ashore yesterday. He went immediately to the house of sir John Dick, the English consul, who had invited him to lodge there.”—It is sufficiently ascertained, that the present emperor of France was not born until two months after Paoli had left Corsica, when the island was considered as abandoned to the French, and their flag flying; viz. on the 15th of August 1769. General Paoli was not, therefore, the godfather of Napoleon Buonaparté; but might have been, and it is believed, really was, the godfather of the elder brother, Joseph, lately created king of Naples.—Mr. Boswell, in speaking of his first interview with this distinguished person, in Corsica, in the year 1765, says, “Leaving my servant with the guides, I passed through the guards, and was met by some of the general’s people, who conducted me into an ante-chamber, where were several gentlemen in waiting.

“Signor Boccocampe had notified my arrival, and I was shewn into Paoli’s room. I found him alone,

and was struck with his appearance. He is tall, strong, and well made, of a fair complexion, a sensible, free and open countenance, and a manly and noble carriage. He was then in his fortieth year. He was dressed in green and gold. He used to wear the common Corsican habit; but, on the arrival of the French, he thought a little external elegance might be of use, to make the government appear in a more respectable light.

“He asked me what were my commands for him. I presented him a letter from count Rivarola. He was polite, but very reserved. I had stood in the presence of many a prince, but I never had such a trial as in the presence of Paoli. I have already said, that he is a great physiognomist. In consequence of his being in continual danger from treachery and assassination, he has formed a habit of studiously observing every new face. For ten minutes, he walked backwards and forwards through the room, hardly saying a word, while he looked at me, with a stedfast, keen, and penetrating eye, as if he searched my very soul.

“This interview was for a while very severe upon me. I was much relieved when his reserve wore off, and he began to speak more. I then ventured to address him with this compliment to the Corsicans, ‘Sir, I am upon my travels, and have lately visited Rome; I am come from seeing the ruins of one brave and free people; I now see the rise of another.’—He received my compliments very graciously; but observed, that ‘the Corsicans had no chance of being, like the Romans, a great conquering nation, who should extend its empire over half the globe.

globe. Their situation and the modern political systems rendered this impossible.' 'But,' said he, 'Corsica may be a very happy country.'

General Paoli had a pension of 2000*l.* a year. He lived in a liberal and hospitable manner, but has been able to leave a considerable property to some of his relations in Italy.

6. At his mother's house, in St. Alban's, in the 28th year of his age, Rich. Greaves, esq. of the house of Grundy and Greaves, merchants of Birmingham; a young gentleman of the brightest promise, who to a high degree of commercial knowledge, and the most unsullied integrity, added many useful and ornamental acquirements. By means of a very retentive memory, and intense application, he had become a great proficient in the modern European languages, particularly French, Italian, Spanish, and German. His taste for the fine arts was elegant and correct, and his native vigour of mind enabled him to make considerable excursions in the extensive field of science.

At Walthamstow, Thomas Weatherhead, esq.

Aged 87, general John Reed, colonel of the 88th regiment of foot.

Lady Ashurst, wife of sir W. H. Ashurst, of Waterstock, Oxon.

At Chesterfield, Richard Slater, esq.

7. William Steevens, esq., of Old Broad-street.

At Queenby Hall, Leicestershire, William Latham, esq.

Aged 107, Mrs. Ann Morgan, of Haverfordwest.

8. In Great James-street, Bedford-row, Thomas Lashley, M. D. and F. R. S.

At Chelsea, Samuel Wyat, esq. an eminent architect.

The right hon. baroness Dufferin and Claneboye, of the county of Down, Ireland, aged 80.

Miles Southern Branthwaite, esq. of Taverham, Norfolk.

At Brent Bridge, Edgware-road, Mr. George Bell, who, about 40 years ago, prophesied the destruction of London.

10. The hon. and rev. Wm. Augustus Irby, third son of lord Boston, and rector of Whiston, Northamptonshire.

11. Mrs. Jupp, widow of Richard Jupp, esq. late architect to the East-India Company.

12. At Southborough, lieutenant. James Holwell.

In his 75th year, the rev. William Elliston, D.D. master of Sidney College, Cambridge, and rector of Keyston, in Huntingdonshire.

13. Mrs. Smith, sister of sir Nash Grose, aged 71.

Suddenly, at his house in Greville-street, Hatton-garden, aged 74, Mr. Alexander Hare, near 50 years an inhabitant of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn.

Aged 61, lieutenant colonel James Holwell.

At Greenwich, Hannibal Hill, esq. formerly of Clerkenwell.

Mr. Isaac Milburn, hop-merchant, Borough.

At Barbadoes, Jonathan Blenman, esq. solicitor-general of that island.

14. Aged 78, the rev. Samuel Hingston, rector of Boyton, and of Holton, in Suffolk.

In the 75th year of his age, C. Lincoln, esq. late deputy of the ward of Aldgate, and many years a member of the Corporation of London,

London, and a governor of Christ's and St. Thomas's Hospitals.

At Hampstead Hall, George Birch, esq. a magistrate for the county of Stafford.

Edward Evans, esq. late captain in the 23d regiment.

William Stevenson, esq. banker.

15. Aged 69, George Shepley, esq. of Carshalton.

17. Sir William Ramsay, of Banff, bart.

18. At Edinburgh, Wm. Dunbar, esq. writer to the signet.

Mr. Broderip, of the Haymarket.

In his 69th year, William Hurry, esq. formerly merchant and ship-owner, of Great Yarmouth.

19. Mrs. Vincent, wife of the very rev. William Vincent, D. D. dean of Westminster.

At Lasswade, Wm. Simpson, esq. : he was the first who introduced into the paper-manufacture the improved method of bleaching by means of the muriatic acid.

Suddenly, in consequence of a ruptured blood-vessel, Dr. Robert Scott, of Newbery.

In Dover-street, the hon. Charles Saville.

At Bath, the hon. Mrs. Brown, niece to the marquis of Sligo.

Mrs. Hawkes, of White-friars wharf, London.

20 In his 45th year, sir John Alston, bart.

21. James Slade, esq. cashier of the navy.

At Woodford, William Loxham, esq.

At Bath, the marchioness of Ely, mother of the present marquis.

22. At Islington, John Yates, esq. late of St. John's-street.

At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Etherington, bookseller and stationer.

Burnt to death at Chichester, Mrs. Henessy.

John Carr, esq. architect, one of the aldermen of York.

23. Suddenly, on the Corn Exchange, Mr. Breeze, corn-merchant.

General William Dalrymple, colonel of the 47th regiment, and lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital, in his 72d year.

At Clifton, Mrs. Lushington, wife of William Lushington, esq. of Moor-place, Herts.

In Duke-street, Adelphi, Mr. Geo. Thompson, coal-merchant.

Master Henry White, aged 15, one of the unfortunate sufferers in the melancholy catastrophe at the Old Bailey. Impelled by a curiosity natural to young people, and in some instances, alas ! too powerful to be controlled, he went to the eventful spot ; and though, on all occasions, he possessed both spirit and conduct, yet he was overcome by the pressure of the immense crowd, swooned, and rose no more ! He was just finishing his education, through which he was passing with credit to himself, and satisfaction to his tutor, who loved him as his own child. He was to have been placed in the counting-house of his father, an eminent wine-merchant at Portsmouth, who, together with his partner in life, have borne this severe dispensation of Providence with a truly christian fortitude and resignation. He was beloved not only by his relatives and friends, but by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. His sorrowful tutor, deeply affected by the early and premature death of an amiable pupil, bears this sad tribute of respect to his memory.

25. In Broad-street, Mr. Michael Verbeke, merchant, in his 47th year.

26. Suddenly, at Pimlico, George Marshall, esq. of Dundee.

Francis.

Francis Adams, esq. of Norton Malreward, Somersetshire.

In his 29th year, Thomas Ralph viscount Ilawarden, of Dundrum, Tipperary.

At Balham Hill, Surry, in his 50th year, the rev. Thomas Urwick, lately minister of the congregation of Protestant dissenters of Clapham, but which office he had resigned a few years since, on account of his advanced age. He was born, it is apprehended, at or near Shrewsbury, where his family connections still reside, and educated at the academy of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, of whose pupils he was almost the only survivor. After being settled many years in the city of Worcester (where he succeeded Mr. Blackmore), he removed, for a short space of time, to Narborough, a small village in Leicestershire; and from thence, about the year 1775, to Clapham, where he officiated until the time of his retirement from any constant service, carrying with him the regret of every one who knew him; but he continued to exercise his office occasionally until the time of his decease. Mr. Urwick, though not known in the literary world, was a man of a sound understanding and an excellent heart. He might be called a dissenter of the old school; educated under Doddridge, he carried the principles of his tutor with him to the grave. Far removed from the socinianism and semi-scepticism of many modern dissenters, he gloried in maintaining the doctrines of Christianity, plainly, as he thought, revealed in the Gospel, and explained by Howe, Watts, and Doddridge, amongst the dissenters, and divines of the same sentiments in the established church. But, while he adhered to the faith of his

predecessors, he was a most elegant and animated composer; and his discourses could not fail to give pleasure to the refined, as well as satisfaction to the religious. An ungraceful manner of delivery prevented his becoming a popular preacher; but he was most deservedly admired by those who attended his ministry. He had an originality of character, a fund of sentiment, and a mildness of manners, which rendered him a most entertaining and instructive companion; well informed on every subject, with nothing of the pedant in his manners, his conversation was peculiarly interesting. But the distinguishing trait in him was benevolence. He was always actively employed in doing good, not merely by pecuniary donations, but by a constant exertion of all his powers to promote the interest or happiness of those who applied for his assistance. His intimacy with several persons of rank and fortune (many of them members of the Legislature) enabled him to render essential service in the establishment of those applicants who appeared to him meritorious; and many persons now rising into respectable situations in life thankfully acknowledge the support they received from his fostering hand. Mr. U. was, in fine, a most exemplary pattern of a Christian minister; few men lived more esteemed, few have died more regretted. It is not known that he published any thing besides single Sermons on some public occasions; particularly on the death of Mr. Farmer, 1787.

Lately, the rev. J. Sutton, vicar of Weckley, and Oakley Magna, Northamptonshire, and rector of the valuable living of Church-Lawford, Warwickshire. Mr. Sutton

was

was one of the most corpulent men in the county, and has left a widow and twelve children.

Mr. Humphries, of the Star, at Bermondsey. While talking with a friend over a table, he suddenly leaned forward and almost instantly expired, without a groan: he has left a wife and an infant family of five children.

The rev. William Elliston, D. D. aged 75, master of Sidney College, Cambridge, and rector of Keyston, Huntingdonshire. He was uncle to Mr. Elliston, the dramatic performer, to whom he has bequeathed considerable property.

Mr Stephen Robinson, of Leake, in Suffolk. He went from home to attend a public meeting, leaving his wife in good health: on his return he found her dead. Soon afterwards he was himself taken ill, and died in a few hours, leaving three small children.

James Simmons, esq. M. P. for Canterbury, in the last parliament. —Mr. Simmons was a striking instance of what may be effected by industry and perseverance. He was born about the year 1740, of poor parents (his father is understood to have been a barber) in a little obscure house, in the vicinity of the cathedral at Canterbury. He was an apprentice to the late Mr. Thomas Greenhill, an eminent stationer, in London. Some time after the expiration of his apprenticeship, in the year 1768, he returned to his native city, and established a printing-office, with the management of which he had previously made himself acquainted. His first effort was the publication of a newspaper, called the *Kentish Gazette*. Before that period, the *Kentish Post*, or *Canterbury News*, was the only pa-

per belonging to that extensive and opulent county. Having introduced a new type and a new taste, Mr. Simmons's undertaking met with extraordinary success, and he soon became the first stationer, bookseller, &c. in the city which gave him birth. He was also chosen a member of the corporation, and became a commoner, alderman, and mayor in rotation.—In 1791, Mr. Simmons, in conjunction with Mr. Royle, gave a premium of £2,450 for a thirty years' lease of Abbott's and King's mill, and they expended on the building and other improvements £8000 more. Instead of converting this project into a monopoly, for the oppression of the inhabitants, and the amassing of an immense fortune, he rendered it of vast benefit to the public. As the returns have been computed at £40,000 a year, he was enabled to keep down the price of meal and the assize of bread. To achieve this, he cheerfully assisted the magistrates in adjusting the value of the quartern loaf; and, in 1800, he invited the industrious poor to come in person for a supply of their necessities at a considerably reduced price.—In 1804, Mr. alderman Simmons acted as president of the guardians of the poor; on which occasion he instituted a weaving-manufactory, and employed the children of distressed persons, to the number of 150, who received the whole of their wages, without any deduction: some of the girls of only twelve years old, earned three and six-pence a week by spinning. During his administration, the arrears were collected, the accounts settled, and a large debt liquidated.—Mr. Simmons's next project was that of a canal, from Canterbury to the sea, by which that city would have been enabled

enabled to enjoy nearly all the advantages of a port.—Another of his public-spirited undertakings, was the improvement of some acres of land, on which still stand the ruins of the *Dungil, Dungeon, or Dane John*; all of which sufficiently express the epoch, and the nation by which it was erected. Until 1790, it remained an uneven and rugged piece of pasture, when Mr. Simmons undertook to level it, solely for the recreation and amusement of the public. The corporation, sensible of the improved value of their estate, from the labours of this gentleman, granted him the ground, at a pepper-corn rent, for the remainder of his life. But the guardians of the poor, actuated by a narrow policy, having assessed the lessee, for what proved a great advantage to the public, without being of any service to the proprietor, this beautiful spot, which had been planned and laid out with considerable taste, fell rapidly to decay. At length, the mayor and aldermen having expended £220 in repairs, under the judicious direction of Mr. alderman Bunce, another public-spirited man, the ground was restored to its former beauty. In 1803, by a subscription among the inhabitants, a stone pillar was erected on the spot, on the eastern side of which is an honorary inscription to Mr. Simmons. Since that period, so lately as the summer of 1805, Mr. Simmons added a beautiful orchestra, in which sometimes one, and sometimes two bands of the regiments quartered in the city, are stationed for the entertainment of the public. On the whole, he is supposed to have expended, of his own property, about £2000 in various improvements in the city. At length, at the

general election, in 1806, his townsmen evinced a proper sense of gratitude and respect, by electing him one of their two representatives; and he died, as he lived, in their service, while attending his duty in parliament.

March 1. In the 80th year of his age, at Inver, near Dunkeld, Scotland, Niel Gow, a celebrated composer and performer of Highland reels.

2. On Blackheath Hill, John Mason, esq. in his 59th year.

Aged 80, Mr. Solomon Solomons, an eminent broker and underwriter, supposed to have died worth near a million sterling.

Suddenly, aged 90, Mr. Richard Scrace, formerly master of the riding-house, Bath.

3. While hunting, Richard Booth, esq. of Glendon Hall, Northamptonshire, for which county he served sheriff in 1794.

4. Gilbert Petrie, esq. of the island of Tobago.

In Dublin, the right hon. lord Carberry. The title devolves to sir John Evans Freeke, bart.

5. At Corsham, near Bath, aged 73, the rev. Charles Page, rector of Littleton Drew, and Biddistone, both in the county of Wilts.

6. Mr. S. Cowling, grocer, in his 57th year, one of the common-council of York.

In Wimpole-street, Jenkyn Reading, esq.

7. Lately, at her house in Rutland square, Dublin, the countess of Wicklow. This venerable lady was miss Alice Forward, sole heiress of Wm. Forward, esq. of castle Forward, in the county of Donegal Ireland; and was married, in 1755 to Ralph Howard, esq. then representative in parliament for the county

ty of Wicklow. In 1778 he was created baron Clonmore, of Clonmore Castle, in the county of Carlow, and in 1785 was raised to the dignity of viscount Wicklow. His lordship died in December 1793, when the viscountess was raised to the dignity of countess, in her own right, with remainder to her eldest son the viscount, now earl of Wicklow, who is unmarried. Her ladyship had a numerous family.

Mr. Edward Kenworthy, formerly of Ironmonger-lane.

At South Lambeth, aged 36, Mrs. Clagett, wife of Horatio Clagett, esq. leaving a family of ten children.

Edward Kendall, esq. of Llangatock, Brecon.

At Southampton, sir William Duncan, late one of the supreme court of judicature at Calcutta.

8. At Dunipace, David Spottiswoode, esq. writer to the signet.

At Perth, the rev. George Fraser, minister of Monedie, in his 86th year.

At Lambeth, Mr. William Head, formerly a builder of that place.

At Camberwell, John Christian Thrieber, esq. aged 70.

At Brompton, Sawrey Gilpin, esq. Royal-academician, aged 73.

9. Aged 74, John Kerridge, esq. banker, of Ipswich.

Aged 52, John Marklove, esq. Banker, of Berkeley.

Francis Armstrong, esq. of Walcot-place, Lambeth.

10. Thomas Goodenough, esq. of Rumford, Essex. He had been 60 years resident in the parish of Bishopsgate, and many years a commissioner of the land and assessed taxes.

At Exeter, Mrs. Toulmin, wife of Mr. J. P. Toulmin, of London.

At Tours, in France, Jean Thuset, aged 108. He entered the regiment of Touraine in 1716, and served, without intermission, 92 years as a private.

11. Mr. John Pool Baratty, of Gracechurch-street.

At Round Oak, near Englefield Green, Joseph Revell, esq.

Lieut.-colonel Bromfield, of Southfield, Jamaica.

Mrs. Hoper, wife of Mr. Hoper, of Great Marlborough-street.

Charles Birkhead, jun. esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, barrister at law.

At Edinburgh, vice-admiral John Inglis, of Auchindinny. He distinguished himself, in the command of the *Belliqueux*, of 74 guns, at the battle of Camperdown.

12. In his 75th year, Francis Newham, esq. of Mile-end-road.

Mrs. Heneage, wife of George Heneage, esq. at Hainton Hall, Lincolnshire.

13. in Durweston-street, Portman-square, H. Shepley, esq.

Lady Maxwell, relict of the late sir Robert Maxwell, bart. of Orchardtown in Scotland.

In her 69th year, Mrs. Anne Marriott, late of the King's Head Tavern, Poultry.

Lady Alston, relict of the late sir Rowland Alston, of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire.

The rev. Dr. Alexander Stirling, minister of Tillicoultry parish.

14. John Barnard, esq. of the bank of England, in his 64th year.

15. In his 75th year, general Jarry, inspector-general of instruction in the royal Military College.

Crushed to death, between the wheel of a waggon and a post in Paul's Chain, St. Paul's Church-yard,

Kyd Wake, a printer, who was tried Feb. 20, 1796, for insulting his majesty on his way to the parliament-house on the 29th of October, 1795 ; for which offence he was sentenced to hard labour for five years in Gloucester Jail, to stand in the pillory, and afterwards to find security in 1000*l.* for his good behaviour for ten years after the expiration of his imprisonment.

Wm. George Sibley, esq. treasurer of the East-India company.

17. In the 79th year of his age, Mr. John Pridden, nearly half a century a bookseller in Fleet-street; who, by persevering industry, acquired an independent fortune, with strict integrity. The following anecdote of this worthy man must not go untold, as a specimen of the goodness of his heart :—Seven years ago, on the failure of his less fortunate next-door neighbour, he invited him to his house, and relinquished business to give him the opportunity of remaining on the spot. His kind intentions met with success ; and he frequently expressed the pleasure he felt on seeing his friend prosper under his roof.

18. General Crosbie, colonel of the 53d regiment of foot, in the 53d year of his age.

On Croom's Hill, Greenwich, Mrs. Jane Allen, in her 91st year.

19. In Hanover-square, John Tirell Morin, esq.

At Mullingar, Ireland, James Murray, esq. civil engineer of the royal canal, Dublin.

20. Edward Allen, esq. principal of the hon. society of Clement's-Inn.

Mr. James Donaldson, jun. of Bloomsbury-square, surveyor, in his 23d year.

In Lincoln's-Inn, Walter Long, esq. senior judge of the sheriff's court of the city of London.

Mrs. Forster, wife of the rev. Dr. Forster, master of the free school in Norwich, by her clothes taking fire.

21. Robert Cats, esq. late commissary of the Bengal establishment, aged 51.

22. William Fauntleroy, esq. banker in Berners-street.

23. At Bruges, in Flanders, Mrs. Mary Austin More, superioress of the convent of English nuns at that place, and many years resident at Hengrave, near Bury ; she was the last lineal descendant of the celebrated sir Thomas More, of the 15th century.

Likewise in the same convent, in her 80th year, Mrs. A. Jerningham, a near relation of sir W. Jerningham, bart. of Costessey Hall, Norfolk.

Aged 55, Charles Slater, esq. one of the magistrates of Westminster.

William Chisholme, M. D. late provost of Inverness.

24. In Upper Seymour-street, Lionel Colmore, esq.

Aged 69, Mr. Newland, surgeon, of Guildford.

25. In his 79th year, Mr. Frodsham, watch and clock maker. He had resided more than 50 years in Kingsgate-street, Bloomsbury ; and was one of the commissioners appointed by act of parliament in 1763, to inspect the principles of the time-keeper invented by Mr. John Harrison.

At Sleaford, lieut.-col. Wade, of the 30th regiment.

At Edinburgh, sir James Ramsay, bart. of Balmain.

At Esher, colonel William Varlo, of the royal marines.

In his 68th year, Robert Wilson, esq.

esq. of Wodehouse, East Ham, Essex.

Captain Bulkeley, of the 61st regiment, late aide-du-camp to general sir John Stuart.

In Dover-street, the Hon. Charles Saville.

26. At Chichester, in her 75th year, lady viscountess Lifford.

At Shooter's hill, Thomas Juggins, esq., formerly of Jamaica.

27. Aged 60, Mr. Mortellari, an eminent musician.

At Castle house, Calne, Wilts, George Rooke, esq. formerly captain in the 6th, or Enniskillen dragoons.

Aged 85, Mr. John Derussat, barrack-master, Liverpool.

In her 12th year, the hon. Miss Anne Rodney, youngest daughter of lady Rodney.

Aged 61, lieutenant-colonel James Holwell, at Southborough, near Tunbridge.

28. At St. James's Palace, in her 84th year, the hon. Frances Tracy, first bedchamber-woman to her majesty, and sister of the late viscount Tracy.

Nathaniel Holme, M. D. F. R. & A. S. S., of Charter-house-square, aged 75.

The rev. William Disney, D. D., rector of Pluckley, Kent, aged 75.

In his 81st year, the rev. Edward Marshall, vicar of Duxford, Cambridgeshire.

29. Mr. Thomas Gann, of Tavistock street, Covent-garden.

At Old Park, Wilts, William Eldridge, esq. of Abingdon, Berks, aged 76.

30. At Ashley Park, Surrey, aged 78, sir Henry Fletcher, bart. of Clea Hall, Cumberland, which county he represented in parliament forty years.

John Gaunt, esq. of Denham-mount, Bucks, aged 65.

At Hampstead, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Arundel, relict of Willoughby Arundel, esq. of Hackney.

31. At Canterbury, Charles Robinson, esq. aged 74, recorder of that city, and brother to the late lord Rokeby.

At Southampton, Mrs. Sutherland, widow of James Sutherland, esq. judge of the high court of admiralty at Minorca.

At Clifton, in her 62d year, Mrs. Vassal, relict of John Vassal, esq. of Chatley Lodge, Somersetshire.

Lately, at Cockermouth, in his 86th year, William Giffard, esq. who was, as himself believed, since the death of Macklin, father of the English stage. He was the son of Mr. Giffard, proprietor of the theatre at Goodman's Fields, who first introduced Garrick to a London audience, and had himself the honour, previously, of exhibiting that phenomenon at Ipswich, in a summer's excursion, with a company of his father's comedians. He had quitted the stage upwards of 40 years.

At Bristol, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. Samuel Ruggles Ruggles, B. A., fellow of Clare hall, University of Cambridge, second son of Thomas Ruggles, esq., of Spains hall, Essex.

In Ireland, Mrs. Curran, mother to the master of the rolls.

At York-place, Brompton, James Newland, esq.

At Carmichael house, Lanarkshire, in her 81st year, Jane, countess dowager of Hyndford.

At Edinburgh, the countess dowager of Dalhousie.

At Tower, in Furness, Lancashire, the rev. Mr. Bell, in his 95th year;

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year; and on the same day, and in the same house, his brother-in-law, Mr. William Hemmings in his 91st year.—Mr. Bell had been curate of Tower upwards of 61 years; and about seven years ago, two of his predecessors (curates of Tower) [were living, one at Seathwaite, in Furness; the other at Grayrigg, Westmoreland. A short time ago, a gentleman of the neighbourhood asked Mr. Bell what the curacy of Tower might be worth? On which he answered, that it was now a very good thing, viz. about 35*l.* per annum, whereas, at the time he came there, it was not worth more than 10*l.* Although Mr. Bell had been blind for many years, yet he performed the occasional duty until a short time previous to his death.

In Ireland, the right rev. Dr. Michael Peter M'Mahon, titular bishop of Killaloe, aged 70 years; more than half of which time he was in that see.

Aged 84, the rev. G. Drury, rector of Overston and Billing, in Northamptonshire.

At Windsor, the rev. Lancaster Adkins, D. D. rector of Belaugh and Scottow, in Norfolk.

Mrs. Ireland, wife of Mr. John Ireland, author of "Hogarth Illustrated," &c.

At Newington, Mrs. Poole, mother of Mrs. Dickons, the vocal performer.

At Findor, the rev. Dr. Metcalf, vicar of that place, aged 62.

At Moreton, Cheshire, aged 90, Mr. George Meadow.

Mrs. Grey, grandmother of lord Howick.

At Langton Hall, near Wimbury, Devon, C. H. T. Calmady, esq. admiral of the blue.

John Mortland, esq. advocate, of Scotland.

The rev. James Moyse, many years one of the ministers of the Cowgate chapel, Edinburgh.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Warren, an excellent low comedian in Mr. Collins's company.

In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in the most abject state of poverty and distress, in the 54th year of his age, John Coghlan, esq. some time a captain in the 88th regiment of foot.—Amidst the crash of states, and downfall of empires, it may not be unprofitable to the younger part of our readers, to turn aside from the awful events of the passing day, to contemplate for a moment the melancholy vicissitude of private individual life. This unhappy man, in the dawn of his days, had the brightest prospects. His father, a London merchant, though possessing great wealth, destined his son for the navy, and committed him to the care of his friend, the celebrated captain Cooke, with whom he made a voyage round the world as a midshipman. Not liking the sea, he turned his thoughts successively to the bar, and to the church, and at last entered into the army. He served several campaigns in America, was at the storming of Fort Clinton, and in several other actions, where he behaved gallantly. At New-York, he married miss Moncrieff, so celebrated afterwards in the annals of gallantry as Mrs. Coghlan. From this unfortunate connection, formed without caution, without prudence, may be dated his misfortunes and his misery. She was a rank republican in principle, which could not well accord with the sentiments of a young soldier, full of spirit and loyalty,

loyalty, then fighting the battles of his country. The lady soon chose another protector. After the peace of 1783, he obtained his majesty's permission under the sign manual, to serve in the Russian army. But his domestic disappointment preyed upon his mind, and he became dissipated and unstable, and served one campaign only with the Russians. Having made the tour of Europe, he returned to England, and entered with avidity into every fashionable vice and folly of the day. His extravagance, and attachment to the fair sex, gradually involved him in poverty and ruin; and rendered him in the end, after various and uncommon changes of fortune and situation, the broken-down and pitiable object of a charitable institution. Highly favoured by nature, he possessed great powers of body and mind; he was social and convivial; could at will "set the table in a roar," and was accounted one of the handsomest men of his time. In his happier days, lawyers and medical men had a great deal of his money. He was respectably connected both in England and Wales; yet the humanity of the officers of the Hospital detained the body a full fortnight in the dead-house, in the vain hope that some relation might step forward to pay the last sad duties to the dead.—The charity of a stranger furnished a covering for his remains, which were deposited in the burying-ground of the Hospital.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Rich. Baker, esq. of Yorkshire.

At York, Mr. Attwood, a celebrated violoncello-player.

April 2. Aged 52, the rev. Ro-

bert Redding, minister of the baptist society in Truro.

Aged 88, Mr. John Shard, upwards of forty years in the victualing employ, and upwards of twenty years head-warder.

3. In his 79th year, Charles Sloane, earl Cadogan, viscount Chelsea, baron of Oakley, and a trustee of the British Museum.

4. At Brompton Park house, Kensington-road, in her 65th year, Mrs. Vere, wife of James Vere, esq.

Mr. Dale, many years principal box-keeper at Drury-lane theatre.

In Cumberland-street, Mrs. Abernethie, wife of John A. esq.

Joseph Jerome le François de Lalande, member of the legion of honour, of the national institute, and of the board of longitude, also professor of astronomy in the college of France.—He was born at Bourg, in the department of l'Ain, July 11, 1732. Being designed for the bar, by his father, who possessed a moderate fortune, he studied the law with considerable assiduity, at Paris. At length, a sight of the observatory awakened in him a new propensity; and, throughout his life, his ruling passion was afterwards for astronomy. He became a pupil of Le Monnier, one of the first astronomers of France, for whom he conceived a filial affection. Le Monnier seems to have merited all his partiality, for he used his utmost endeavours to advance him in science, and to promote him in life. When Le Caille, the astronomer, was preparing to visit the Cape of Good Hope, chiefly for the purpose of determining the parallax of the moon, and its distance from the earth, it was found necessary that he should

be seconded by an observer, placed under the same meridian, and at the greatest distance which could be conveniently chosen on the globe. Berlin was at length fixed on, and Le Monnier signified his intention of undertaking the business himself; but, at the moment when he was ready to depart, he succeeded in getting Lalande appointed in his stead. The Prussian monarch, to whom Maupertuis had spoken respecting the delicacy and difficulty of the enterprise, evinced some astonishment when the young astronomer was presented to him. "However," said he, "the academy of sciences has appointed you, and you will justify its choice." From that time, the youth of Lalande, who was only eighteen, proved an additional recommendation to him, and he became acquainted with the most distinguished persons at the court of Berlin.

On his return to Paris, the account which he gave of his mission procured him admission to the academy of sciences; and from that period till its suppression, every volume of the *transactions of the academy* was enriched with articles, on various subjects, from his pen.

Lalande produced the French edition of Halley's tables, and the history of the comet of 1759; he also furnished Clairault with some extensive calculations, for the purpose of establishing the theory of that comet.—In 1760, being charged with editing the *Connaissance du Temps*, he entirely changed the plan of that work, and reduced it to its present form. Of the *Connaissance du Temps*, he composed seventeen volumes.—In 1764 appeared the first edition of his great *Treatise of Astronomy*.

Lalande also taught astronomy during forty-six years; and, consequently, much extended the knowledge of that science in France. Dagelet and Méchain were among his pupils.

Delambre mentions, as a circumstance particularly deserving of notice, that notwithstanding the great number of pupils who, from gratitude and attachment, offered their service to aid him, either in the immense calculations which he had not time to make himself, or in the revision of his works, he never accepted any assistance without naming the real authors.—A similar liberality of feeling impelled him to furnish a number of biographical notices, after the deaths of literary and philosophical characters.

Lalande's other works were:—his *Tour in Italy*; a *Treatise of Canals*, planned, and partly executed, during a visit which he paid to the canal of Languedoc; and the *Bibliographie Astronomique*.

Dr. Young has observed, that "an undevout astronomer is mad;" and the eccentricities of Lalande might justify the conclusion Young would have drawn from the atheistical principles he openly professed. He went so far, as to read public lectures on those baneful and hope-blasting doctrines, in the *Lycée* of Paris, a society formed of pretended philosophers of the same description.

6. At Long-Hedge Farm, Battersea, Rich. Southby, esq. aged 55.

Philip Davies, esq. of Serjeants'-inn.

9. Aged 45, John Opie, esq. professor of painting in the royal academy. He was interred with great funereal respect in St. Paul's cathedral, near the remains of sir Joshua Reynolds.

The

The disease which terminated his life, had its origin in a cold, caught in returning from a visit to his friend, Mr. Tresham. This cold produced, at first, but a slight indisposition, attended with a fever; the symptoms, however, increased in a very alarming manner; and an inflammation in the brain, which deprived him of his senses, was the result of a few days' illness. Such was the rapidity of his disorder, that the assistance of his physicians was of no avail; and, in truth, there was that uncertainty as to the nature of his complaint, that it may be affirmed that medicine had not its fair chance.

Mr. Opie was born in the year 1761, in an obscure village in Cornwall, and, about the age of eighteen, came to town, a joint adventurer with his friend Peter Pindar.

His success in copies from gross and vulgar nature, such as old beggars, rustics, &c. soon attracted the attention of the public, and he became liberally employed. At this period he attempted historical painting, and produced his best works in this line—the Death of David Rizzio, and the Murder of one of the kings of Scotland. He was soon engag'd by Boydell in some compositions for the Shakespeare Gallery, for which he was well paid; but in which, like many others, he seems rather to have looked to his price than to his reputation. The notice of the academy being turned upon him, he soon became an associate, and, in due time, an academician; at which period he began to wean himself from subjects of history, and to fall into the more successful trade of portrait-painting.

As a painter, Mr. Opie was undoubtedly in the first rank of his

profession; and, in losing him, a gap has been made in the art, which will not speedily be filled. The want of an education founded on principles and elemental knowledge, was supplied by a vigour of native genius, and a judgement which, without much study, was matured by observation to tolerable correctness. Being self taught, he escaped all the insipidity and mannerism of a school; and though he did not attain, till somewhat advanced in the profession, to a command in drawing, and what may be called the knowledge of academical proprieties, the absence of these qualities was sufficiently compensated, by an originality of genius, an unfettered and peculiar style of thinking, an immense force, and substance, both in colouring and pencilling, which must ever distinguish him in art. As a portrait-painter (in which light we must chiefly consider him), he was neither a follower nor imitator of any that went before him, nor has he left any to take those liberties with him which he disdained to take with others. Opie, and his style, are equally lost to the world.

10. At Port Jackson, New South Wales, aged 33, Mrs. Short, wife of captain Joseph Short, of his majesty's ship Buffalo.

In Dublin, Dennis Daly, esq. of Radford, county of Galway.

11. At his house, Spital-fields, William Des Anges, esq.

In Charter-house Square, Mrs. Beard, wife of John Beard, esq.

12. At Sunning-hill, near Windsor, the rev. Joseph Thistlethwaite, A. M. in the 87th year of his age. He had possessed that living upwards of 58 years, and had not absented himself from his parish 58 Sundays in so many years. Among other

other legacies, he has bequeathed 500*l.* toward the enlargement of the church of Sunning-hill, and 100*l.* to the augmentation of a charity already established for the sick and poor in the same parish.

13. Mr. Robert Heron, who terminated a short life in the Fever Institution, Gray's Inn Lane. He had experienced many of those vicissitudes which are too frequently attendant on the pursuits of literature. He was a native of Scotland, where he was regularly bred to the church; and, being a young man of promising abilities, he was patronized by Dr. Blair, who appointed him his assistant, in which capacity he for some time officiated. He was possessed of considerable erudition, and very extensive general information.—Among a great number of works which he wrote, translated, and compiled, were—a *History of Scotland*, a *Tour to the Highlands*, and a *History of Chemistry*.—His views of church preferment not answering his expectations, he was induced, through the liberal offers of a bookseller, to repair to London. It is here worthy of remark, that, previously to this period, a certain gentleman had published a work which gave great offence to the literary world. To the performance alluded to, which contained a series of attacks on the compositions of several of our established authors, he had prefixed a fictitious name. That *fictitious* name—fixed upon, in all probability, by chance—was *Robert Heron*! The work drew considerable odium on its *reputed* author; a circumstance which, in more instances than one, was productive of inconvenience to Mr. Heron. However, on his arrival

in London, he soon recommended himself to notice, and obtained the acquaintance of several eminent literary men.

For a time, about the year 1799, he conducted the political department of the *Historical Magazine*, then under the superintendence of the late Dr. Bisset. At a subsequent period, Mr. Heron was the editor of the *Agricultural Magazine*; a work which he was extremely well qualified to conduct. He was also a contributor to the old *Universal Magazine*, *Monthly Magazine*, *Anti-Jacobin Review*, *Oxford Review*, and several other periodical publications; and, with the assistance of friends, when the *Critical Review* was disposed of by auction, it was in his contemplation to become a purchaser. Mr. Heron possessed considerable ability as a parliamentary reporter; and in that capacity was successively engaged by the proprietors of the *Oracle*, the *Porcupine*, and the *Morning Post*. About 1802, he was much occupied in endeavouring to make arrangements for the purchase of a popular morning paper, which was then to be disposed of; but, failing in that object, he a short time afterwards succeeded in obtaining the editorship (with a share) of the *British Press*, and *Globe*, two papers then recently established by the booksellers. He held this concern only a fortnight; during which time, however, he attracted the notice of one of the under-secretaries of state. He next, for several months, conducted *Lloyd's Evening Post*, in which he was to have purchased a share; but, in consequence of pecuniary failure, the concern was relinquished; though not without his ha-

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ving made a further progress in the favour of a personage just mentioned. It was through his influence, we believe, that he afterwards received a respectable salary, as the nominal editor of a French paper, published in London. About the same time (1805) he undertook the management of a weekly paper, called the *British Neptune*. While he held the latter engagement, he imprudently criticised, with great severity, the performance of a play which was *not acted*. The performers justly felt themselves aggrieved, and three or four actions were commenced, but were afterwards compromised. In 1806, having resigned both the French paper and the *British Neptune*, Mr. Heron embarked in a literary speculation of his own (the *Fame* newspaper), which failed, and involved him in some serious pecuniary difficulties—difficulties which, in all probability, hastened his early dissolution. A few weeks before his death, he is understood to have produced a little volume, intitled, *The Comforts of Human Life*.

13. Her majesty the empress of Austria, in consequence of a premature delivery of a dead child, on the 7th. She died in her 35th year, having had twelve children; of whom four sons and five daughters are living. According to custom, the body of her imperial majesty was opened on the 14th; on the 15th it publicly lay in state; on the 16th the heart was deposited with great solemnity in the church of the Augustines: the entrails were conveyed, in equal pomp, to the cathedral church, and deposited in the vault: and the same day, at five in the afternoon, the funeral took place in the following order, from the church of the Au-

gustines to the Capuchins:—1. A detachment of cavalry; 2. the poor of the hospital; 3. the religious orders of the town and suburbs; 4. the clergy; 5. the city magistrates; 6. the states of Lower Austria; 7. the counsellors of the aulic and provincial departments, in mourning; 8. the individuals belonging to the court, the ministers, privy counsellors, and other personages of the court, met in the church, as did the knights of the order of the golden fleece and the grand cross of the order of St. Stoken. His royal highness the archduke John, proxy for his majesty, and the other archdukes, also repaired to the church before the arrival of the procession.—At half-past four, the body was let down from the state-bed, the coffin closed, and placed on the funeral car, to which six horses were harnessed, caparisoned in black. The procession then commenced, and the car was preceded and followed by many troops of horse and foot soldiers. The different state-officers went with the procession in carriages. The corpse, on arriving at the church, was placed on a platform, covered with velvet richly embroidered with gold; and, after receiving the benedictions of the archbishop, was let down into the vault.

14. At Speen, near Newbury, in his 68th year, Thomas Hatt, esq.

15. At Stanmore, Middlesex, George Heming, esq.

In his 55th year, colonel Fane, M.P. for Lyme Regis.

At Norwich, in his 60th year, James Hudson, esq. banker. He served the office of mayor in 1794.

16. At Southampton, dowager lady Stuart, widow of the late sir Simon Stuart, bart.

Aged 72, Edward King, esq. F.R.

and

and A.SS. author of "Morsels of Criticism," "Munimenta Antiqua," and other works.

At Bristol, aged 61, Mungo Forbes, esq. late of the island of Jamaica.

17. In Broad-court, Bow-street, Mr. Mark Supple. He was a native of the south of Ireland, and had been upwards of 25 years a reporter of the debates in parliament.

In Cavendish-square, the lady of J. Fanshawe, esq.

18. An inquisition was taken at Harpledown, near Uxbridge, on the body of Andrew G. Mautimer, esq. who put a period to his existence on Friday last, while taking an airing in his carriage. The deceased, who was for many years a merchant in the metropolis, was far advanced in age, and he had been confined by sickness for the last two years, which reduced him, at intervals, to a state of insanity. He had, apparently, in a great measure, recovered, previous to the day of his death; and on that morning he ordered his coach, to take an airing. The coachman had observed the deceased in a reclining posture in the coach, and he supposed him to be sleeping; but on his arrival home, he discovered that the deceased had inflicted a wound in his neck with a pen-knife, which was found by him, and which occasioned his death. He has left no family. Verdict, *insanity*.

At Chigwell, Mr. Robert Denham, surgeon.

Lieut.-col. M'Creaigh, of the 96th regiment of foot.

At Schwerm, in Mecklenburgh, the hon. Frances Clifford, eldest sister of lord Clifford.

19. In Holles-street, John Broomhead, esq.

20. At Aberystwith, Mr. Morgan, solicitor.

Robert Andrew, esq. of Harleston Park, Northamptonshire, in his 73d year.

21. At Draper's hall, London, the Rev. G. Walker, late of Wavertree, in Lancashire, F.R.S. president of the literary society at Manchester, and formerly minister of a congregation of Protestant dissenters at Nottingham. Mr. Walker was born about the year 1734, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in which town his father was a respectable tradesman. He went very early to the free-school of his native place, then under the care of the rev. Dr. Moises; and, at the age of ten, was sent to his uncle, the rev. Thomas Walker, a dissenting minister, at Durham. In the grammar-school of that city, he acquired the Greek and Latin languages, and was afterwards removed to the university of Edinburgh, where he became a pupil of Dr. Matthew Stewart, the mathematician. He completed his education at the university of Glasgow. His first settlement, as a minister, was at Durham, about the year 1756, as successor to his uncle, who had removed to Leeds. He continued there about seven years, when he accepted an invitation to Yarmouth, where he married in 1772. He soon after removed to Warrington, as a mathematical tutor in the academy at that place. Dissatisfied by the failure of the expectations of emolument which had been holden out to him on his removal, he left Warrington in the beginning of 1775, for Nottingham, to occupy the station of one of the ministers of the High Pavement meeting. Previously to this he had become a member of the Royal

Royal Society; and had printed, while at Warrington, his *Doctrine of the Sphere*, a quarto volume, with many plates of a peculiar construction, which cost him much labour. This is considered as being a very complete treatise, and an example of the purest method of geometrical demonstration. Mr. Walker had long been a deep thinker on political subjects; and, in Nottingham, he had a large field for extending the influence of his knowledge and eloquence over public assemblies. During the time of his residence there, which comprehended a period of 24 years, nearly all the petitions which were thence addressed to the king, and to the parliament, were the productions of his pen. One of them—the petition for recognizing American independence, made such an impression on the mind of Mr. Burke, as to induce that statesman to declare, that he would rather have been the author of that piece, than of all his own compositions. The death of some of his most intimate friends, and the prospect of extending his usefulness in a different sphere of action, at length induced him to accept the post of theological tutor and superintendant of the dissenting academy at Manchester. By the extent of his knowledge, he was well qualified for such a situation; but by his habitual want of punctuality, and his forgetfulness of engagements, occasioned by the ardour with which he entered into any present subject of study or discussion, he was unequal to the task. Ultimately, the whole burthen of theological, mathematical, and classical tuition fell upon him, and he resigned his office. During his residence at Manchester, he was an

active member of the literary and philosophical society of that place; of which, on the decease of Dr. Perceval, he was chosen president. Mr. Walker's final removal was to the village of Wavertree, near Liverpool, where his principal employment was, to revise and put in order his various compositions, both printed and manuscript. He had published several single sermons, on particular occasions, while at Nottingham, and had printed two volumes of sermons in 1790; all distinguished by a manly, fervid, and original cast of thought. He had also written *An Appeal to the People of England*, on the test laws, which is said to have been highly spoken of by the late Mr. Fox. Besides his work on the sphere, he had published the first part of *A Treatise on Conic Sections*; a performance worthy of his mathematical reputation.

Benjamin Booth, esq. many years one of the directors of the East-India Company.

Suddenly, at Everton, in his 53d year, John Gregson, esq. one of the aldermen of Liverpool.

22. Aged 80, Willoughby Wood, esq. of Thoresby, in Lincolnshire, one of his majesty's gentlemen of the privy chamber.

At Brighton, aged 75, James Portis, esq. of Gate-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

At North Mimms, Hertfordshire, Mrs. Jane Gould, sister of the late Mr. Justice Gould.

Laurence Harman Parsons, earl of Ross, one of the representative peers of Ireland. The title descends to the earl's nephew, sir Lawrence Parsons, bart.

23. Mr. Thomas Moore, of Cheap-side, warehouseman.

In

In his 76th year, John Watts, esq. formerly secretary to the victualling-office.

At Llangennech Park, South Wales, Mrs. Vancouver, wife of John Vancouver, esq.

24. Sir James Winter Lake, bart. F.R.S.

25. At Cardulees, in the parish of Dalston, aged 84, Robert Wilson. He has left a son, a grandson, and a great-grandson, all of the name of Robert Wilson, brought up, and now living, in the same house where he died: and there had not been a death in that house for 70 years past.

26. At Highbury, Jacob Wood, esq. of Threadneedle-street, refiner.

At Clifton, near Bristol, lady Elizabeth Magennis, daughter of the late earl of Enniskillen.

In Upper Charlotte-street, aged 79, Mrs. Hill, relict of the late admiral Hill.

27. At Paris, in the 85th-year of her age, the right hon. lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, baroness of Stafford, only surviving daughter and heir of William earl of Stafford, who died in 1734. She was sole heir of the body of sir William Howard, viscount Stafford, the only married younger son of the present duke of Norfolk's ancestor, Thomas Howard earl of Arundel. She was also sole heir of the body of that viscount's wife, Mary Stafford baroness of Stafford, and through her, sole heir of the body of Edward the last Stafford duke of Buckingham, hereditary lord high constable of England, who was sole heir of the body of king Edward the IIIrd, youngest son of Thomas Plantagenet, of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, and of his wife lady Eleanor Bohun, eldest daughter

and co-heir of the late Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, and lord high constable of England; and whose younger sister was wife of king Henry the IVth, but from whose body there was an entire failure of issue on the death of her grandson king Henry the Vth. Notwithstanding the accumulation of Plantagenet, Bohun, and Stafford heirship, which became centered in lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, she was disabled by the attainder of her ancestor, the last Stafford duke of Buckingham, in the reign of king Henry the VIIIth, from possessing any of the family dignities, except the Stafford barony. She died without having ever been married. Her heir is sir William Jerningham, baronet, whose grandmother was sister of the before-mentioned William, earl of Stafford.

In consequence of a fall from his horse the preceding day, Mr. Watkins, sadler, Cheltenham.

Mrs. Egan, many years wardrobe-keeper and principal dress-maker at Covent-garden theatre.

John Stone, esq. of Letcombe Regis, Berks.

Mr. Alex. Morris, late of Spring-garden, attorney-at-law.

29. At Sion End, Middlesex, in his 85th year, John Barber, esq.

In Seymour-street, Bath, in his 77th year, Ferdinando Anderdon, esq.

At Kingston, Surrey, Mrs. Pierce, widow of the late Captain Pierce, who was lost in the Halsewell Indiaman, in 1786.

At Bath, sir H. Dillon Massey.

Lately, at Antigua, general Vandeleur.

At St. Petersburg, princess Bariatinsky,

riatinsky, formerly the hon. Miss Dutton, second daughter of lord Sherborne.

At Windy Hill, Tortola, William Robertson, esq.

At Paris, Victor Leopold Berthier, general of division, chief of the staff of the first corps of the grand army, and one of the commanders of Buonaparte's legion of honour.

At Verdun, Gideon Newland, esq. of Chichester, who had been detained as a prisoner in France since the commencement of the war.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Stewart Bruce, esq.

At Madras, George Houstoun, esq. of the civil service.

In St. Alban's-street, Charles Lackington, esq.

At Newry, Ireland, Hugh O'Hanion, esq. aged 94.

At Kirkdale, in Lancashire, in the 91st year of his age, Wm. Pendleton, a waterman, who had fought in the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden. He has left behind him a widow, aged 92, with whom he lived upwards of 68 years; and what is remarkable, they never had more than one quarrel during the whole time. He supported himself and wife by his own industry, and never experienced any illness till the last, which confined him to his house only one week, and to his bed but one day.

At his house, Great Cumberland-place, aged 67, admiral sir Hyde Parker, of Ben-hall lodge, Suffolk. He was second son of admiral sir H. Parker, bart. who was lost in the *Cato* in 1782; and brother to sir Harry Parker, bart. of Long Melford, who was knighted for his gallant services in the American war.

At Chichester, John Luggens, esq. banker.

Mrs. Sarah Ayscough, aged 82, widow of Mr. William Ayscough, late of Windsor, Berks.

Miss Elizabeth Brunn, of the Chapter coffee-house, Paternoster-row.

In his 76th year, the rev. George Moore, vicar of Heavitree, Devon, canon residentiary of St. Peter's, Exeter, and archdeacon of Cornwall.

At Blackheath, lieut. col. Moorsom, of the royal marines.

At Denton, Norfolk, at the age of upwards of 90, after a short confinement, the rev. George Sandby, D.D. rector of that parish in 1750, and chancellor of Norwich in 1768. He was formerly of Merton college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1740. He was afterwards master of Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1760, and served the office of vice-chancellor of that university the same year. He was collated to Denton by archbishop Herring; that living being in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury, who must collate one of the fellows, or one who has been fellow, of Merton college. With Dr. Sandby died the oral tradition of the expulsion from Merton college, Oxford, of six fellows, by James II. in 1684, which was the cause of the revolution: he was ordained by Dr. Hough, bishop of Worcester, one of the said six fellows; the bishop died at the age of 92.

At Clifton, Elizabeth dowager countess of Mayo, relict of his grace the late archbishop of Tuam, and earl of Mayo.

At

At Ludford Park, near Ludlow, in his 24th year, N. L. Charlton, esq. colonel of the Worcestershire militia.

At Douglas Park, Gilbert Douglas, esq.

William Vachell, esq. of Coptfold Hall, aged 72.

At Bath, in his 58th year, Herman Katencamp, esq.

Aged 81, Mr. John Warrington, many years a whitesmith at Stamford, in Lincolnshire. He had amassed considerable property, which, by his will, he has ordered to be distributed in the following manner :—1800*l.* 3 per cent. annuities to the poor in three callises ; 100*l.* to the Blue-coat school ; and 30*l.* for the repairs of St. Michael's church, all in that place. To his sister, who is blind and in a work-house at Bath, he has bequeathed 100*l.* ; and annuities of 80*l.* a-year to each of his two brothers, to whom he scarcely ever gave sixpence in his life-time, although one was in an alms-house at Liddington, in Rutland, and the other in a work-house at Stamford ; and, notwithstanding they are both very old men, each being nearly eighty years of age, he has especially provided, that, should either of them *marry*, their annuity should cease. In the event of their deaths, the annuities devolve, in equal proportions, to five parishes, viz. Uffington, Tallington, and Market-Deeping, in Lincolnshire, and Ketton and Empingham, in Rutlandshire, for the benefit of ten of the oldest widows ; but, in case there should not be so many, then to the ten oldest maidens in each parish. Seemingly apprehensive that posterity might not duly appreciate his *charitable*

disposition, some time before his death he bought a marble monument for himself, and, having caused his embryomunificence to be emblazoned upon it, daily feasted upon the conjectural manna of what men would say of him, who should hereafter read of his extensive bounty !

At Bowbridge Fields, near Derby ; Nicholas Nicholas, of that place, and of Boycot, Kent, esq.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Kemble, mother of Mrs. Siddons, and of the Messrs. John, Stephen, and Charles Kemble.

Lately, in Switzerland, John Lewis de Lolme, LL. D. He was a native of Geneva, and first distinguished himself in this country by a *Treatise on the Constitution of England*, which he had evidently examined with profound judgment and a philosophic spirit. The work has long been a standard-book. De Lolme had a surprising extent of knowledge on all subjects, and could almost have rivalled Burke in all the variety of his illustrations. He was remarkably temperate and simple in his mode of living, and possessed an admirable temper, with a strong turn for humour. All he said, indeed, upon the most serious subjects, was marked by something of an arch shrewdness. He did not much sacrifice to the graces in point of dress and personal delicacy ; but his conversation was always valuable ; and it is much to be regretted, that a man of his talents and information was not shielded by patronage against the necessities of life. For some time he practised as an advocate in his native country ; and when he came over to England he acquired considerable celebrity as an author. His first

first work in our language was, *A Parallel between the English Constitution and the former Government of Sweden*, a very ingenious pamphlet, published in 1772. In this tract, he appeared to apprehend, that the inhabitants of Great-Britain were in the greatest danger of falling under the power of an aristocracy. There is reason to believe that his opinion was afterwards changed on this point.—Three years after, Dr. de Lolme published his celebrated treatise *On the Constitution of England*. It was originally written in French, and translated by its author, with considerable additions and improvements. This work is well known, and justly esteemed. Junius recommended it to the public, as deep, solid, and ingenious; and, in the British senate itself, it was honoured with the applauses of a Camden and a Chatham. There is scarcely any subject on which foreigners are so little, or so incorrectly informed, as on that of the British constitution; yet De Lolme was a foreigner; and one, too, who had passed the greater part of his life out of England*. In 1787, Dr. de Lolme published *An Essay, containing a few Strictures on the Union of Scotland with England, and on the Situation of Ireland*. The first part of this essay presents a plain, concise, and perspicuous view of the relative state of England and Scot-

land, from the time of Edward I. to the union under queen Anne, in 1707; and may be considered as an excellent introduction to De Foe's history of that union. The second part of this work, in which Dr. de Lolme was assisted by another person, relates to Ireland: the object of it is, to recommend an incorporating union between Great-Britain and Ireland; and, when that measure was discussed a few years ago, some of our senators, we believe, were not a little indebted to this essay for their arguments. De Lolme's next work, published in 1788, was a quarto pamphlet, intitled, *Observations relative to the Taxes on Windows and Lights, with a Hint for the Improvement of the Metropolis*. Here the author somewhat ludicrously proposed, that, in lieu of a duty on windows, a tax on the *tonnage* of houses should be levied. This tract was at least amusing, if not instructive. His proposed improvement for the city of London, was the removal of the cattle-market from Smithfield, to some place in the fields near St. Pancras; and that the poor thirsty tortured cattle should be provided with water. In 1789, he wrote his *Observations on the late National Embarrassment*; alluding to the painful situation of the king's health at that period, and containing some explanations of the rights

* One of his performances, which attracted considerable notice, was his "History of the Flagellants; or, Memorials of Human Superstition, imitated from the Abbé Boileau." Posterity will here find a minute detail of extraordinary facts; striking proofs that a deep sense of justice exists in the breasts of all men; with entertainment for philosophers and critics, derived from an unusual subject of speculation and debate, comprising in one view many singular and ludicrous facts. In the eleventh century, voluntary flagellations began to be countenanced by men of great eminence, and to come into general practice; afterwards, the infliction of this punishment, by the hands of the confessor, became customary; princes submitted to it: and, what led to the grossest abuses, even women were subject to castigation from the monks, &c. &c.

of the heir-apparent, with remarks on the conduct of the respective contending parties during the proceedings relating to the projected regency. This pamphlet was answered in a very coarse manner, by an anonymous writer.

May 3. William Young, esq. of Chancery-lane.

In Berner's-street, John Buller, esq. M.P. for East Looe, Cornwall.

At his house in Norfolk-street, Strand, Matthew Chessall, esq. in the 74th year of his age.

4. At Ramsgate, Charles Dilly, esq. formerly an eminent bookseller in the Poultry; of whose hospitalities to literary men, Mr. Boswell makes frequent mention in his life of Dr. Johnson. He went to Ramsgate, on a visit to a literary friend, and died suddenly in the 68th year of his age. Mr. Dilly was born May 22, 1739, at South-hill, in Bedfordshire. For that county, his eldest brother, John, served the office of high-sheriff, in 1783. Edward, the next brother, was an eminent bookseller in the Poultry, particularly in exportation to America, and in dissenting literature, as the works of Doddridge, Watts, Lardner, &c. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the politics, if not of the personal charms, of Mrs. Macaulay, whose works he regularly published, and to whom he was a general and a generous patron. He was a man of great pleasantry, and so fond of conversation, that he is said to have almost literally talked himself to death. He died May 11, 1779; when his brother Charles, the subject of this sketch, succeeded him in the business. Neither of the brothers had much pretension to literature; but they zealously cultivated the friendship of

men of letters; to whom their payments for copy-right were unprecedently liberal. To young and inexperienced authors, Charles, in particular, was a kind and faithful adviser; and, when requisite, his purse was freely opened. Charles enjoyed the success, and continued the hospitality of his deceased brother. In 1782, on a vacancy of an alderman for the ward of Cheap, he was invited to accept the scarlet gown, but declined it in favour of Mr. Boydell. The office of sheriff he escaped, on the plea of nonconformity.—“His parties,” says a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, “were not large, but they were frequent; and in general so judiciously grouped, as to create a pleasantry of intercourse not often to be found in mixed companies. Here Johnson and Wilkes forgot the animosities of Whig and Tory. Here high-church divines and pillars of the meeting-house relinquished their polemics, and enjoyed uninterrupted conviviality. Here Cumberland, while he contributed his full proportion to the general hilarity of conversation, stored his own mind with some of those valuable observations which have both entertained and instructed an admiring public. Here Knox planned and matured not a few of his valuable essays. Here Isaac Reed (than whom no visitor was more cordially welcomed by Charles Dilly) was sure to delight, whether in the mood to be a patient hearer, with now and then a short oracular response; or occasionally displaying those rich stores of erudition which he possessed. Here Cræckitt refined on the labours of an Entick. Here many a writer of less eminence, after comfortably enjoying a mental

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and bodily repast, engaged in his allotted task with double pleasure from the satisfaction he experienced in the liberality of his employer. If ever the strict rule of decorum was by chance infringed on, it was on those occasional days when, unavoidable business preventing the master of the house from sitting so long with his guests as he could wish, the pleasure of entertaining them was deputed to his kind-hearted and pleasant friend, James Boswell, who sometimes in that capacity has tried the strength of *the oldest binn*. After a life of uninterrupted labour for more than 40 years, Mr. Dilly on a sudden relinquished business; which he disposed of on terms mutually beneficial, to Mr. Mawman, at that time high in the same profession in the city of York. But the transition was too abrupt for Mr. Dilly. He found himself a solitary being, without the resource of an affectionate family to cheer his vacant hours; and, in the midst of affluence, he soon began to regret the loss of the counting-house and *very pleasant rooms* in the Poultry; and actually suffered under such a dejection of spirits as to occasion no small alarm to his friends. He was luckily, however, persuaded to adopt, in Brunswick-row, Queen's-square, the sociability, if not the employment, of the Poultry; and, by the repeated visits of some intimates whom he highly esteemed, he was in a great measure roused from his melancholy; and continued to enjoy a few years of real comfort; distributing, not unfrequently, a portion of his large property in acts of the most disinterested beneficence." Exclusively of numerous and unknown sums, which were

presented to private individuals, he gave 700*l.* consols to the Stationers' Company, of which he was master in the year 1800; for the purpose of securing perpetual annuities, of ten guineas each, to the widows of two liverymen of that company. A few weeks before his death he gave 100*l.* to the sea-bathing infirmary, at Margate; and 200*l.* more by his last will; with a similar sum to the society for the relief of persons confined for small debts; 100*l.* to the society for the relief of the indigent blind; 100*l.* to the society for the relief of the deaf and dumb; and 100*l.* to the dispensary in Red-Lion-street. To Daniel Braithwaite, esq. John Oswald Trotter, esq. and Miss Cumberland, he left 1000*l.* each; to Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Elliott, the rev. J. H. Todd, and Mary Fowler, widow, 500*l.* each; to Mrs. Crakelt, wife of Mr. Crakelt, 20*l.* a year; to her daughter, Mrs. Eylard, 20*l.* a year; to Mrs. Mary Greaves, the daughter of his half-sister, 52*l.* a year; to Mrs. Coulson, of Bedford, 100*l.* a year; to Miss Coulson, one of his residuary legatees, 2000*l.*; to the children of her sister, Mrs. Scilman, 1000*l.*; to the Misses Davies, 2000*l.* each; to Mrs. Bodman, and Mrs. May, all his shares in the Lancaster canal; and, besides other legacies, rings of ten guineas value each, to alderman Domville, and to Messrs. H. Baldwin, J. Nichols, Conant, Hughs, and Davies. The remainder of his property, supposed to be about 60,000*l.* to Miss Coulson, the two Misses Davies, Mrs. Bodman, and Mrs. May; who were all of them maternally related, his own name being extinct.

5. In Montague-street, Russel-square, William Day, esq.

O o 2

6. J. P.

6. J. P. Hankey, esq. alderman of London, and one of the candidates for the representation of the city in parliament. He died on the first day of election, supposed from the effect of extreme fatigue in a canvass of eight or ten days.

At Edinburgh, Hamilton Bell, esq. writer to the signet.

7. At Tetsworth, William Bellis, esq. of Wadham college, Oxford, aged 20, in consequence of a fall from his horse.

8. At Falmouth, William Clarges, esq. son of the late sir Thomas Clarges, bart.

9. At Brighton, capt. Artes, of the 10th dragoon guards.

In Berners-street, Langford Millington, esq.

10 At Hampstead, in his 72d year, Mr. Henry White, builder.

11. In Aldermanbury, aged 26, Mr. George Cooper.

John Herbert, esq. of Dolevorgan, Montgomeryshire.

12. The rev. Mr. Woodward, rector of West Grinstead, Sussex, aged 73.

13. Mr. Fellowes, printer of the Morning Advertiser.

14. At Iver Lodge, Bucks, Bruce Boswell, esq.

At Kentish-town, John Francis, esq.

Mrs. Blanchard, wife of Mr. Blanchard, of the theatre royal. Covent-garden.

At Bath, in her 81st year, lady Gibbons, mother of sir William Gibbons, bart.

15. At Eton, drowned in the Thames, master Lewis James Shaw, fourth son of sir J. Shaw, bart.

At Hampstead, in the 36th year of her age, lady Charlotte Wingfield, wife of Wm. Wingfield, esq. and sister of the earl of Digby.

Mrs. Lyon, wife of William Lyon, esq. late of Bedford-row.

16. The right hon. lady Jane Knollys, second daughter of the earl of Banbury.

Francis Stanhope, esq. one of her majesty's equerries.

John Peter Allix, esq. of Swaffham, in Cambridgeshire.

17. At Fryer's Place, near Acton, in his 64th year, Mr. John Weedon.

In her 89th year, Mrs. Hardinge, relict of the late Nicholas Hardinge, esq. and sister to the late earl of Camden.

At Salt Hill, the duke of Montpensier, brother to the duke of Orleans, first prince of the blood royal of France, in the 27th year of his age.

The right hon. lady Walpole.

18. At Windsor Castle, the right rev. Dr. Douglas, lord bishop of Salisbury, and chancellor of the order of the garter, in his 85th year. This venerable prelate was one of the first literary characters of the age, and the last surviving member, except Mr. Cumberland, of the Beef Steak club, celebrated by Dr. Goldsmith, in his poem of *Retaliation*—

“And Douglas is padding, substantial and plain.”

He was at that time canon of Windsor. The literary talents of bishop Douglas were first evinced in detecting the attempt of Lauder to depreciate the merits of Milton. He vindicated the originality of our illustrious bard, and covered his opponent with confusion. His next performance possessed such merit, as highly to recommend his character, both as a literary man and an advocate, a judicious advocate

cate for revealed religion. It was intitled *The Criterion*; in answer to Mr. Hume's *Essay on Miracles*. He succeeded Dr. Law in the bishopric of Carlisle, in 1783, and, upon the translation of Dr. Barrington to the see of Durham, was appointed his successor. The lords of the Admiralty requested bishop Douglas to superintend the splendid edition of *Cook's Voyages*, which his lordship executed with uncommon judgment. The death of this bulwark of our church—of a prelate so firmly attached to our ecclesiastical constitution, is a subject deeply to be lamented. The church has lost one of its firmest pillars—the republic of letters, one of its brightest ornaments—society, one of its best friends—literary men in distress, a generous patron—the poor of all descriptions, a father. To sum up, in a very imperfect manner, his lordship's character—he was one who, like the illustrious Titus Vespasian, thought he had lost a day, when he had not performed a good action. [See p. 785.]

At Knightsbridge, John Duval, esq.

19. At Bath, John Mercedith Mostyn, esq. of Segroyt, Denbighshire.

20. At Bath, the hon Miss Hartopp.

At his seat, Castle Martyr, county of Cork, Richard Boyle, earl of Shannon, viscount Boyle, baron of Castle Martyr, in Ireland, and baron of Carleton, in England; also, a knight of St. Patrick. His lordship was born Jan. 30, 1727, and, at the age of forty-four, married the very young and beautiful Miss Catherine Ponsonby, daughter of the late right hon. John Ponsonby, by lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter

of the third duke of Devonshire, by whom he has left two children; the countess of Bandon, and viscount Boyle, now earl of Shannon. Before the union, no man possessed greater parliamentary interest than the earl of Shannon; insomuch, that no vice-regent felt easy on his throne, until he had secured his lordship's friendship, who was considered a sound politician, but no orator.

At Islington, Richard Corrie, esq. in his 82d year.

At Lydd, in Kent, in his 63d year, Robert Cobb, esq.

21. Suddenly, William Taylor, esq. of Tillington, near Hereford. He served the office of mayor of that city in 1786.

At Edlington, in Lincolnshire, H. Short, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the royal dragoons.

22. At her father's seat, at Enfield, at the age of 20, Miss A. E. Langford, after a long indisposition, which was borne with the most exemplary fortitude.

At Aberdeen, Mr. John Davidson, goldsmith.

23. Mrs. Arnold Finchett, of Shacklewell, aged 66.

Dr. Thomson, late acting-surgeon of the colony of New South Wales.

Mr. James Barker, jun. son of Mr. Barker, bookseller, in Great Russel-street, Covent-garden.

24. At Whitstable, while sitting in his chair, Mr. Stephen Salisbury, aged 56.

25. At Twickenham, Thomas Rea Cole, esq. major in the army.

Nicholas Vilant, esq. professor of mathematics in the college of St. Andrews.

26. At Simpson, Bucks, the rev. Graham Hanmer, A. M. rector of Simpson,

Simpson, and St. Bartholomew in London, and vicar of Hanmer, Flintshire.

Mr. John Blakeley, of Bishops-gate-street, aged 74.

Mrs. Card, wife of John Card, esq. Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

Mr. G. Lilley, of Canterbury, hoyman, aged 26. He was in the act of assisting a female passenger out of the hoy into a wherry, to land at Greenwich, when he unfortunately fell into the Thames and was drowned.

Mr. Thomas English, of the Temple, son of Walter English, esq. of Kingston.

27. Mr. John Sayer, of Margate, bather. While cheerfully conversing with his wife, he dropped, and instantly expired.

28. Mrs. Catherine Scrafton, of Trinity-street, Bristol, relict of the late Richard Scrafton.

Aged 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt, first cousin to lord Camden.

29. Miss D. St. Barbe, daughter of John St. Barbe, esq. of Blackheath.

At Gravesend, Richard Spiller, esq. commissioner of excise.

The right hon. lord Calthorpe, in the 22d year of his age.

30. In Dublin, Mr. alderman James, while in the act of taking a glass of wine after dinner.

31. At Clifton, the right hon. lady Anna Maria Pelham Cotton, daughter to the late, and sister to the present duke of Newcastle. Her ladyship was in the 73d year of her age, and was married in 1802 to colonel (now major-general) Cotton, eldest son of sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, bart. of Cumbermene Abbey, in the county of Chester.

At York, in his 28th year, Mr.

Benjamin Blanchard, eldest son of Mr. William Blanchard, printer.

Lately, at Summer-hill, Dublin, John Lock, esq. of Athgoe, aged 76.

At Church Stretton, Shropshire, the rev. John Mainwaring, B. D. rector of that parish, and of Aberdaron, Caernarvonshire, and also lady Margaret's professor of divinity in the university of Cambridge.

At Northampton, the rev. Edmund Trant, rector of Tott cum Caldecot and Hardwicke, in Cambridgeshire.

At Barton-house, Hants, aged 81, sir Thomas Moore, bart. formerly of Bury St. Edmunds.

At an advanced age, the rev. Kingsman Baskett, many years master of the grammar-school at Pocklington, Yorkshire.

At the advanced age of 82, Mr. Bullock, basket-maker of Stafford. His general habits of life were as rare as they were exemplary. By honest industry he supported a large family, and for the last thirty years had been in the constant habit of appropriating the profits of four hours labour every day to the use of the poor. Whenever this singular character felt disposed to yield to the ebullitions of anger, or the murmurings of discontent, it was his constant practice to retire into a private apartment, where he kept for the purpose a coffin, in which he used to remain till he had subdued the irregularity of his passions by the efforts of his reason.

William Gibbons, esq. iron-master and merchant, and one of the aldermen of Bristol, aged 75.

At Beerhaven, aged 111, Mr. O'Sullivan, who is said to be much lamented by 215 nephews and nieces!

In Old Broad-street, Dr. Hamilton, one of the physicians to the London Hospital.

In the Grove, Bath, aged 24, Mr. Thomas Mann, grandson of the late Mr. Vernor, an eminent bookseller in London.

In child-bed, Mrs. Ebers, wife of Mr. John Ebers, librarian and stationer, Old Bond-street, aged 34.

Capt. J. Bulwer, brother of gen. Bulwer, of Heydon, Suffolk.

At Osborne's Hotel, sir James Durno, lately his majesty's consul at Memel, &c.

John Eton, esq. of Narbeth, Montgomeryshire.

At Debden Hall, Essex, Mrs. Chiswell, widow of the late Richard Mulman French Chiswell, esq.

The rev. Charles Favell, rector of Brighton cum Bythorn, Hants.

At Bath, Mrs Frances Mitford, sister of the right hon. lord Redesdale.

June 1. Suddenly, William Kitchener, esq. of Bunhill-row, Finsbury-square. He was seized with an apoplectic affection, and expired in the course of a few hours, leaving his relatives and numerous friends to lament a loss not easily repaired. He was a man whose excellent qualities fully entitled him to that respect which was constantly paid to his character. In him were centered all those virtues which embellish social life and adorn the human heart. Humanity, generosity, benevolence, were engrafted on the most amiable disposition; and among his numerous acts of beneficence, those were not the least in value which were least known. Nor must this be deemed the language of extravagant panegyric—those who were acquainted with

him will readily bear testimony to its truth.

Madame de la Pagerie, mother to Madame Buonaparte. She died at Martinique, but her heart is to be conveyed to France in a gold vase.

2. At Leominster, Mr. R. Powell, by incautiously putting a naked knife loose into his pocket; when sitting upon it, the knife entered the thick part of his thigh, and he died soon after.

At Hitchin, Herts, James Whittingstall, esq.

Nicholas Bond, esq. of the Public-office, Bow-street, aged 64. His character is thus drawn by one who appears to have known him well:—"He was an active, vigilant, and able magistrate. Initiated in the school of the celebrated sir John Fielding, he possessed, in an uncommon degree, the best qualities of his master. Endowed with a good natural understanding, his legal knowledge and sound judgment were eminently conspicuous. He was a warm and zealous friend; had the affections of the mind with the glow of sincerity; and with those whom he respected and loved, could unbend to the free participation of the social virtues. Always befriending the honest poor in opposition to the tyrannic rich, the former viewed him with admiration and gratitude. In his professional pursuits, his memory was surprisingly tenacious, never forgetting a circumstance that was worthy of remembrance. His conversation was therefore fertile in anecdotes; and his life filled a great space in the eye of the public. A stranger to the refinements of the world, he was simple and unaffected in his manners; and although the spirit and even

even austerity of his conduct, might to some men appear censurable, yet they were by no means unbecoming the character or deportment of an upright magistrate. In cases of a common or trivial nature, he at times seemed to evince a laxity of attention; but although he might be supposed to slumber over what was unworthy of the exercise of his great powers, yet justice was never asleep. With an excellent fund of manly eloquence, with a mind forcible and vehement, when roused into an extraordinary display of his penetrating vigour, he shone most when combating the subtleties or genius of a counsel for a prisoner. Thus, in the words of a distinguished actor, like a great performer on the stage, he reserved himself, as it were for the last act, and after he had played his part with dignity, resolved to finish it with honour."

3. Lieutenant-colonel John Harris Crusier.

4. At Cheltenham, suddenly, captain Lawrence Bruce, of Islington.

Aged 46, Mr. Robert Butler, editor and proprietor of the Blackburn Mail.

5. Sir Boyle Roche, created an Irish baronet November 30th, 1782. He was the descendant of a respectable family, said to be a junior branch of the ancient baronial family of Roche, viscount Fermoy. He entered early into the military service, and distinguished himself in America, particularly at the taking of the Moro Fort, at the Havannah. On leaving the army he obtained a seat in parliament, where he was constantly in his place; and we have heard it stated, that, such was his humour and drollery, he could at any time change the

temper of the house. Through his pleasant interference, the most angry debates have frequently concluded with peals of laughter. Sir Boyle Roche was master of the ceremonies at Dublin castle, where he was beloved and admired for his politeness and urbanity. He married Mary, the eldest daughter of admiral sir Thomas Frankland, bart. but had no issue. He died at his house in Eccles-street, Dublin.

At York, aged 69, Mr. John Blanchard, brother to Mr. W. Blanchard, proprietor of the York Chronicle, and father to Mr. Blanchard, of the theatre royal, Covent-garden: making the third death in that family within a month.

At Baynton Hall, Wilts, in his 73d year, William Long, esq.

At York, Amos Green, esq.

The rev. T. Aquila Dale, rector of All Saints, Lewes, and of St. John Baptist in the Cliff.

6. In Spring-gardens, John Wasdale, M. D. a native of Cumberland.

William Kemeys, esq. of Maindee, Monmouthshire, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

7. Mrs. Martyr, of the theatre royal, Covent-garden.

Aged 76, Joseph Musgrave, esq. New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Hertford, after a few hours illness, the rev. John Carr, LL.D.

In Lincoln's-inn, Mrs. Lane, aged 69.

8. At Cardington, the seat of George Curtis, esq. captain John Barfoot, late commander of the honourable East-India Company's ship the Nottingham. Having spent a very considerable portion of his life at sea, captain Barfoot was, as it

it is natural to infer, thoroughly versed in naval tactics; and his uniform good conduct, during his continuance in the service, rendered him the object of universal esteem. Although he has left no family to lament his death, yet the commercial world, and his acquaintance in general, must deeply regret the loss of a true friend, an able seaman, and an honest man.

9. At Camberwell-grove, Mr. John Collinson, of Queen's college, Oxford.

At Nottingham, Mark Huish, esq.

At Deptford, George Hutton, esq. who realized above 20,000*l.* while master of an academy there. He has bequeathed the greater part of his property to King's college, Aberdeen, where he received his education.

11. In Saville-row, in his 83d year, John Waldred, count de Welden, formerly minister plenipotentiary from the states of Holland to the British court.

13. Mrs. Totton, of Debden, Essex.

At Lewton, Lancashire, Thomas Darwell, esq. of Manchester.

14. In his 85th year, F. L'Oste, esq. of Louth, Lincolnshire.

15. The right hon. lady Kirkcudbright.

16. The right hon. Catherine countess of Darlington.

Mr. S. Emerson, maltster, of Wakefield; occasioned by a fall from an overturned carriage.

At Shrewsbury, James Reynish, esq.

At Aberdeen, in his 86th year, the rev. John Skinner, who for nearly 65 years held the charge of the episcopal congregation at Langside.

17. Lady Webster, widow of sir Godfrey Webster, bart.

Aged 85, Nicholas Martyn, esq. Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

18. In Dublin, lady Borrowes, wife of sir Erasmus Borrowes, bart.

19. At Montserrat, Mrs. Lockhart, wife of the hon. James Potter Lockhart, of Dominica.

At Moscow, aged 30, John Meybohm, esq. late banker there.

20. In his 64th year, William Wheatley, esq. of Lesney-house, Kent, and deputy-lieutenant of that county.

At Newmarket, in his 59th year, Mr. John Fuller, many years clerk of the course.

22. In Dean's-court, Doctors' Commons, Isaac Gervise, esq. in his 87th year.

At Castle Hedingham, the rev. George Caswall, many years rector of Sacomb, Herts.

23. At Orchard, in Scotland, Patrick Ballantyne, esq.

25. In Gower-street, Robert Jeaffreson, esq. late of the island of Antigua.

28. On Stockwell-common, Surrey, Thomas Darlington, esq.

At Bedale, Yorkshire, Nathaniel Gardiner, esq. of Charles-street, Pimlico, late master-cook to his majesty.

The rev. Mr. Barker, of Burslem, an occasional preacher at the Methodist chapel, in Stafford. In the midst of his discourse, on the Sunday evening, he expired suddenly, and fell from the pulpit, to the great terror and amazement of the congregation. He had had no previous symptoms of illness.

30. At Sidmouth, the wife of John Jackson, esq. M. P. for Dover.

The

The rev. B. Rudge, rector of Wheatfield, Oxfordshire.

At Keswick, aged 103, Mrs. Hannah Wilton, formerly housekeeper to the late governor Stephenson.

Mr. Harden, of the Queen's-Arms tavern, St. Paul's-church-yard.

Randolph Marriott, esq. of Worcester, in his 71st year.

In Gloucester-street, Dublin, William Preston, esq. first commissioner of appeals, and M.R.I.A. well known by his literary works.

At Richmond, Mrs. Rigaud, many years housekeeper at the observatory in the royal gardens there.

At Londonderry, William Patterson, M. D.

Richard Postlethwaite, esq. of Lancaster, aged 73.

In Dublin, aged 70, Dawson Ellis, esq.

In Bruff, aged 110, Ellen Hayes.

At Cork, Mr. alderman Shaw.

In Ireland, in her 107th year, Elizabeth Mahon, of Mile-cross.

Lately, at Jersey, captain Le Gros, of the royal navy.

In the West-Indies, colonel Carter, of the 8th West-India regiment.

At Dominica, lieutenant F. A. Whitaker, of the 46th regiment.

At Verdun, in France, where he had been detained in captivity, with his son, four years, William Humphreys, esq. of Henwick, near Worcester, formerly a merchant in Birmingham.

At Genoa, madame Negrotti, who has left her heirs property to the amount of 300,000 livres, and has bequeathed a sum to her parish for the performance of 4000 masses!

At Baroche, of which district he was chief judge, John Spencer, esq.

At Kingston, Jamaica, captain John Nicol, late commander of the ship Lucia, of London.

M. Rochambeau, formerly a marshal of France, in his 82d year.

At Trinidad, colonel Hector Mackenzie.

At New-York, the rev. Thomas Dumbleton, aged 42 years.

At Richmond, Surry, Mr. John Farnham, auctioneer, well known to the amateurs of cattle.

At the Hague, in his 5th year, the eldest son of Louis Buonaparte, called *king* of Holland. He was the intended successor of Napoleon in the government of France.

In an advanced age, the rev. Samuel Cooke, vicar of Fremington, near Barnstaple. He retired to bed at his usual hour, in apparently good health, and the next morning was found a corpse.

At Warrington, Charles Dalrymple, esq. of the 4th dragoon guards, second son of the late lord Westhall.

At Donnington castle, Leicestershire, the seat of the earl of Moira, the rev. John Collier, in the 81st year of his age.

At Hollingknowl, Derbyshire, George Bagshaw, aged 96. His father died, aged 93, grandfather, 96, great-grand-father, 99.

The rev. Thomas Thomas, rector of Cadoxton, near Neath, Glamorganshire.

The rev. Simon Hanratty, of the chapel in French-street, Dublin.

Mrs. M'Leroth, wife of lieutenant-colonel M'Leroth, of Bury.

At Dove-hill, in the King's county, Ireland, Edward Molloy, esq.

Aged 84, the rev. Stanley Burrough, M. A. rector of Sapcote, Leicestershire.

July 1. The rev. Edward Hare, of Docking-hall, Norfolk.

At

At Ferney-hill, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Cooper, relict of the rev. Dr. C. of Yarmouth, Norfolk, and daughter of the late J. Bransey, esq. of Shotisham, in the same county. She was the author of several moral novels; as "The Exemplary Mother;" "The Daughter;" "The School for Wives;" "Fanny Meadows," &c.

4. In Wimpole-street, John Hillersdon, esq. aged 59.

6. At Hampstead, aged 73, Timothy Lane, esq. F.R.S. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Mrs. Mary Steele, of the White-Hart-inn, High-green, in the parish of Ecclesfield. She weighed 20 stone; her coffin was two feet deep, nearly three feet wide, and 6 feet 3 inches long.

7. At her father's house, in Dover-street, the hon. Miss Thellusson, eldest daughter of lord Rendlesham.

At Heydon-house, Norfolk, in his 53d year, William Earl Bulwer, esq. a colonel in the army, and late brigadier-general of volunteers.

9. At South Allington, Devon, F.S. Cornish, esq. captain in the Kingsbury cavalry.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Noel Desenfans, esq. a distinguished amateur of the fine arts.

10. At Wake's hotel, lieutenant-colonel Wheat, of Barton-house, Somersetshire.

At Hillingdon, Middlesex, aged 73, Robert Freeman, esq. M. D.

At Stratford-grove, Essex, in his 70th year, John Stray, esq.

11. In Millman-street, John Short, esq. of Edlington, Lincolnshire.

At Mongeham, Kent, in the prime of life, adorned with every

virtue, and universally lamented, Mrs. Dimock, wife of the rev. Charles Dimock, rector of that parish.

12. At East Dereham, Norfolk, John Frere, esq. of Roydon, in the same county, and of Finningham, Suffolk, late M. P. for Norwich.

13. At Fitzroy Farm, the dowager lady Southampton.

In his 60th year, the rev. Stephen Moore, vicar of Doncaster.

At Edinburgh, the rev. James Struthers, D. D.

General Richard White, colonel of the 24th regiment of foot. He commanded, many years, the third, or king's own regiment of dragoons, and raised the 96th regiment of infantry in the American war.

14. Of a paralytic attack, Geo. Saville Carey, the well-known lecturer on mimicry, &c. and author of several petite dramas. He had been announced for a performance that evening.

In his 60th year, Mr. Jacob Kraeger Watson, of the Old Change.

At Vicar's-hill, near Lymington, in her 82d year, Mrs. Gilpin, relict of the rev. Wm. Gilpin, vicar of Boldre, and prebendary of Salisbury.

In Brook-street, Bath, general White.

Near Scarborough, sir Richard Bempde Johnston, lord of the manor of Hackness, aged 75.

15. Mrs. Willes, wife of John Willes, esq. of Hungerford Park, Berks.

Mr. J. Callaway, Northgate, Canterbury, aged 68, inventor of the fabric called Canterbury muslin.

16. In his 74th year, John Potts, esq. one of the aldermen of Durham. He served the office of mayor in 1786 and 1793.

Mrs.

Mrs. Knyvett, wife of Charles Knyvett, esq. of Park-lane.

In Whitechapel-road, Mr. James Turner, timber-merchant.

17. Mr. Henry Norbury, second son of Mr. Philip Norbury, printer, Brentford.

18. Thomas Rodwell, esq. Highgate.

Aged 69, Robert Page, esq. comptroller of the customs at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

19. Mrs. Parkyns, wife of — Parkyns, esq. cousin of lord Raneliffe.

At Hull, in the prime of his life, Mr. Wm. Chamberlain, portrait-painter, formerly a pupil of Mr. Opie.

At Egham, aged 69, Robert Pickwood, esq. deputy of the ward of Vintry, and treasurer of the society of patrons of the anniversary of the charity-schools, in London and the suburbs.

Lady Norcliffe, of Langton, Yorkshire.

20. Aged 82, the rev. Thomas Freeman, rector of St. Martin's, vicar of St. Paul's, and 47 years minor canon of Canterbury cathedral.

In his 42d year, Richard Harmer, esq. of Nottinghill, Middlesex.

21. At Edwardston Hall, Suffolk, T. Dawson, esq.

At Clifton, near Bristol, sir Samuel Hayes, of Drumboe castle, Donegal, bart.

23. Edmund James Moody, esq. of the navy office, aged 32, eldest son of Robert Sadleir Moody, esq. a commissioner for victualling his majesty's navy.

Suddenly, in his 60th year, William Gelding, esq. Three Crown-court, in the Borough.

At Croydon, Mr. Halfhide, late of Merton, Calico-printer: and on the 5th of August, his second son, Mr. Edward Halfhide, of Tooting.

24. In her 77th year, the lady of Samuel Bonham, esq. of Great Warley-place, Essex.

Suddenly, of an apoplexy, William Finner, esq. Milbank-street, Westminster.

At Southampton, major St. Clair, barrack-master at Ealing.

25. In Yorkshire, aged 69, captain John Mitchell, of the Madras artillery.

Mrs. Booth, wife of Frederick Booth, esq. New-street, Spring-gardens.

At Edmonton, in his 86th year, George Tatem, esq. upwards of 30 years in the direction of the East India company.

26. Mr. Wood, a Treasury messenger.

At Botley Hall, Staffordshire, Mrs. Catherine Tollet, relict of the late Charles Tollet, esq.

At Hoddesdon, Iver M'Millan, esq. late commander of the Valentine Indiaman.

27. At Worcester, in his 67th year, Mr. John Scott.

At Teignmouth, Devon, Charles Durnford, esq. barrister-at-law.

29. In St. John's, Southwark, aged 65, Thomas Allen, esq.

In his 76th year, at Cholsey, Berkshire, William Minshull, esq. of Ashton Clinton, Bucks.

30. At Hackwood Park, in his 61st year, the right honourable Thomas, lord Bolton, governor and vice-admiral of the Isle of Wight.

In his 58th year, Mr. Joseph De Boffe, of Gerrard-street, Soho, many years an eminent importer of foreign books.

31. At

31. At Binfield, Thomas Robins, esq.

At Denham, in his 13th year, Frederick, youngest son of John Drummond, esq. banker, Charing-cross.

Lately, at Constantinople, Madame Sebastiani, wife of the French ambassador.

At Trinidad, captain John Service, of the ship Jane, of Greenwich.

At the Cape of Good Hope, B. Malkin, esq. major in the 21st light dragoons.

At Paris, Robert Bray O'Reilly, esq. formerly manager of the Pantheon Opera.

At St. Lucia, by a fall from his horse, lieut. colonel Montague Thornley, commanding the royal West-India Rangers.

At Prince of Wales Island, Henry Williams Rumsey, M.D. aged 26.

At Delhi, aged 78, Shah Allum, the emperor of Indostan, commonly called the Great Mogul, who was restored to his throne by general Lord Lake, a short time ago, after having had his eyes put out, and been imprisoned many years, by the Marattahs. He was a lineal descendant of Tamerlane: Akbar Shah, his second son, succeeds to the throne.

In his 84th year, Mr. Thomas Miller, nearly half a century a bookseller, &c. in Halesworth, Suffolk.

The right rev. Dr. James Hawkins, bishop of Raphoe, Ireland.

At Penzance, Wm. Clarges, esq. B.A. fellow of All-souls, Oxon, and only brother of sir Thomas Clarges, bart.

At Muirkirk, Scotland, John Patterson, a shepherd, aged upwards of 131 years.

Aged 91, at Mancoline, Scotland, Janet Caldwell, widow of Robert Wilson, who, during the last six years of her life, was tapped 74 times for the dropsy, and had 2,388 pints of water drawn off.

At Warmsworth, near Doncaster, aged 85, Mrs. Catharine Aldham, one of the people called Quakers. She was the last of the name of a family who have resided upon the estate at Warmsworth, and who have been owners of it, in a direct line, upwards of 800 years.

Suddenly, aged 90, the rev. John Simpson, vicar of Wythburn, Cumberland.

Aged 85, at Ford, Northumberland, Robert Sanderson, who was orderly-serjeant to general Wolfe, at the memorable attack on Quebec, and the person represented on the plate as supporting the British general after he had received his mortal wound.

George Attwood, esq. F.R.S. in his 62d year, highly distinguished for his mathematical acquirements.

John Jackson, esq. author of "A Journey over-land from India," and several tracts.

In Argyleshire, in his 90th year, sir A. Edmondstone, bart.

Mrs. Hodsoll, relict of the late F. Hodsoll, esq. of the Strand, banker.

In Edgware-road, the rev. T. Jones, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Aug. 1. The right honourable Ralph Payne, baron Lavington, of Lavington in Ireland, K.B. captain-general and governor in chief of his majesty's Leeward Islands, in the 69th year of his age. He was a nobleman much endeared in private life, and in his public capacity esteemed and revered. His family were originally from Devonshire; but

but soon after the civil wars, and immediately upon the issue of the fatal battle of Worcester, fled to the West Indies, where most of them since remained. At a very early age his lordship discovered those shining talents which elevated him in life. After making the tour of Europe, on the general election of members of parliament in 1768, his lordship became the representative for the borough of Shaftesbury, and served in the successive parliaments of 1774, and 1780, for Camelford and Plympton. In 1772 his lordship received the honour of the order of the Bath, and died senior knight of the order. In 1774 he was appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Leeward Islands, and continued in that station until 1775, when his lordship returned to England, and was appointed clerk of the board of Green Cloth, in which department he remained during the existence of it. In October 1795, his lordship was advanced to the peerage of the kingdom of Ireland, and created baron Lavington; which title, in consequence of his lordship's dying without heirs, is now extinct. In 1795 his lordship was again elected a member of the British parliament for the borough of Woodstock; and in 1801 was again appointed captain-general of the Leeward Islands, and sworn a member of his majesty's most honourable privy council.—Lord Lavington married mademoiselle Francoise Lambertine, baroness de Kolbel, of a noble Saxon family, daughter of Frederick Maximilian baron de Kolbel, a general in the imperial service.

At his apartments, in Tottenham-court-road, in the 76th year of his

age, Mr. John Walker, author of a Pronouncing Dictionary of the English language, and of several other works, of acknowledged excellence, on grammar and elocution.

Mr. John Mirehouse, of Mire Sike, in Loweswater, Cumberland, in his 102d year. A provincial journal informs us, that, on October 19th, 1805, which was the anniversary of his birth, and the completion of his century, this person received a very numerous party of his neighbours ("all his juniors") seated in a new oak chair, and cloathed in a new coat, which, he pleasantly observed, might, with care taken, serve his life-time. He possessed in an eminent degree all his faculties, sight excepted. His memory seemed perfect to the last; for he occasionally spoke with the same accuracy of recent transactions (a singular circumstance!) as he had been accustomed to do in relating occurrences of former times, which he had either witnessed himself, or heard detailed by contemporaries at a period so remote as that of at least ninety years. The deceased was married in the 21st year of his age, and was the father of five sons and one daughter. He was of a remarkably cheerful disposition; and, during the course of so long a life, it is not known that he ever had the least disagreement with his neighbours or acquaintance. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people, all emulous of shewing their respect to the memory of one whom they had individually esteemed while living, and whose death, though "in full time," deprived their vicinity of so venerable an ornament; and also for the example of one who had "kept innocence,

cency, and taken heed unto the thing that is right; such as (alone) shall bring a man peace at the last." His family furnishes such an instance of longevity as is scarcely to be met with. His father and mother were born within a month of each other. The former died at the age, of 95, leaving a widow of the same age, who attained her 100th year. He had three sisters, each of whom died in her 82d year; and a fourth sister, Mrs. Margaret Longmire, widow, of Trushbank, in Loweswater, died on Tuesday, July 14th, in her 93d year.

3. The marquis of Granby, son and heir to the duke and duchess of Rutland, at their graces' house, in Lower Grosvenor-street, at the age of two months. His coffin weighed a hundred and a half. The inside was lead, next oak, and the outside mahogany, covered with crimson velvet, and richly ornamented with clasps, coronets, cherubim, and handles of solid silver.

In King-street, Rotherhithe, Mr. John Scarth, stock-broker.

At St. Andrew's, Alexander Frazer, merchant, and late postmaster of St. Andrew's, in his 84th year.

In her 70th year, at her house in York-place, Sarah Cavendish, baroness of Waterpark, relict of the late right honourable sir Henry Cavendish, bart. Her ladyship was heiress and only child of the late Mr. Bradshaw, of Cork, whose estates and name descended to the honourable Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, her ladyship's second son. Her ladyship has left eight children, four sons and four daughters: sir Richard Cavendish, now baron Waterpark, Augustus,

George, and Frederic; the baroness de Ville, lady Musgrave, countess of Mountnorres, and lady Kilmaine. Lady Waterpark, in early life, was one of the most celebrated leaders of fashion in Dublin. The second fancy ball given in that city was by her ladyship, who appeared as the *Enchantress Fatima*, with her four daughters as attendant *Sylphs*. For some years she devoted herself to painting, in which she was an adept, as well as in every other elegant fashionable accomplishment, but since sir Henry's death has lived very retired; he died 3d of August, 1804, and that day three years her ladyship followed him. The present lord Waterpark is married to miss Cooper, and has eleven children.

6. At Bishopsbourne, Lincolnshire, the rev. Henry Montague Davis, A.M. rector of that parish, and vicar of Fynsford, Kent.

8. At the Retreat, near Danbury, Essex, Thomas Michael Nowell, esq.

9. In Great Ormond-street, Samuel Pole, esq.

Aged 87, Angus Fletcher, esq. of Duans.

At Calwick, John Port, esq. of Ham, Staffordshire, aged 71.

10. William Norris, esq. of Halifax, Yorkshire, aged 74 years.

In his 67th year, Edward Dixon, esq. of Horsely house, near Dudley, banker, and late high sheriff of the county of Worcester.

11. Elizabeth Bickett, of Northumberland-street, Newcastle, aged 103. She enjoyed good health till within six months of her death.

12. At Derry-hill Farm, King's County, Ireland, the right hon. lady Rossmore.

Of

Of a paralytic stroke, aged 68, James Carter, esq. of Addlestone, near Chertsey.

13. At Hackney, Daniel Fisher, D. D.

15. The right honourable baroness Howard de Walden and Braybrooke, in her 60th year.

Mrs. R. Powell, of the Haymarket Theatre. She played the preceding evening in both comedy and farce (*Errors Excepted* and *The Critic*), and with more than usual vivacity. She was the widow of Mr. Powell, of Covent-garden Theatre, who died Oct. 21, 1798, almost as suddenly, after performing in *Lovers' Vows*. She was also sister to Mrs. Ward, late of Covent-garden Theatre.

18. At Gosport, Matthew Woodd, esq.

19. At Brighton, Richard Johnson, esq. of the civil service of the honourable East-India company.

Mr. John Gordon, copper-plate printer, Berkeley-street, St. John's-square.

At Killester House, near Dublin, sir William Gleadow Newcomen, bart. principal of one of the oldest banking-houses in Ireland, and many years M.P. for the county of Longford.

At Kensington Gravel-pits, lieutenant-colonel Parkhill, of the 34th regiment.

23. At one o'clock in the morning, at her house at Brompton, the duchess of Gloucester. Her highness complained, about twelve o'clock, of a violent pain in her stomach, and desired to be left alone; but her attendants visiting her a short time afterwards, she seemed very faint and low, and soon expired without a groan. She had

attained her 70th year. When she married the late duke, (Sept. 6, 1766) she was dowager countess of Waldegrave, and the most beautiful woman of her day. It being contrary to etiquette for one of the royal family to marry a British subject, the duchess was not received at court. The immediate occasion of the duchess's death was an effusion of water into the cavity of the chest. Her highness had been incapable of much exertion lately, but did not complain of serious indisposition until Wednesday last. She was the daughter of sir Edward Walpole. Her highness has left issue the present duke of Gloucester and princess Sophia.

William Allen, esq. of the seal office, Temple.

At St. Albans, in her 82d year, Mrs. Baskerfield, widow of the late alderman and father of that borough.

24. Maurice Mears, esq. a magistrate for the county of Montgomeryshire.

25. At Tunbridge Wells, the hon. Mrs. Beresford, wife of the archbishop of Tuam.

Mrs. Sealy, wife of Mr. John Sealy, of Lambeth, aged 54.

Mr. Reynal, of Newcastle-place, Clerkenwell, many years principal supervisor at the stamp-office.

At Southfleet, Kent, in his 21st year, Peter Rashleigh, esq. of Oriel college, Oxford.

26. Suddenly, while serving in his shop, Mr. Stinson, liquor-dealer, in Newgate-street.

27. At Camberwell, in his 72d year, Mr. Isaac Auber.

28. In her 59th year, Mrs. Leonora Thomas, lady of John Thomas, esq. of Great Baddow, Essex. She

was niece to Charlotte late duchess dowager of Athol.

At the South Parade, Queen's Elms, Brompton, J. Albert de Milne, esq.

At Clapton, the lady of Edward Brocksopp, esq. of Savoy-gardens.

29. At Winchester, in his 78th year, James Rivers, esq. brother to the late rev. sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart. prebendary of that cathedral.

At Denton, Norfolk, Samuel Blackwell Henley, esq. formerly of St. Petersburg, merchant.

John Willett, esq. of Pontefract.

30. In his 53d year, Mr. Bartholomew Nelson, merchant, of Lynn.

Mr. James Nicholson, of York; supposed to be the best performer on the pipe and tabor in the kingdom.

31. At Bedford, the wife of William Reed, esq.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Langford, relict of John Langford, esq. of Worcester.

In her 26th year, the lady of lord William Stuart, son of the marquis of Bute. Her ladyship was daughter of the first lord Hawarden, of Prior Park.

Lately died, at Rome, aged 82, Henry Benedict-Maria-Clement, Cardinal York, calling himself Henry the IXth of England. He was born in that city, the 26th of March, 1725. [See a more particular account of this illustrious person, p. 825.]

At New York, captain Daniel H. Braine, of the ship *Frances*, then seven days from Greenock, to which port he had performed 34 voyages.

Of a decline, M. Perregeaux, banker, of Paris.

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At the Bush, Robert Trotter, esq. of Castlelaw, postmaster-general for Scotland.

At Bristol Hotwells, the reverend Dr. Berkeley, dean of Tuam; and son of the late celebrated bishop of Cloyne.

The reverend Harry Purlewent, B.D. rector of Brampton, Northamptonshire.

At New Miller Dam, near Wakefield, the rev. John Lonsdale, vicar of Darfield.

The right honourable lady Phaire, relict of Robert Phaire, esq. of Daphine, county of Wexford, and sister to the earl of Mountnorris.

At Cheltenham, captain Thomas Holmes Tidy, of the royal navy.

Mr. John Webster, late of Croxteth Hall, near Liverpool, aged 78 years. He was 30 years steward to the right honourable the earl of Sefton.

Captain Forrest, of the Eton volunteers, and governor of the Poor Knights of Windsor.

W. Seymour, esq. many years steward to the duke of Norfolk.

Mr. Quintin Kay, of Ludgate-hill, aged 80, an eminent upholsterer: by his will he has left 300*l.* per annum to charitable purposes in Doncaster. He has also bequeathed 10,000*l.* to a poor carpet-weaver at Leeds.

Mrs. Bagge, wife of Thomas Bagge, esq. of King's Lynn, and niece of the late Henry Lee Warner, esq. of Walsingham Abbey, in Norfolk. Mr. Bagge's constitution received so severe a shock from this melancholy event, that he only survived the loss of his wife four days.

In the 79th year of his age, at his house on Merchant's Quay, Limerick, Silvester O'Halloran, esq.

P p

surgeon

surgeon and M.R.I.A. He studied physic and surgery, in Paris and London, and made a rapid progress in his studies, as he published the first of his works before he was 21 years of age. He afterwards wrote different treatises, medical and political; and a general history of Ireland, down to the close of the 12th century. He was highly learned in the Irish language and ancient laws.

At Troy House, near Monmouth, Lewis Richardes, esq. many years steward to his grace the duke of Beaufort.

At Cobham, in Surrey, Mrs. Sturt, once a distinguished character among the fashionable circles.

Mrs. Simmons, late of St. Margaret's parish, Ipswich, in her 100th year.

At the Broadstone, Ireland, Mr. Crobally, aged 128 years! Till within six weeks of his death he had never experienced two days illness.

T. Watson, esq. Staplesford Abbots, Essex.

At Bocking, Essex, Mr. J. Reeve, aged 61, who has left a wife and twelve children to deplore his loss.

Mademoiselle Defroiziers, one of the first-rate actresses of the Theatre Française. She died of a decline, in the 31st year of her age.

At St. John's, Antigua, the relative of the late lieutenant-colonel Carter.

On-board his majesty's ship Pitt, in the East Indies, Mr. Robert Talbot, midshipman, second son of Robert Talbot, esq. of Stone-Castle, Kent.

Aged 80, the rev. James Graves, vicar of Thorp Basset, near Malton, and of Gonhill, in Holder-

ness, and 28 years incumbent of the perpetual curacy in the collegiate church of St. John's, Beverley.

At Margate, James Macpharlane, M.D. formerly professor of physic in the university of Prague.

In an advanced age, at Tunbridge, the reverend Henry Austen.

At Chelsea, Mr. Philip Coles, of Duke-street, Adelphi.

At Biddlesford, Isle of Wight, Mr. William Fearnside, of Marsham-street, Westminster.

Sept. 1. In his 84th year, Mr. John Duffin, fan-maker, in St. Martin's-le-grand. He had been 70 years resident in one house.

At Winchester, in an advanced age, the rev. Mr. Woodburn, vicar of Romsey, Hants.

2. At Shepherd's Bush, in her 29th year, the wife of Mr. Wm. Barber, solicitor, Old Broad street.

Mr. S. Duperoy, banker, New Basinghall-street.

At Bath, in her 65th year, Mrs. Minshull, wife of John Minshull, esq. of Swansea, sister to the late, and aunt to the present earl of Craven.

At Abb's Court, Surrey, the right hon. countess dowager of Bathurst, mother to the present earl, and second daughter of the late Thomas Scawen, of Maidwell Hall, esq. by Tryphena his wife, only child of lord Wm. Russel.

The celebrated and facetious farmer Thomas Hagerty, of Moy, county Clare. He had completed his 107th year about a week before, and had then never known sickness, but retained all his faculties in great vigour.

At Paris, the celebrated poet, Le Brun, a member of the Institute.

3. At Ipswich, in an advanced age, Miss Clara Reece. She was eldest

eldest daughter of the rev. William Reeve, A. M. many years minister of St. Nicholas in that town, and sister to the late vice-admiral Reeve. She published, in 1777, "The Old English Baron," a romance of considerable repute; and several other works since that time.

In Gloucester-place, John Charles Fitzgerald, esq. only son of John Fitzgerald, esq.

4. At Portsea, sir Robert Chalmers, bart. commander of the Alexander lazaretto, at the Motherbank.

At an hotel in Dublin, Richard Dawson, esq. M. P. for Monaghan. This gentleman was eldest son of the late Richard Dawson, esq. of Ardee, better known as the celebrated *Dick Dawson*, who was murdered, above 20 years ago, when walking in his demesne. He was the nephew and heir to the present lord viscount Cremorne, baron of Dartrey, and would, had he survived his lordship, have inherited a fortune of 20,000*l.* *per annum*, with the barony of Dartrey, which was conferred on him by his majesty shortly after the death of his lordship's only son. He has left a widow, one son, and two daughters, to bewail his loss. Mrs. Dawson was the daughter of colonel Graham.

Dropped down suddenly, in Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road, in his 51st year, Daniel Dulaney Addison, esq. of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

5. At Bath, George Augustus Lumley Saunderson, earl of Scarborough, in his 54th year. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his next brother, Richard Lumley, who took the name of Savile, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and who

is married to viscount Middleton's sister. Richard, the fourth earl, and father of the late, was deputy earl marshal of England, and married Barbara, sister of the late sir George Savile, bart. who left his fortune to his sister's second son; and should he become earl of Scarborough, then the name to descend to the third son, and so on, in order that the two estates should not unite with the title in one and the same person. The Savile estate, which is considerably larger than the Scarborough, has of course, under the will, been hitherto enjoyed by the second son, the honourable R. Lumley Savile, now earl of Scarborough, who, on coming to this title, must resign the larger estate which he has hitherto possessed, and take the inferior one with the earldom. The honourable and reverend John, rector of Wintringham, who has several children, will now enjoy the Savile fortune.

Suddenly, at Teddington, in his 68th year, Thomas Whitehurst, esq.

- At Gilmore Park, Scotland, lieutenant-colonel John Pringle.

7. At Brighton, Robert Robson, esq. of Clapham Rise.

Of an apoplexy, at Hastings, the reverend Richard Salway Booth.

8. At Brighton, aged 58, Peter Mackenzie, esq. of Vere, in the island of Jamaica.

9. At Penrith, Douglas Grive, esq. captain in the Loyal Leith Ward Volunteers.

At Blane Ivor, near Caerfilly, in his 88th year, the rev. Lewis James, upwards of 50 years pastor of a Baptist congregation at Cevan-Hengoed.

At East Close, near Christ Church, Hants, aged 82, John Levett, esq.

11. At Clanville, Hants, aged 72, the reverend John Lockton.

At Effingham, Surrey, in his 30th year, George Moir, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

Sir William Staines, *knt.* well known to the public, as having served all the offices of the Corporation of London, with assiduity and fidelity. He was born in 1731, in the parish of St. George, Southwark, where his father carried on the business of a stone-mason, in a small way. When very young, possessed of an ardent and impetuous spirit, he made a voyage to Portugal, as a common sailor. In returning to England, the ship in which he sailed was captured by a French privateer; and he, with the rest of the crew, was conducted to a prison in France. After a confinement of six months, he was exchanged, and came home in a cartel; but he was so much altered by the hardships he had undergone, that his mother would not have been able to identify him, had it not been for a personal mark. It was, we believe, on his way to London, at this time, that the cravings of hunger induced him to enter a chandler's shop in a village on the road, where he called for rather more bread and small beer, than the exhausted state of his finances could afford to pay for. His apology and his simplicity of appearance, however, were such that his creditor forgave his imprudence, and dismissed him with a hearty welcome. This act of forbearance he never forgot; and when arrived at opulence, he sought out

the donor of this trifling benefaction, in the decline of her days, and recompensed her kindness with an annuity for life. Soon after his return, he was bound apprentice to a stone-mason, in Cannon-street; and, on the expiration of his time, he became a journeyman to Mr. Pinder, the city-mason. While so employed, he married, and took a chandler's shop and coal-shed in Philip-lane, London Wall; where, after the conclusion of his day's labour abroad, he used to carry out coals to his customers. When Oxford-street was paved, he was foreman to the stone-mason who had the contract for laying the foot-way. It so happened, that the master became incapable of fulfilling his engagement; and one of the trustees, who had noticed the foreman's attention and assiduity, got him employed to complete the job, and advanced him money to buy the materials. About the year 1760, the steeple of Bow church standing in need of repair, Mr. Staines, with the assistance of a friend, was enabled to undertake the contract. The satisfactory manner in which he executed this business was considered by him as having laid the foundation of his future fortune; on which account, when he became sheriff, Bow church was represented in perspective, in the back ground of one of the panels of his state-carriage. In 1763, he was employed to repair St. Bride's steeple, which had been damaged by lightning. On the introduction of the Scotch paving-stone into London, he entered extensively into that business; and, some time afterwards, was appointed mason to the city of London. Fortune

tune continuing to favour him, he was elected into the common-council for the ward of Cripplegate, in 1783 ; appointed one of the deputies of that ward, in 1791 ; elected alderman, in 1793 ; knighted, in 1796 ; served the office of sheriff, in 1797 ; and that of lord-mayor, in 1801. When promoted to the civic chair, his former obscurity was not unfrequently referred to ; and a rumour of a prediction, the consequence of a dream, was as frequently attached to it. The story, which was never denied by the worthy alderman himself, was as follows : That while employed, as a journeyman, in the repairs of the parsonage-house at Uxbridge, he was accosted one day by the clergyman's lady, who told him that she had had an extraordinary dream, viz. that he would certainly become lord-mayor of London. Flattering as this appeared to Mr. Staines at the time, it was then considered by him as dreams generally are ; and it was not till he was made sheriff that it returned to his recollection. The lady was then dead, and her husband become old ; he, however, lived long enough to be nominated sheriff's chaplain ; but being too infirm to do the duty, sir William engaged the rev. Dr. Gregory, and generously paid both these gentlemen. A second prediction is said to have been delivered concerning this worthy magistrate by another female sibyl, who, many years before the event, expressed her persuasion that Mr. Staines would be lord-mayor during a period of turbulence and scarcity ; that we should be at war with France ; but that during his mayoralty peace and plenty should be restored.

Sir William did not, when his wealth began to increase, venture upon a country house, &c. but continued, like a tradesman of the old school, to smoke his pipe every evening among his neighbours, at the Jacob's Well, in Barbican, near which he had resided many years. Benevolence appears to have been his ruling principle. About the year 1786, he erected nine almshouses in Jacob's Well Passage, which he tenanted either with his own aged workmen, or reduced tradesmen. He also built almshouses of a similar description in Yorkshire.

12. Edward Pryce, esq. of Merton, Surrey, aged 65.

At Doncaster, aged 75, Edward Miller, Mus. D. upwards of 50 years organist there, and well known as a composer of psalms and hymns.—His first literary attempt was intitled *The Tears of Yorkshire, on the Death of the Most Noble the Marquis of Rockingham*, who was his patron : 600 copies of it were sold in the course of a few hours, on the day of his lordship's interment in York-minster. Dr. Miller's Psalms of David, for the church of England, were patronized by his majesty and the clergy, and the subscribers amounted to nearly 5000. Other works, composed expressly for dissenting congregations, promise to become the standard of singing in their public worship. The poetry of Watts and of Wesley has received fresh charms, from a style at once familiar and expressive, and admirably adapted to the capacity of public congregations. Dr. M. was also author of the "Elements of Thorough Bass and Composition." He had been fifty years organist at Doncaster ; of

which, and its vicinity, by the assistance of many learned friends in the neighbourhood, and their communications, he published the "History and Antiquities," 1805. 4to; towards which the corporation gave him £50. He was one of the very few survivors who performed in the Oratorios of Handel, under the personal direction of that immortal composer.

13. The reverend Winfred Wilson, of Colwick, Staffordshire.

Aged 67, Mr. Quartermaine, of St. Giles's, Oxford. He had been upwards of 40 years head-butler of St. John's college.

14. At his seat at Rainham, Norfolk, in his 84th year, the most noble George, marquis Townshend, a field-marshal in the army, colonel of the 2d regiment of dragoon guards, governor of Jersey, and lord lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. He was a god-son of George I, served under George II. at the battle of Dettingen, and attended the person of William, duke of Cumberland, at the battles of Fontenoy, Culloden, and Lafeldt. He was second in command at the memorable siege of Quebec, under general Wolfe, and was consequently the immediate successor of that renowned chief, in Canada. He also served a campaign in Portugal, and commanded the British forces sent to the assistance of that country against Spain. He was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1767, and continued in that high office, to the great satisfaction of the Irish people, till 1772. His viceroyalty was distinguished by a total change in the parliamentary constitution of the sister kingdom. On his return to England, he was appointed to the Board of Ordnance, which

situation he retained for ten years. He married first, in December, 1751, the baroness de Ferrars, of Chartley, who died in 1770. His lordship's second marriage was in 1773, with Anne, daughter of sir W. Montgomery: he had issue by both his marriages. In his private character he was lively, unaffected, and convivial. He possessed an acute mind, and enlivened his conversation with that original pleasantry, which is so very visible in the works of his pencil, when he chose to display it. In the earlier part of his life, he frequently indulged its humours, and was an admirable caricaturist even at the time when Hogarth flourished. No one enjoyed life more than the marquis Townshend. He suffered, indeed, some heavy afflictions; but he bore them with resignation; and closed a life, protracted beyond the common date of man, with the general respect and estimation of his country. By his first wife, he has left the earl of Leicester, now marquis of Townshend, lord John Townshend, and lady Elizabeth Loftus. By his second marriage the marquis has left six children; namely, lady Anne Hudson, the duchess of Leeds, two unmarried daughters, and two sons.

Of a consumption, at Bristol, Miss Newton, niece of the celebrated Chatterton.

26. John Thompson, esq. of Chiswick, aged 68.

At Chichester, Mrs. Lane, wife of William Lane, esq. of the Minerva-office, Leadenhall-street.

At Huntingdon, E. L. Edwards, esq. of Ruthin, aged 35, late major of the royal Flintshire militia.

17. Suddenly, John Withers, esq. of Pixton Hill, Sussex.

At Norton Fitzwarren, T. B. Tyndale, esq. barrack-master at Taunton, and adjutant of the Langport volunteers.

18. Suddenly, Mr. Martin, of Deal, late partner with Burrows and co. of Dover.

At Dartford, Mr. Henry Couchman, veterinary-surgeon.

At Linton, the rev. E. Fisher, rector of Duxford, St Peter's, Cambridgeshire.

At Maidstone, in her 58th year, Mrs. Mackett. At the age of 23 she was considered the principal equestrian performer at Astley's, and was the first person who rode three horses in hand at one time, and jumped over a garter while the horses were in full speed. She married John Crisps, esq. of Boose, who was fascinated on seeing her perform. After his decease she was alternately the sport of good and bad fortune; sometimes enjoying the splendour of affluence, at others suffering under the pressure of poverty; and at last died dependent on the kind offices of well-disposed persons who knew her, and who did every thing in their power to tranquillize the last moments of her existence.

19. At Salisbury, E. Hinaman, esq. of Durnford House, an alderman of that city.

At Wotton-Basset, Wilts, John Ralph, esq. alderman of that borough.

At Whitehouse, near Newcastle, Cooper Abbs, esq.

Suddenly, Mr. Comfort, master of the Blue-coat-school, Chapel-street, Westminster.

Suddenly, Mr. Collins, of Brewer's-green, within a few yards of Mr. Comfort's residence.

Suddenly, in the act of lighting the candles at lady Huntingdon's chapel, Bath, ——— Jones.

In his 75th year, rear-admiral John Robinson, of Beaufort-buildings.

20. In the Crescent, Bath, aged 82, Mrs. Maltby, mother to the lady of the bishop of Lincoln.

Mrs. Beckley, wife of William Beckley, esq. of Fore-street, Spital-square.

Miss Hansard, eldest daughter of Mr. Hansard, printer, Great Turnstile, in her 29th year.

21. At Lewes, aged 61, Francis Whitfield, esq. banker.

22. At Sharnbrook, near Bedford, W. M. Fraser, M. D. late of Lower Grosvenor-street, London; leaving a wife and ten children.

At Stirling, captain Thomas Gillan, late of the 71st regiment of foot.

23. In her 79th year, at Edinburgh, dowager lady Stuart, of Albanbank.

In her 68th year, Mrs. James, relict of the late rev. P. James, rector of Ightham, in Kent.

24. In Charter-house-square, the rev. Joseph Smith Hargrave.

26. At Scarborough, sir Whar-ton Amcotts, of Kettlethorpe Park, Lincolnshire, bart.

28. At Doncaster, aged 31, the rev. W. Moore, vicar of Collingham, Yorkshire.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Charteris, who had been a comedian in the theatre there more than 30 years. Her cast of characters were those which are generally played in London by Mrs. Davenport and Mrs. Sparkes.

29. At Bristol, aged 75, James Spearing, esq.

30. At Woodford, Mrs. Free, of New-Broad-street, aged 71.

In his 70th year, the rev. Matthew Woodford, archdeacon of Winchester, a prebendary of that cathedral, and rector of Crawley and Calbourn, in Hampshire.

Edward Brome, esq. of Town Mall, Kent.

At Islington, David Donald, esq. aged 68, formerly a planter, of the parish of Hanover, in Jamaica.

Lately, in his 83d year, Joseph Dover, esq. of Dickleburgh, Suffolk.

At Hook Norton, Oxfordshire, in his 64th year, the rev. W. Harris, twenty years a preacher in the Baptist persuasion.

At Kilkenny, George Shaw, esq. uncle of Robert Shaw, esq. M. P. for the city of Dublin.

At Hearne Lees, in Kent, Mrs. Sarah Adley, in her 77th year. Her death was caused by the prick of a pin; which, after producing the greatest agony for several days, terminated in a mortification.

In his 63d year, the rev. Richard Wainman, rector of Boddington, Northamptonshire.

At sea, captain Southward, of the ship Sumpton, of Whitehaven.

Mrs. Peel, wife of Lawrence Peel, esq. of Ardwick, near Manchester.

At Binfield, general William Rowley, colonel of a battalion of the 60th regiment, and youngest son of the late sir William Rowley.

At Armadale, in Skye, captain Duncan M'Dougill.

At Lethindy, in the Strathspey, Lewis Grant, esq.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, in his 71st year, the right hon. earl Deloraine. His lordship having left no male heir, the title becomes extinct.

In his 55th year, Aaron Harrell, esq. of Brick-house, near Malden,

Mrs. Temple, wife of Thomas Temple, esq. brewer, Kingston upon Hull.

At Weeton Park, near Beverley, in his 70th year, John Hudson, esq.

At Hull, aged 63, Mr. John Marshall, late of Cottingham. He has left the greatest part of his property, several hundred pounds, to the minister and churchwardens of St. Mary's in Hull, the parish of Sutton, Cottingham, and several adjoining villages, for the use of the poor, to be laid out in bread.

While travelling in the Northampton stage-coach, near Market-Street, Hertfordshire, on his way to London, James Wilson, esq. of Kendal, a magistrate for the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland.

In his 42d year, Aburne Palmer, esq. of Uppingham-place, Rutland.

At Brighton, aged 74, old Harry Batchelor. He was the driver of the first post-chaise ever used for hire in that town.

Suddenly, on his return from church, at Carlisle, Mr. M. Wilkinson, drawing and writing master.

Mr. Nash, attorney, at Abingdon, and one of the coroners of Berkshire.

On-board the Ganges, lieutenant Law, late of the 77th regiment, and son of the rev. Dr. Law, archdeacon of Rochester.

At Lynn, aged 60, William Bagge, esq. merchant; and on the second day following, Mrs. B. his widow, aged 46.

At Aughton, near Ormskirk, aged about 100 years, Mr. R. Brighthouse, leaving a widow to whom he had been married 70 years.

Mr. Hoyle, attorney, of Rotherham.

At

At Brighton, James Hawkins, esq. surgeon, of Croydon.

At Peterborough, aged 54, Mr. Thomas Fisher, brother to the bishop of Exeter.

At Chumleigh, John Fewings, aged upwards of 90. This man was of the occupation of a tinker, but he presented a singular contrast to the dissolute life of this description of itinerants. He was never known to take a dram, nor was he ever seen in a state of intoxication; and until within a year or two previous to his decease, he followed his employment without the assistance of glasses. At this advanced period also he would walk five or six miles, with his tools on his back, to do a job, and return the same day.

Oct. 1. Henry Thurlow Shadwell, esq. of Ringmell, Sussex.

2. In Doctors-Commons, Mrs. Anne Sturt, many years governess to young ladies.

The rev. Dr. Sturges, one of the prebendaries of Winchester, and chancellor of that diocese.

3. At the marquis Townshend's, Richmond, Surrey, the right hon. lady Charlotte Bisshopp, wife of capt. Bisshopp, of the guards, and eldest daughter of marquis Townshend.

5. At Ightham Court Lodge, Kent, Richard James, esq. receiver-general for the county, and many years colonel of the West Kent militia.

At Malvern, Shukbrugh Ashby Appreece, esq. of Washingby-house, Huntingdonshire, eldest son of sir Thomas Hussey Appreece, bart.

Mr. Thomas Priestley, of Halifax, inspector of the woollen manufacture, of bruises received by falling into a well nearly 60 feet deep.

Mr. Stanwix, formerly of the Bath and Bristol theatres.

6. At Port Dundas, in his 26th year, Mr. J. M'Kenzie, a celebrated performer on the union-pipes.

8. At Brighton, captain and adjutant Duval, of the royal South Gloucester militia.

9. Mrs. Windus, wife of Mr. Arthur Windus, Bishopsgate-street, in her 66th year.

At Chester, in his 76th year, Dr. John Ford, late of Old Bond-street, member of the Royal College of Physicians, and fellow of the Linnean Society.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Mair, wife of John Mair, esq. Friday-street, London.

At Brighton, Mr. Thomas Pellatt, jun. son of T. Pellatt, esq. of Ironmongers' Hall, London.

10. In his 73d year, Peter Ainsworth, esq. of Hallywell, near Bolton, Lancashire.

In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Washington Cotes, esq.

Mr. Wm. Lindley, of Scholes, near Halifax—Oct. 17, Mrs. Lindley, his widow—and Oct. 24, Mr. J. Law, the brother of Mrs. Lindley. The two latter were executrix and executor of Mr. Lindley, and had no reason, at the time of his death, to suppose that their own was so near at hand.

11. In Staple Inn, Holborn, Mr. John Tobbet, attorney at law, aged 72.

Alured Henry Shove, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, a commissioner of bankrupt, and recorder of Queenborough.

12. In Nottingham-place, the right hon. Thomas Wynn, baron Newborough, in the 72d year of his age. His lordship was first married to

to lady C. Percival, daughter of the earl of Egmont, by whom he had one son, who died. His second marriage was with an Italian lady, by whom he has left two sons, one in his fourth, the other in his fifth year.

After a short illness, at his father's house, in New Bond-street, aged 22, Mr. W. Hooper.

At Edmund Castle, near Carlisle, aged 91, Thomas Graham, esq. father of James Graham, esq. M. P.

Burnt to death, Mrs. Grosett, wife of Schaw Grosett, esq. of Rodney-place, Clifton.

13. Mr. John Wright, printer, of St. John's-square, in his 42th year, after only two days illness. He caught a cold while on a shooting party, which brought on a violent fever, that occasioned his death.

14. At Denmark Hill, Charles Hamond, esq. of Milk-street, Cheapside, aged 59.

12. In St. James's-walk, Clerk-enwell, George Friend, esq.

17. At Berwick, capt. John Macdonnell, many years commandant of the invalid corps of that garrison, aged 85.

At Stepney Causeway, capt. David Watt, aged 73; and five days afterwards, Mrs. Watt, his widow.

In Manchester-buildings, Westminster, aged 84, Thomas Hearnese, esq.

At his house at Wotton Court, Kent, aged 58, the rev. Edward Tymewell Brydges, late claimant to the barony of Chandos. He has left no issue; but is succeeded in the claim by his brother, Samuel Egerton Brydges, esq. F. A. S. of Denton, in Kent.

At Bristol Hotwells, Henry

George Prettyman, esq. son of the rev. archdeacon Prettyman, and nephew of the bishop of Lincoln.

18. In her 75th year, at Mears Ashby (and buried in the family burial-place at Brockhall, in the county of Northampton), Mrs. Katherine Thornton.

At the Castle Inn, Salt Hill, the hon. Wm. Bligh, second son of the earl of Darnley. He had been removed from Eton to the above inn, for the greater convenience of attendance, and the accommodation of the earl and countess of Darnley, who remained with him until all hopes of recovery were over.

19. At Bristol, aged 66, the rev. J. Gent, vicar of Stoke Neyland, Suffolk.

20. At Bath, lieut. col. Romney.

23. In his 80th year, James Brooke, esq. of Rathbone-place. This gentleman was well known to the chief wits of his time, and was particularly intimate with Johnson, Garrick, Churchill, Wilkes, Lloyd, Murphy, &c. &c. as well as with most of the *bon-vivants* of his early days, though his own habits were always very temperate. He possessed considerable literary talents, which were chiefly exercised in numberless political pamphlets, prologues, epilogues, songs, &c. Mr. Brooke conducted the North Briton, after it was relinquished by Wilkes, till the final termination of that once popular work.

George Wragg, esq. of Mansfield.

At York, Mrs. Pegge, relict of the late Samuel Pegge, esq. of Whitehall.

26. Aged 82, Arthur Onslow, esq. collector of the customs at Liverpool.

27. At

27. At the Cape of Good Hope, of a bilious fever, Andrew Barnard, esq. secretary to that colony; a situation which he had filled with great credit, from the commencement of lord Macartney's government, in 1797, till the restoration of the colony to Holland by the peace of Amiens; and to which he was again appointed by the late ministry, under the government of lord Caledon. Mr. Barnard was son to the late Dr. Barnard, bishop of Limerick, in Ireland, and married lady Anne Lindsay, sister to the earl of Balcarras and the countess of Hardwicke, who survives him.

Mr. James Wright, oyster-dealer, in Flower-de-luce court, Fleet-street.

At North Shields, Thomas Frank, esq. of the North Shields and Tynewmouth volunteers.

At Cairnmuir, Scotland, the hon. Mrs. Cranstoun.

Mrs. Mingay, wife of Dr. Mingay, at Windsor.

28. At Hedingham Castle, Essex, aged 46, Mrs. Elizabeth Majendie.

At Camden Town, Edward Baylis, M. D. aged 58.

29. The rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Kentchurch, Yorkshire. He was out a cock-shooting, with some friends, near the Goitree, Monmouthshire: on proceeding down the side of a wood with one of them, and being a little advanced before him, by some accident his friend's gun went off, and lodged nearly the whole charge in the side of the back part of Mr. Gilbert's head, tearing away his ear. The unfortunate gentleman instantly fell! and the feelings of his friend may be imagined, but

cannot be described, on beholding the dreadful spectacle his lacerated head presented. He was conveyed to a farm-house, where he lingered three days, and then expired. He was 45 years of age, and universally beloved and respected.

At Canterbury, the rev. Joseph Price, B. D. vicar of Littlebourn.

30. At Chichester, in her 99th year, while in the act of drinking a glass of wine, Mrs. Mary Poole, relict of the late William Poole, esq.

Thomas Hibbert, jun. esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

31. At Deal, in his 83d year, George Lawrence, esq. his majesty's naval officer at that port.

Lately, Mr. Bayley, hatter, of Marlborough, on his return from the Isle of Wight. He died in the coach, about four miles from Newbury.

Mrs. Mary Allcock, of Aby, near Louth, aged 100 years and six months.

In an advanced age, at Bath, John Michael Farquharson, esq. of Whitehouse, in Scotland. He had resided many years at St. Petersburg.

At Berwick, in his 82d year, Mr. Alexander Fleming, formerly sergeant in the 25th foot, and lately sergeant-major of invalids, at Berwick. He had been a sergeant in the army ever since the battle of Fontenoy.

At Woombridge, Salop, Mary Heywood, aged 112.

At Brough, Mrs. Brown, aged upwards of 80; and, on the next day, Mr. B. her husband, also at an advanced age. They were taken ill on the same day, died within twelve

twelve hours of each other, and were buried in the same grave.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, the rev. C. Juliens, chaplain to his excellency the Sardinian ambassador.

At Margate, in his 71st year, Lewis Agassiz, esq.

At Sevenoaks, Mrs. Richardson, wife of major-general Richardson.

Miss Florence Jones, third daughter of J. Jones, esq. of Llanarth Court, Monmouthshire.

At Gloucester, Joseph Pierce, esq. superintendant of the ordnance business in the county of Wilts.

In Pound-street, Belfast, a poor woman named Johnston, aged 123; her brother, who is still alive, is 100; and his wife of the same age.

At Nantwich in Cheshire, aged 72, Samuel Hodgson, esq.

At Beaconsfield, in an advanced age, the widow of the late general Haviland.

At Berwick, T. S. Smith, by cutting his throat.—We mention the death of this wretched mortal on account of the singularity of his case. He was, originally, a poor carpenter; but, by the death of an uncle, became possessed of property to the amount of 1000*l.* a year, which, by saving and scraping, he increased to 1500*l.* a year. For several years, however, he was so strongly impressed with an idea that he should die a beggar, that life became a burthen to him, and he resolved on self-destruction: about a month before his death, he attempted it by means of laudanum; but, *unwilling to expend the money for the necessary quantity*, he escaped the intended effect.

At Lanark, aged 88, James Wilson, commonly called Kingson, the well-known companion of all classes, as a guide to the Falls of the Clyde.

In Walsall workhouse, Peter Danks, aged 104.

At Snarcsbrook, Essex, Mrs. Mary Faulkner, wife of Mr. B. Faulkner, of that place, late of Fleet-street, wine-merchant. She had just set down to dinner, was observed to change, and expired in a few minutes, without a sigh.

Whilst eating his supper, aged 77, Thomas Ives, forty-two years clerk of the parish of St. Peter, Northumberland.

At his apartments in Greenwich Hospital, lieutenant Peter Van Court, the oldest lieutenant of that place, as also in his majesty's service; he having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant on the 25th of December, 1747. He was in his 86th year.

Mr. Godfrey Hill, secretary to the Middlesex Hospital.

At Kingston, near Forfar, on the 6th ult. old John Maxwell, at the advanced age of 107. He retained his senses to the last, and, only a few hours before his death, gave directions as to his funeral. John was four times married; and, before his death, directed that he should be buried at Mains of Strathmartine, where his first wife was interred.

Jeffery Smith, esq. late of Horsleydown, and a captain in the River Fencibles.

At her house at Bath, in her 87th year, Mrs. Ravenhill, relict of the late T. Ravenhill, esq. of Chess-hunt, Herts.

At his house, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, S. Greig, esq. commissioner for the navy of his Imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and officiating Russian consul-general in Great Britain, aged 29.

At Croydon, Robert Harris, esq.

one

one of his majesty's justices of the peace for Surrey, and formerly a druggist in St. Paul's Church-yard.

At Brompton, where he went for the recovery of his health, C. Wright, esq. chief clerk of the Admiralty, aged 74.

At Brompton, H. W. Bedford, esq. of the British Museum.

At Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, aged 69, Mr. R. Gregory, father of Mr. Gregory, of the Royal Military Academy.

Aged 69, J. Clark, esq. head distributor of stamps for the counties of Northampton and Rutland, and the town of Birmingham.

Suddenly, in his 70th year, at his country-house, Norwood, Surrey, C. Spencer, esq. of Great Marlborough-street, Mr. Spencer had gone from town in his carriage, and was crossing the paddock which leads from the turnpike-road to his dwelling, when he dropped down in the sight of his servant.

At Hackney, James Lack, aged 105 years. He served as a private soldier under George I. and II; was in the German wars in the reigns of those two monarchs; and attended general Wolfe in his last moments, at the siege of Quebec: and, it is worthy of remark, though he had been in 15 engagements, and 25 skirmishes, he had not received a wound, and boasted, till death, that he never shewed his back to the enemy. He flattered himself, some weeks previous to his dissolution, that he should live to the age of Old Parr.

At his house, in Old Aberdeen, in the 32d year of his age, Mr. Hugh Stewart, brewer. The circumstances of his death are of a very melancholy nature. About four o'clock in the morning he had gone into the brewhouse to superintend the mashing; when, it is sup-

posed, in reaching for something near the boiler, which was full of water, and boiling strongly at the time (awful to relate!) he fell into it headlong. Before assistance came to him, he had recovered himself, and was standing upright. Although instantly taken out, and medical aid procured, yet he survived only about three hours, and these in the most excruciating tortures, which prevented his giving any account how the dreadful accident happened.

At Sinigaglia, aged 88, Cardinal Onorati.

At Paris, aged 81, M. Pfeffel, a well-known author of a history of Germany.

At Gibraltar, (of a wound that he received in a *duel*,) aged *nineteen*, Mr. John Barnes, midshipman of the *Renommée*, of 74 guns, and son of John Barnes, esq. of Stamford.

At St. Petersburg, Mrs. Angerstein, mother of John Julius Angerstein, esq.

At St. Petersburg, Mathew Guthrie, M. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A. of London and Edinburgh, physician to the first and second imperial corps of noble cadets in St. Petersburg, and counsellor of state to his Imperial majesty of all the Russias.

On-board the Ganges Indiaman, John Price, esq. head general hospital surgeon of the Bombay establishment.

On his passage from Bengal, Thomas Preston, esq. captain in the hon. East-India company's corps of engineers.

At Nassau, in his 61st year, Nathaniel Hall, esq. collector of his majesty's customs at that island, a member of the council, and president of the agricultural society.

At Alexandria, in the prime of youth and health, lieutenant and adjutant

adjutant Thomas Hamilton, of the 78th Highland regiment, with which he fought at the battle of Maida, and on the plains of Egypt.

At St. Petersburg, suddenly, count Wasilgur, minister of finance.

At Verdun, in France, after three days illness, the hon. C. Wallop, youngest brother of the earl of Portsmouth, and formerly M. P. for the borough of Andover.

Nov. 1. The wife of Henry Jones, esq. of Mansion-house-street.

Mr. Sotheby, bookseller, York-street, Covent Garden.

Mr. Stephen Willoby, landing-waiter in the Customs in the port of London, aged 42.

At Grassham, near Petworth, George Hanway Sargeant, esq. captain in the 9th regiment of foot, of a wound he received from a highwayman whom he had overtaken in pursuit, and whose life, when in his power, he had humanely spared. His death, thus occasioned by his own generous forbearance, was instantaneous. [See page 513.]

In his 62d year, Mr. Daniel Howard, of Troy, Herts.

2. Mrs. Frances Reynolds, sister to the late sir Joshua Reynolds.

In his 33d year, Mr. Thomas Meillan, of the East-India House.

3. Dr. Wm. Markham, archbishop of York, in his 90th year, primate of England, lord high-almoner to the king, and visitor of Queen's College, Oxford. [See p. 789.]

At Croydon, captain Henry Burgess, late of the Earl of Chesterfield East-Indiaman.

Mr. Thomas Stephens, late of the Red-Lion Inn, Newbury. He was thrown from the roof of one of the Bath coaches, and killed on the spot, leaving a widow and nine children.

4. In Beaufort Buildings, Strand, in his 68th year, Samuel Edwards, esq.

Mr. Fenwick, many years keeper of Tothil-fields Bridewell; a man of great uprightness and humanity.

At Mange of Dyke, the rev. John Dunbar, in his 71st year.

5. At Watetock, Oxfordshire, in his 83d year, sir William Henry Ashhurst, late one of the judges in the court of King's Bench.

At Newton House, Bedale, John Burrel Harrison, esq.

At Plasissa, near Mold, Flintshire, Edward Read, esq.

7. In St. James's-square, Nathaniel Middleton, esq. of Townhill, county of Southampton.

In Rutland-court, Charterhouse-square, the rev. Matthew Raine, vicar of St. John's, Stanwick, and rector of Kirby Wiske, in the county of York.

At Lancaster, in his 63d year, John Addison, esq. a lineal descendant of the famous right hon. Joseph Addison.

At Monmouth, Mrs. Vaughan, relict of William Vaughan, esq. of Goort Field, in that county.

At Rome, Angelica Kauffman, a celebrated artist, in her 67th year. The illness which preceded her dissolution was long and painful, but sustained with pious fortitude, and exemplary resignation. In Rome, where the love of the arts is the sole sentiment that has survived the shipwreck of its glory, the death of this distinguished person caused an universal sensation. People of all ranks were emulous to testify their respect for her memory. Her funeral obsequies were performed with decorous pomp, and more than usual solemnity. Many of the nobility, above 100 ecclesiastics in the

the habits of their several orders, and the members of all the literary societies at Rome, walked in the procession. The pall was supported by young ladies dressed in white; and immediately after the corpse, some of Angelica's best pictures were displayed, borne upon the shoulders of the mourners.—She was entitled to high respect for her private character; and the more so as she was unfortunate in her life, particularly in a matrimonial connection, in which she was the dupe of vulgar artifice. Her conduct, however, was so uniformly proper after this melancholy event, that she was the object of pity rather than censure; and her character was held in great esteem through the remainder of her life, by persons of distinguished consequence, as well as those more immediately connected with her.

8. At Bath, the rev. Edmund Goodenough, vicar of Seveden, Writs, and brother to the dean of Rochester.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Lane, wife of Thomas Bateman Lane, esq. of Dover Castle.

At Lewes, in his 81st year, William Tapfield, esq.

9. In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 83, James Gordon esq. He was appointed the first chief-justice of the islands in the West Indies, ceded by France at the peace of 1763.

10. Henry Cross, esq. captain in the Northampton militia.

11. At the New London Inn, Exeter, lady Langham.

12. William Smythe, esq. of Green Park Buildings, Bath.

In his 18th year, Mr. William Stiles Weston, of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of Ambrose Weston, esq. Fenchurch-street.

13. In his 71st year, Samuel Astell, esq. late of Lombard-street.

At Sydling, Dorset, in his 64th year, sir John Smith, bart.

Aged 33, William Hawks, jun. esq. of Gateshead.

14. At his seat, near Alnwick, Northumberland, in his 79th year, the right hon. Charles earl Grey, a general in the army, colonel of the 3d dragoons, and governor of Guernsey. He served at the battle of Minden, and was the only surviving officer who served under general Wolfe at Quebec. In 1782 he was appointed commander-in-chief in America, but, in consequence of the peace, did not go. His lordship served at the relief of Ostend and Nieuport in 1793, and went soon after as commander-in-chief in the West Indies, and succeeded in capturing Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe. In 1802 he was created baron Grey, and in 1806 raised to the dignity of an earl. His lordship has left issue four sons: Charles, viscount Howick; Henry, lieutenant-general, and commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope; George, commissioner of the navy at Portsmouth; and Edward, a clergyman, near Reading. Also, two daughters, viz. lady Elizabeth Whitbread, and lady Bettsworth.

16. At Albury Hall, Herts, Mrs. E. Calvert, wife of Edward Calvert, esq.

William Hanbury, esq. of Kelmarsh, Northamptonshire, and of Shobdon Court, Herefordshire.

Captain Thompson, of the Earl of Leicester packet.

At Edinburgh, R. Balfour, esq. of Balcurvie.

17. Thomas Edmundson, son of Mr. John Edmundson, of Chester-le-street,

le-street, joiner, aged two years; on the 18th, Anne his daughter, aged four years; on the 20th they were both interred in one coffin; and on the 21st, William, son of the said Mr. Edmundson, aged seven years: all of the scarlet fever.

In his 77th year, James Robson, esq. an alderman of York. He served lord-mayor in 1800.

18. In the Edgware Road, the rev. Nathaniel Gilbert, vicar of Bledlow, Bucks.

19. At Hillingdon Heath, Middlesex, the hon. Peter de Salis, count of the holy Roman empire, aged 69.

20. Aged 74, the right hon. viscountess Irwin, of Temple Newson, Yorkshire, mother to the marchioness of Hertford.

21. Abraham Newland, esq.—This gentleman was the son of a baker, in King-street, Southwark. He was born about 1729 or 1730, and his education was most probably of a mercantile nature. February 27, 1748, now sixty years ago, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Bank. Even at that early period of life, his attention and regularity were conspicuous; and, obtaining the approbation of his superiors, he rose through the different gradations of services, until January 19, 1775, when he attained the confidential and lucrative office of chief cashier; which he held until September 17, 1807. At that period, when he resigned, the directors intimated their intention of settling an annuity upon him; an offer which he declined, but was prevailed on to accept a service of plate, of the value of a thousand guineas, as a token of their satisfaction with the manner in which he had discharged his duties.—As

chief cashier, Mr. Newland was entitled to a suite of apartments in the Bank; where he constantly resided, and from which, for thirty or forty years, he was never absent, except during a few weeks' illness. His only relaxation, for many summers past, was a daily ride in the Islington stage, to a cottage at Highbury, where he used to drink tea: and, after inhaling the fresh air, and contemplating the beauties of the country, he returned regularly in the evening to the Bank. To his office of chief cashier, Mr. Newland joined that of secretary and agent to the commissioners who were appointed by parliament for the reduction of the national debt.—Mr. Newland was never married; though he is known to have had no aversion to the society of the softer sex. The imprudence of a certain gentleman, high in confidence at the Bank, to whom he was much attached, was some time ago the source of great distress to him. It was indeed reported, that no distant degree of illegitimate consanguinity existed between them; but the report, we believe, was groundless.—The rectitude of Mr. Newland's conduct was unquestionable; though he is considered to have been rather avaricious. Yet, in one instance, he subscribed the sum of £200, as a voluntary contribution, in aid of government; and, in another, a sum of money being wanted for rebuilding the church of St. Peter-le-Poor, in Broad-street, it was advanced by him to the parish, at common interest.—Mr. Newland, in his social hours, was a pleasant companion, enjoyed the pleasures of the table in moderation, loved anecdote, and laughed heartily at a good story, of which he

was

was passionately fond.—In business, he was active and methodical. At fifteen minutes past nine in the morning he was constantly seen entering his desk, and was unremittingly occupied in the duties of his office till three in the afternoon. For some time, his health had been gradually declining; and, about two months after his resignation, he died at his cottage at Highbury. — His remains were deposited in the church-yard of St. Saviour's, Southwark, the parish in which he was born. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the funeral procession moved from his house in Highbury Place, and was joined on the way by several carriages. It passed the Bank at two o'clock in the following order:—Two Bank porters; ten persons in deep mourning on horseback; a plume of feathers; the hearse, containing the body; six mourning coaches; his private carriage, and a number of gentlemen's carriages.—The deceased was driven by his own coachman. When the body passed the back part of the Royal Exchange, there was a momentary suspension of all business; every one standing to contemplate the remains of a man so extensively known. Mr. Newland died worth £200,000, in stock, besides £1000 *per annum* arising from estates. [See p. 528.]

At his seat in Dorset, sir John Smith, bart. uncle to her grace the duchess of Roxburgh.

S. Wayte, esq. of Groundwell house, Wilts, in his 78th year.

At Bury, Suffolk, in her 87th year, Mrs. Prettyman, mother of the bishop of Lincoln.

Henry Bright, esq. mayor of Bristol.

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At her lodgings, in Covent Garden, Mrs. Macklin, widow of the celebrated Charles Macklin, comedian.

22. At Liscombe House, Bucks, Robert Turville Jonathan Lovett, esq. only son of sir Jonathan Lovett, bart.

Mrs. Durell, wife of T. Durell, esq. of Southampton.

23. At his house at Hammersmith, Mr. Isaac Bell. He had settled his worldly affairs, and had stated to his daughter, the Saturday preceding, his full conviction, that he should not live to transact some necessary business on Monday morning. The deceased was a distant relation to Mr. Bell, the once supposed prophet, in the Edgware-road, who died a few months since.

In Sloane-square, Chelsea, aged 23, Mr. Thomas Burgess, a very promising artist.

24. At the rectory, West Wickham, Kent, the rev. Joseph Faulder, aged 49.

25. Henry Barker, esq. 50 years one of the sworn clerks in chancery, and just retired from business, with a large fortune.

In Noble-street, in his 83d year Mr. Augustine Towson, late of Threadneedle-street, apothecary.

At St. John's, Antigua, major-general C. Archer, commanding the troops at that place.

26. At his house, on Clapham common, in his 81st year, John Collick, esq. late of St. Martin's-lane, and one of the magistrates for the county of Middlesex and Westminster.

In Wimpole-street, vice-admiral John Pakenham, of Lowstoft, Suffolk, aged 64.

James Worsley, esq. of Work-sop, Nottinghamshire.

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27. In South-street, Finsbury-square, in his 80th year, J. Child, esq.

At Lyme Regis, the rev: George Ewbank, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge:

At Belmont, Shrewsbury, Henry Bevan, esq. aged 61.

Aged 39, captain M. Stephens, of the Alarm, lost on her passage from Cork to Liverpool.

28. In the Haymarket, Mrs. Barclay, wife of Mr. Barclay, wax-chandler.

At Southampton, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Collins, proprietor and manager of the theatres, Southampton, Portsmouth, Winchester, and Chichester. He had laboured for the last ten years under the most severe affliction, which he bore with the greatest patience and fortitude, to the last period of his existence. He was the father of Mr. T. Collins (late of Drury-lane theatre), and had conducted most of the above theatres more than 38 years, with the greatest credit and respect. In him the theatrical world have lost a friend—to his performers he was kind and humane, many of whom he has supported under long illness—in his dealings scrupulously honest. He has left a widow and two children, Mr. S. Collins, and Mrs. Kelly, wife of the present acting manager, and mother of miss Kelly, of Drury-lane theatre.

Mr. Alexander Simpson, of the chief cashier's office, Bank of England, in his 67th year.

30. At Mount Pleasant, Tottenham, in his 80th year, Rowland Stephenson, esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

Mr. alderman Medcalf, of Woodstock, in the 90th year of his age. He first served the office of mayor

of that borough in 1754; the last and ninth time was in the year 1804, an interval of fifty years, which perhaps is unprecedented in the annals of corporations. To the last he preserved his faculties entire; and a few months before his death could walk three or four miles with the firm step of a young man. It was to walking and exercise, indeed, that he in a great measure ascribed his good state of health and his longevity.

The rev. J. Patterson, late of St. John's College, Cambridge.

31. At Pulham, Norfolk, the rev. Thomas Bowen.

Lately, in Queen-Ann-street, R. Hussey, esq. only brother of the late earl of Beaulieu, K. G. By the death of this gentleman, an estate in Ireland, of 40,000*l.* per annum, devolves on lord Sydney Godolphin, a minor brother to the duke of Leeds.

At Southampton, David Barclay, esq. major of the late West Lowland regiment of Fencibles. He was captain and paymaster of the late 76th or Macdonald's regiment of Highlanders, and was made prisoner at the surrender of Yorktown, in Virginia, in October 1781. He was one of the thirteen British captains who remained prisoners with the men, and who in May 1782, had (in violation of the capitulation) lots cast for one of them to suffer death, in retaliation for an American captain (who was executed by the loyal refugees); when the lot fell upon capt. sir C. Asgill, of the guards, and involved him in the unfortunate situation he so long laboured under, with so much honour and credit to himself. Captain Barclay had, some time before this period, the permission of general Washington to go on parole

parole to New-York on the business of his regiment, and for the general benefit of the prisoners; but, feeling himself bound in honour to take his chance with the rest of his brother captains, refused to avail himself of his previously obtained leave (though strongly urged so to do by them, and particularly by the American brigadier-general Hazew, who had then the charge of the prisoners), but remained, and stood the risk of the lot accordingly.

Thomas Dicey, esq. of Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire, and of Bow Church-yard, London, aged 65.

By her clothes taking fire, at Aske Hall, near Richmond, Yorkshire, Mrs. Bailey, aged 53, housekeeper to lord Dundas, in whose family she had lived upwards of 35 years.

In Queen's County, Ireland, James Bradford, esq. agent to the late and present marquis of Lansdown, in his 81st year.

Aged 70, at Wellington, Henry Mills, esq. the oldest magistrate in the county of Durham.

In his 52d year, the rev. John Walker, one of the minor canons of Norwich cathedral, vicar of Stocke Holy Cross, in Norfolk, and of Bawdsey, in Suffolk.

Near Dublin, Mrs. Duquery, sister of the late right hon. Hely Hutchinson.

At Nurtherah, East Indies, lieutenant Francis Lodge Morres, of his majesty's 22d regiment of foot, third son of the late rev. Redmond Morres, rector of Clonmun, county of Cork, by Mary the daughter of Edward Dalton, of Dean Park, county of Clare, esq. and niece of the late right hon. John lord Eyre, nephew of lord Frankfort, late one of the commissioners of his majesty's treasury in Ireland; and on the fa-

ther's side also nearly related to lord viscount Mountmorres.

At Verdun, in France, after a few days illness, captain Deane, late commander of his majesty's post-office packet the King George. The captain had been a prisoner in France about four years; and his was one of the four packets detained at Helvoetsluys, in Holland, at the beginning of the war; the other captains, Flyn and Santer, having made their escape to this country.

At Paris, in an advanced age, M. de Breteuil, minister of state before the revolution.

Near Baltimore, in America, Mr. George Maltby, merchant, formerly of Norwich, aged 42.

At Penang, John Hope Oliphant, esq. first in council.

At Kingston, Jamaica, David Innes, esq.

At Sicily, colonel Salisbury, of the 1st regiment of guards.

Dec. 1. In Queen-square, Mrs. Boydell, relict of James Boydell, esq. of Hackney Grove.

At Brighton, aged 58, Mrs. Kemp, wife of Thomas Kemp, esq. M. P. of Coneyborough, near Lewes.

At Peckham, in his 27th year, Mr. Joseph Tappen, timber-merchant, of Narrow Wall, Lambeth.

4. Captain Charles Adolphus Pyron, of the Bengal cavalry.

At Paris, madame la Fayette, wife of general la Fayette. She was daughter of the Duc d'Ayen, son of marshal de Noailles.

5. At his house, at Gretford, in the county of Lincoln, the rev. Francis Willis, M. D. celebrated for his success in curing that greatest affliction of the human race, insanity. He had not enjoyed perfect

fect health since an illness with which he was attacked about six weeks before; but he was so far from betraying evidence of approaching dissolution, that late on the Friday preceding his death, in a dark and cold evening, he was vigorous enough (in the 90th year of his age) to walk twice from his own house to the village of Bartholm, a distance of nearly a mile, to see a patient: he retired to rest in good spirits; and on the following morning shaved himself, as was his practice, and continued without any apparent change of health until after dinner on Saturday; when he complained of being very ill, and five minutes afterwards expired in his chair. As a man so advanced in years, he was remarkably hale: about five years since, he performed a journey of 90 miles on horseback in a day, to give a vote at Brentford for his friend, Mr. Mainwaring. The fame of the professional service that he some years ago rendered to this country, in the person of the sovereign, induced his assistance to be sought for the queen of Portugal, to whom he went, and who was for some months his patient. At the time of his death, a great number of afflicted persons of family and respectability were under his care at Gretford and Shillingthorpe, where the doctor had the largest establishment of the kind in the kingdom. He was of Brazen-Nose College, Oxford, M. A. 1740, B. and D. M. 1759.

In his 70th year, Vincent Pearce Ashfield, esq. of Bold-street, Liverpool.

In his 72d year, John Bourmaster, esq. admiral of the blue, which high rank he attained by professional merit, joined to the strictest

honour and integrity in the service of his country, as well as in private life.

6. Mr. Smither, a lieutenant in the army, who resided in Bryanstone-street. He dropped down suddenly in Oxford-street, and expired. He was on his way to the Gloucester coffee-house, to go by the mail to see his wife and family, near Salisbury.

7. In his 61st year, Thomas Hayman, esq. of the Paragon, Kent-road.

At Ashley, near Woburn; Bedfordshire, Mr. Wright, master of an eminent boarding-school there.

At Totness, aged 42, Thomas Watts, esq. of the Sun-Fire office.

8. Suddenly, in his 74th year, Daniel Robinson, esq. of Gray's-Inn.

In his 78th year, the rev. Francis Mapletost, rector of Aynhoe, Northamptonshire.

After a painful illness, which he endured with exemplary resignation, Henry Callender, esq. of No. 51, Lime-street.

9. In his 62d year, Mr. George Gwilt, of Southwark, architect.

Mr. Thomas Pomeroy, jun. of Grove place, Hackney.

At his house in Southampton, John Brisbane, esq. admiral of the red. In his profession he displayed the courage of a British seaman; in his manners, the elegance of a fine gentleman; and in his death, the resignation of a sincere Christian.

At Stapleford, Leicestershire, the right hon. Philip Sherrard, earl of Harborough, in his 41st year.

11. At Clifton, in his 47th year, col. the hon. W. Mounson, of the 76th Hindostan regiment.

At Doncaster, aged 57, Henry Moyes, of Edinburgh, M. D. Dr. Moyes,

Moyes, though blind, had made great acquisitions in medical and natural science, and was delivering at Doncaster a course of lectures in Natural Philosophy. His death was very sudden.

12. In his 62d year, A. Clithero, esq. of Bird's place, Hertfordshire.

At the Mitre inn, Chatham. aged 18, Mr. Robert George, midshipman of the Centaur, and second son of the hon. baron George, lord chief justice of Ireland.

At Leiston, near Bury, aged 54, W. Barsham, esq. many years a captain in the East Suffolk militia.

At Kinfann's Castle, Scotland, William lord Gray, in his 53d year.

13. Aged 80, Mr. George Burbage, upwards of 30 years a proprietor and printer of The Nottingham Journal, and a member of the senior council of the corporation of Nottingham. He had been in business as a bookseller and printer nearly 60 years.

After a few hours illness, Mr. G. White, solicitor, and many years town-clerk of Tetbury.

Awfully sudden, Mr. J. Northall, bookseller, of Stockport. He had been at chapel in the forenoon, came home, ate a hearty dinner, and seemed quite cheerful; but in about an hour after, he was seized with a numbness in one of his feet, which immediately proceeded up one side, and took away the use thereof. In a few minutes he was deprived of the use of the other also, together with his senses. He remained in this deplorable state, totally insensible and unable to speak, till about five o'clock, when he expired in the arms of Mr. Dawson, his partner in trade, to the irreparable loss of a numerous and deeply afflicted family.

16. At Bristol, Joseph Thomas Waugh, B. A. Gresham professor of rhetoric.

Mrs. Udney, of Long Ditton, Surrey, aged 91, widow of the late George Udney, esq.

17. In his 65th year, Mr. Winstanley, of Cheapside.

Thomas Penn, esq. of Stoke Newington.

At his country-seat, at Hornchurch, Essex, John Massu, esq. aged 49.

Suddenly, in his 66th year, the rev. Robert Jones, rector of Peppard in Oxfordshire.

Mr. Henry Phipps Randall, Aldgate.

18. At her cottage, in the Isle of Wight, lady Frances Tollemache, sister to the earl of Dysart.

20. At Langley, Bucks, Mrs. De Salis, wife of Jerome De Salis, esq.

I. Portman Barracks, captain George Deare, of the 3d guards.

At Great Ealing, Francis Stephens, esq. F. R. and A. S. and late one of the commissioners of the Victualling office, aged 68.

23. At Charlton, in Kent, Thomas Welladvice, esq. late commander of the Charlton East India-man.

24. At Theakstone, near Bedale, John Williams, esq. aged 71.

25. At his seat at Belton, in Lincolnshire, in his 64th year, the right hon. lord Brownlow. He was only son of the late right hon. sir John Cust, bart. speaker of the house of commons, who, in consequence of his services in that high office, was advanced to the peerage in 1776. His lordship was twice married; first to Miss Drury, daughter and co-heiress to sir Thomas Drury, of Okestone, in Northamptonshire, and sister to the countess of Buckinghamshire;

hamshire; and, secondly, to Miss Bankes, only daughter of sir H. Bankes, of Wimbledon, by whom he has left a numerous issue. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the hon. John Cust, M. P. for the borough of Clithero. The remains of the late lord were interred in the family vault at Belton. His lordship was followed to the grave, on foot, by six sons and five daughters, as well as by near 150 of his tenantry, in mourning.

At Linlithgow, Norval Smith, who had been a driver of the Stirling coach upwards of fifteen years; and what is very surprising, he accumulated money, and other property, to the amount of 1500*l*.—This shews what may be done in such a situation, if careful. Till three weeks before his death he was never known to be ill for a day, or unfit for his daily employment.

Aged 70, Michael Hodgson, esq. of Muswell Hill, near Hornsey.

In consequence of eating muscles, Mr. Joseph Gerrard, of Pleasington, near Blackburn.

At Goytre, in Monmouthshire, aged 22, Mrs. Maria Witherington, wife of Henry Witherington, esq.

26. At her house in Upper Grosvenor-street, Emma, countess dowager of Mount Edgumbe, relict of the third lord and first earl, and mother to the present earl. Her ladyship was Miss Gilbert, only daughter and heir of Dr. John Gilbert, who was archbishop of York.

27. At Newcastle, aged 83, Mrs. Barbara Richardson, aunt to the lord chancellor.

28. Mr. Walter Williams, of the Hawkers' and Pedlars' office, Somerset-place; and many years an officer of the court of Chancery.

At Glasgow, John Pattison, esq. merchant.

At Clontarf, near Dublin, the hon. Rich. Gore, brother to the earl of Arran.

29. In the Minorities, Wm. Wilson, esq. in his 77th year.

31. Aged 74, John Veysey, esq. of Bramford Speke, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Devon. He left 54 nephews, and nieces, to whom he bequeathed his property.

Lately, at Blythe, Yorkshire, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, while attending divine service, Mr. Milburn, aged 56, many years agent to sir Matthew White Ridley.

At Carlisle, Mr. Thomas Johnston. He was suddenly taken ill on his road home in the London mail, and expired in a few minutes after he had entered his own house.

At Exeter, the lady of sir Wm. Langham, bart. of Cottesbrook, in Northamptonshire, only daughter of the late hon. Charles Vane.

At his house, in Spring Gardens, in his 65th year, Henry Vaughan Brooke, esq. 36 years representative in parliament for the county of Donegal, in Ireland.

At his house, in Punderson's-place, Bethnal-green, Thomas Browne, esq. secretary to the Levant company.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Levi Ball, esq. late of Bengal, and brother to sir Alexander Ball, governor of Malta.

Aged 74, the wife of T. Vaughan, esq. of Enfield, Middlesex, daughter of the late rev. T. Ogle, rector of Carham, Northumberland, and the last of the female line of the Ogles, of Cawsey Park, Northumberland.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Stevens, of
a most

a most severe nervous complaint, and who was, for the last four years, deprived of the use of her limbs, and the power of utterance.

At the age of 107, Mr. John Key, of Edgbaston Mill, near Birmingham.

Mrs. Battle, of Mashbury, Essex, in her 88th year; who, at the age of 21, was married to her third husband, and had only one child, and who lived to see that child's daughter a grandmother.

At Ely, Mr. George Apsey, youngest son of William Apsey, esq. of that place. At the age of fourteen years he weighed upwards of 15 stone; and, at the time of his death, being in his 20th year, he weighed upwards of 22 stone. This young man, though of an extraordinary size, and of a gross habit, enjoyed exceedingly good health until within a few hours of his death; which was occasioned by a large piece of wood falling against him, a few weeks since, and which he took no notice of, till a mortification took place, and surgical assistance could be of no avail. Had his life been prolonged a few years, it is likely he would have equalled, if not exceeded, the great Mr. Lambert, in size.

In Ireland, aged 110, Denis Hampson, the blind bard of Magiligan, of whom so interesting an account is given by Miss Owenson, in "The Wild Irish Girl." A few hours before his death, he tuned his harp, in order to have it in readiness to entertain sir H. Bruce's family, who were expected to pass that way in a few days, and who were in the habit of stopping to hear his music; shortly after, however, he felt the approach of death, and, calling his family around him, re-

signed his breath without a struggle; being in perfect possession of his faculties to the last moment.

Mrs. Woollen, of Sheffield Park. She had just finished reading a letter, which contained an account of the loss of a ship, on board of which all the crew perished excepting her son, and another boy; when, being suddenly overcome with joy and apprehension, she fell upon the floor, and instantly expired.

At Colliercoats, near North Shields, John Ramsay, mariner, aged 115. He served in the capacity of cabin-boy on-board one of the ships in sir George Rooke's squadron, at the taking of Gibraltar, in 1704; and, what is remarkable at so advanced an age, he continued to enjoy his faculties to the last, being capable of telling a merry story or singing a good old song until within a short period of his decease.

Mrs. Collingwood, of Corby, Lincolnshire. About nine weeks ago she was shockingly burned by her clothes catching fire; since which accident, to the time of her death, she lingered in great pain.

At his house in Grosvenor-place, sir John T. Stanley, bart. of Alderley Park, Cheshire.

At Weymouth, aged 65, the well-known Old Tom Green, his majesty's late favourite bathing-guide at that place.

In his 60th year, Dr. Reynolds, of Exeter College, Oxford, and vice-chancellor of the university.

In his 58th year, Mr. David Fordham, a well-known horse dealer, of Cambridge.

At High Holden, Wm. Bourne, aged 87, who had 120 children, grand-children, and great grand-children;

children; eighty-nine of whom survive him.

The rev. Mr. Nutlow, rector of Broad Windsor, Dorsetshire.

In America, Mr. Hatton, late of the Haymarket Theatre.

At Hoddesdon, Herts, Mrs. Boreham, mother of one of the ladies who were murdered there about two months since; her death is ascribed to the wounds she received at that time. [See p. 505.]

At Kidwelly, Glamorganshire, in his 78th year, the rev. Mr. Williams, vicar of that place, which he had served 55 years.

Henry Parker, esq. of the Tax Office, Somerset House.

At Huntingdon, Captain Cross, of the Northampton militia.

At Waterford, Robert Dobbyn, esq. recorder and common-councilman of that city.

In Glamorganshire, aged 37, Henry Bingham, esq. barrister at law, Dublin, and brother of lord Clanmorris, of Newbrook, Ireland.

At Great Abingdon, Cambridgeshire, the rev. Andrew Pern, rector of Abingdon and Clay, near Royston, and an active magistrate for the county. He was formerly of St. Peter's college. B.A. 1772.

Philip Dundas, esq. governor of Prince of Wales Island.

At Fort Marlborough, capt. Patrick Ramage, of the Lord Keith East-Indiaman.

At Calcutta, capt. Collins, who filled a high diplomatic station at one of the Mahratta courts.

At Malta, of a decline, in his 22d year, Edward Matthew Gwynne, esq.

At Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, Mr. J. Peters, aged 107. He enjoyed an uncommon share of health, strength, and activity, and was in entire possession of all his faculties until the last moment of his existence.

At Schenectady (America), Mrs. Elizabeth Cowans, in her 104th year. She read without spectacles till her death, and but two years ago entered the field and mowed grass with the scythe.

At Paris, M. l'Abbe le Chevalier, in his 76th year, formerly royal censor, and author of several classic works.

Lately, at Paris, M. de Breteuil, at an advanced age, and after a long and painful disease. He was the celebrated architect to whom Paris is indebted for one of its principal embellishments, in the demolition of the houses which covered the Pont au Change and obstructed the quay of Gevies.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the year 1807.

[See these in p. 385.]

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Address to his Majesty, moved by Mr. Canning (in lieu of that proposed by the Hon. Mr. Lamb, and ultimately carried) in Answer to the Speech from the Throne, Dec. 19, 1806.

“**T**HAT an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house, for the most gracious speech which the lords commissioners have read to us by his majesty's command; to assure his majesty, that it is with increased affection, attachment, and loyalty, that his majesty's faithful commons meet his majesty in this ninth parliament of his majesty's assembling. And that amidst all those evils and pressures of war, and those tremendous and unparalleled successes of a formidable and unrelenting enemy, which render the present crisis peculiarly awful and alarming, the first and most fervent prayer of his majesty's faithful commons is, that it may please Divine Providence to grant to this favoured country the prolongation of a life and of a reign, the value and the blessings of which, each succeeding year teaches us more highly to appreciate. And to express to his majesty our unshaken determination to stand by his majesty throughout all the difficulties and dangers of the times; in defence of the laws and liberties of

this realm; in defence of his majesty's sacred person and government; and of a throne endeared to all classes of his majesty's subjects by the virtues of the sovereign who adorns it. To offer to his majesty our humble and affectionate condolence on that share of the public calamities of Europe which has come home to the personal and domestic feelings of his majesty and his royal family, by the death of that gallant and illustrious prince the late duke of Brunswick, a prince connected by such near alliances with his majesty's royal house, and with the throne of these kingdoms. That while we most sensibly participate in the deep and poignant grief with which his majesty contemplates the issue of the late campaign on the continent, we studiously abstain from suggesting to his majesty, as a topic of consolation, what we well know his majesty's intelligence and magnanimity would disdain to receive as such—the interruption of his majesty's intercourse with the court of Berlin during the last eight months, which precluded his majesty from any knowledge of those counsels by which the war between Prussia and France was so unfortunately precipitated. Satisfied as we are of the justice of the original grounds of his majesty's complaints against Prussia, we are yet unable to refrain from deeply deploring their

their consequences. We are not furnished with any means of judging how far those complaints were capable of being adjusted, without recourse being had to actual hostilities; or how far any discussions, which may have taken place subsequently to his majesty's gracious message of the 21st of April, were directed to that object. But we cannot but lament, that the obvious artifice of the common enemy, in making a fraudulent and nominal transfer of his majesty's electoral dominions to the king of Prussia, should have been so far crowned with success, as to have involved his majesty in war with the only state in Europe whose resources were yet unimpaired; and whose arms might, at some happier hour, have been employed with effect in a new confederacy against France; and that the too successful policy of the enemy in amusing this country with an insincere and protracted negotiation, should have obtained for France the opportunity of goading Prussia (by unmeasured and accumulated injuries) to that premature, unconcerted, and unassisted effort, which has terminated in the overthrow of that powerful monarchy, and in the complete subjugation of its dominions. We cannot but express our regret, that the policy which appears to have been ultimately adopted towards Prussia should not have been recognised and acted upon until the occasion was gone by; and that his majesty's plenipotentiary should have arrived only in time to be an helpless witness of that prodigious ruin and destruction, which a more timely interposition of his majesty's advice and assistance might possibly have averted or alleviated. To acknow-

ledge his majesty's goodness in having directed to be laid before us the details of the negotiation so long carried on at Paris. We entertain the fullest conviction, that the just and moderate sentiments, by which his majesty has proved himself to have been animated in the several preceding negotiations for peace with France, have alike actuated his majesty on the late occasion: and while we look with anxious interest for the development of those circumstances which can have deferred for so long a period that termination of the negotiation, which it is evident, as well from notorious facts as from the language of his majesty's declaration, the artifices and pretensions of the enemy rendered, from the beginning, almost certain and unavoidable; we doubt not but we shall see, in the whole course and tenour of the proceedings on the part of his majesty, fresh instances of that desire for peace, and of that sincerity and good faith in the pursuit of it, which have so often been frustrated by the ambition of the French government; as well as fresh proofs of the expediency of adhering to the policy of treating for general peace, and only in conjunction with our allies. That we receive with the utmost satisfaction the assurance of his majesty's uninterrupted concert and good understanding with the emperor of Russia; trusting, that neither in war nor in negotiation, his majesty's councils will be separated from those of our ally, distinguished alike by perseverance and good faith. The continued prosecution of the war being necessarily imposed upon his majesty, we rejoice in the assurance that it is intended to prosecute it with

with vigour; earnestly imploring his majesty, that no apprehension of embarrassing the conduct of a negotiation by acquisitions made during its progress, may ever again be suffered to relax for a moment the military and naval operations of this country. That if we have not the triumph and satisfaction, as in former years of war, of offering to his majesty our congratulations on any signal and decisive victory by sea, we nevertheless reflect, with just pride and acknowledgement, on the several distinguished instances in which the skill, valour, and intrepidity of British officers and seamen have been displayed in their usual lustre, and with their accustomed success, over equal or superior squadrons of the enemy. But we cannot help lamenting, in justice to the naval service, as well as to the interests of the country, that supineness or mismanagement, by which the predatory squadrons of the enemy have been permitted to range, unchecked, among our West-India colonies, and to escape with impunity; and by which our commerce has been exposed to a degree of annoyance highly injurious to the interests and discreditable to the maritime superiority, of Great-Britain. With equal sorrow, and with no less astonishment, we have observed those delays and uncertainties and that apparent perplexity and fluctuation of councils, which have marked the conduct of the war department of the state, which have hitherto prevented the execution of those measures which ministers persuaded the late parliament to enact, and upon which they themselves professed so greatly to rely for the internal defence of the empire; and delays

which have so long confined our expeditions within our own ports, and have rendered the military preparations of this government at once ineffectual to the annoyance of the enemy, and a just ground of dissatisfaction and disappointment to the nation at large. We rejoice in the opportunity of congratulating his majesty on the capture of that valuable and important settlement, the Cape of Good Hope, by those distinguished officers, sir David Baird and sir Home Popham. We have, however, the consolation and gratification of being able to recall his majesty's attention to acquisitions and achievements in the course of the present year, by which, notwithstanding the apparent inactivity of his majesty's present servants, the credit of his majesty's arms, by sea and land, has been sustained in the different quarters of the globe. We congratulate his majesty on the signal advantages obtained by his majesty's arms in the expedition under sir H. Popham, and general Beresford, against the Spanish settlement of Buenos Ayres; advantages which, if seasonably supported and diligently improved, must be in the highest degree valuable to this country, opening fresh channels of commercial enterprise, and affording new and increasing encouragement to British manufactures and navigation; advantages doubly important at a moment when the other markets of the world are attempted to be closed against us. We enter, with heartfelt exultation, into the sentiments so justly expressed by his majesty, on the brilliant victory obtained on the plains of Maida, by his majesty's land forces, under the gallant and able conduct of sir J. Stuart, over a French army superior

rior in numbers. We feel, with his majesty, the full value of the seasonable check given, by this splendid achievement, to the overweening confidence of the enemy; and of the proof which it affords that the character and constitution of the British army were not inadequate, upon their ancient footing, to maintain, unimpaired, the lustre of the British name, and the military glory of our ancestors. That we shall nevertheless examine, with due attention and solicitude, into the effect of that new system which the late parliament were induced to adopt, for improving the character, as well as augmenting the amount, of his majesty's regular forces; willing to hope that we shall have the satisfaction of discovering an improvement so striking, and an augmentation so rapid and abundant, as at once to have supplied all the deficiencies arising from the disuse of such measures as have been either abolished or suspended, and to compensate for the certain, permanent, and large addition which they have necessarily occasioned to the military expenditure of the state. We shall investigate with equal care, the state of our other military establishments, and particularly that of the volunteers, the cheap, efficient, and patriotic defence of the united kingdom; we trust and believe that we shall find them, in spite of all discouragement and discountenance, neither abated in zeal, nor, as yet, materially reduced in numbers, at a period when it appears but too probable that their services may be more than ever essential to their country. That we are fully sensible of his majesty's paternal affection for his subjects, manifested in the regret which he expresses at

being compelled to call upon them for sacrifices of so great an extent as may be necessary in the present crisis of affairs. That however painful the duty of imposing fresh burthens upon the people, we shall, however, not shrink from discharging it; satisfied as we are of the prevailing determination of all ranks of the community to submit with cheerfulness to the indispensable necessity of providing means for the continuance of a contest, in the issue of which public safety and private happiness are alike inseparably involved. That it is a consolation to us, as to his majesty, under the pressure of this inevitable necessity, to learn the flourishing state of public credit, and the productiveness of the several branches of the revenue: and that we agree entirely with his majesty in attributing these salutary effects in a great measure to the system so wisely begun, and so properly persevered in, of raising a considerable proportion of the supplies within the year; a system which has happily disappointed the predictions of the external and internal enemies of his majesty and his government. That we earnestly wish it were in our power to close our address here. But we feel that we should be wanting as well in duty to his majesty as in fidelity to that people, in whose name and on whose behalf we are proffering sacrifices unexampled in magnitude and indefinite in duration, if we were to disguise from his majesty the deep and general sentiment which prevails respecting the measures which preceded and accompanied the late general election. Far be it from us to question his majesty's undoubted prerogative. But we cannot reflect without

without concern and disapprobation upon the circumstances of surprise and deception which attended the sudden exercise of that prerogative in the dissolution of the late parliament; and particularly of his servants to mislead upon the irreverent use of his majesty's royal name in a proclamation summoning the late parliament to meet on a fixed and no distant day, issued at a period, when the measure of dissolving that parliament must already have been in contemplation. Connected also with this subject, we cannot forbear to notice rumours which strongly prevail throughout the country, of the most improper and unconstitutional interference of his majesty's ministers in the course of the late elections; rumours at once highly discreditable and injurious to his majesty's government, and to the independent character of parliament. We hope that upon enquiry and examination they may be proved to be utterly unfounded. But, convinced as we are, that the tendency (though we trust not the effect) of such interference, as is alledged, must have been to revolt and disgust the well-affected part of the community, and to sow distraction and discontent in place of that unanimity which is so loudly called for, at a moment when the prosperity of the British empire depends upon the consenting and cordial co-operation of all orders and descriptions of the people; convinced also, that it is our peculiar duty, as it is the common interest of all those who prize, as it deserves, the inestimable blessing of a free form of government, to mark with our strongest reprehension a perversion of power which would be too well

calculated to favour those delusive and dangerous theories which stigmatize the house of commons as an inadequate representative of the people. But while we feel this most unpleasant duty forced upon us, in vindication of our own independence, and of the rights of those whom we represent, we humbly and earnestly entreat his majesty to be persuaded, that neither this, nor any other misconduct of his majesty's ministers, can essentially affect the firm and settled purpose of this house, and of the great body of the nation, to unite in that general cause, and against that common danger—in comparison to which all other considerations, however important in themselves, are at the present moment, unfortunately, inferior and subordinate. And we venture confidently to assure his majesty, that great and unexampled as are the difficulties and dangers which surround us, his majesty possesses in the wealth and prosperity of his dominions, in the loyalty and firmness of his parliament, in the bravery of his fleets and armies, and in the affection, zeal, and courage of his people—resources, which, if wisely called forth, and diligently and judiciously applied, are yet amply sufficient to ensure the safety and honour of the British empire; and to maintain the only remaining hope, under Divine Providence, for the restoration of the liberties and happiness of mankind."

Resolutions of Finance moved by Lord Henry Petty, in the House of Commons, Jan. 29, 1807. [See also p. 680.]

I. "THAT

I: “**T**HAT the several duties of customs granted to his majesty by 43 Geo. III. c. 76, by 44 Geo. III. c. 53, and by the 45 Geo. III. c. 39, and also the several duties of excise granted to his majesty by the 43 Geo. III. c. 81, and by the 46 Geo. III. c. 42, shall be further granted and continued, and shall be payable in such proportions, and for such further terms as may be directed by any act or acts of parliament hereafter to be passed for defraying the charge of any loan or loans to be charged thereupon in manner hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:—That on every loan to be raised on the credit of the said several duties, or any of them, and charged thereupon, there shall be set apart, out of the produce of the said duties, and appropriated to the consolidated fund of Great-Britain, an annual sum equal to ten pounds per centum on the amount of the sum to be raised by every such loan, out of which annual sum the interest and charges of the management of such loan shall, in the first instance, be defrayed, and a sum equal to the residue thereof shall be paid in each year, by equal quarterly payments, into the bank of England, and placed to the account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, and shall be by them applied in the purchase or redemption of such public annuities, charged on the consolidated fund of Great-Britain, as they shall deem most expedient, until by the operation thereof an amount of capital stock of such annuities, equal to the capital stock created in consequence of every such loan respectively, shall have been purchased or redeemed; and that when-

ever and so soon as such amount of capital stock shall have been so purchased or redeemed, the aforesaid annual sum shall be at the disposal of parliament.”

II. “That the several duties granted to his majesty on the profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, by the acts of 43 Geo. III. c. 122, 45 Geo. III. c. 15, and 45 Geo. III. c. 65, shall be applicable in like manner for defraying the charge of any such loan or loans, so long as the said duties shall continue payable by virtue of the said acts, and no longer.”

III. “That the total amount of any loan or loans to be so raised and charged shall not exceed the sum of 16,000,000*l.* in any one year, or of 210,000,000*l.* within 14 years from this time.”

IV. “That any further or supplementary loan or loans which may be necessary for the service of any year beyond the loan or loans so charged as aforesaid on any of the several duties above-mentioned, shall be raised on such terms, and subject to such conditions of redemption, as are hereinafter specified; videlicet, that an annual sum, equal to one per cent. on the capital stock created in respect of every such supplementary loan, shall be issued in equal quarterly payments to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt; or that other provisions shall be made by parliament for redeeming the same within 45 years from its creation; and every such loan may be charged upon any duties to be hereafter granted or appropriated by parliament for such purpose, or on any temporary annuities which may expire, and become applicable
by

by parliament, conformably to the provisions of an act made in the 42d of Geo. III. c. 71."

V. "That in consideration of the large amount, which by the effect of the foregoing resolutions will be applicable to the redemption of the national debt, beyond the sums which, in consequence of any law now in force, would be applicable thereto; it is reasonable and expedient that the provisions of an act, 32 Geo. III. c. 55, so far as relates to the redemption of the several public funds created or to be created subsequent to the year 1802, and also that the provisions of an act, 42 Geo. III. c. 71, so far as relates to the redemption of the several public funds therein mentioned, should be so altered and amended as may be necessary for giving effect to the principles of the said acts, in such manner as may, under the present circumstances, be most beneficial to the public interests."

VI. "That it is expedient, that whenever the whole of the sums applicable to the reduction of the national debt, by virtue of any act or acts now in force, shall have accumulated to an annual amount exceeding the amount of the interest payable in respect of all such public redeemable annuities, created at any time previous to the 5th day of January, 1807; as shall then remain unredeemed, the excess of such annual sums above such interest shall be at the disposal of parliament, and may be made applicable to the charge of any loan or loans thereafter to be raised into such other public service as parliament may direct, but in such manner and to such extent only as shall always leave an annual sum appli-

cable to the reduction of the national debt, sufficient to redeem every part thereof, which existed previous to the 22d day of June, 1802, within 45 years at the utmost from the said 22d day of June, 1802; and also sufficient to redeem every part thereof created subsequent to the said 22d day of June, 1802, within 45 years at the utmost from the date of its creation."

VII. "That whenever the annual sums applicable to the reduction of the national debt in respect of any loan or loans to be charged as aforesaid in the several war duties before-mentioned, shall exceed the amount of the interest payable in respect of such part of the capital stock created in respect of any such loan or loans which shall then remain unredeemed, the excess of such annual sums above such interests shall be at the disposal of parliament in time of peace, but not in time of war, and in such manner and to such extent only, as that an amount equal to the capital stock created by every such loan respectively shall always be redeemed within 45 years from the date of the creation of such loan."

VIII. "That whenever the annual sums applicable to the reduction of the national debt, in respect to any such supplementary loan or loans as aforesaid, shall exceed the amount of the interest payable in respect of such part of the capital stock created in respect of any such loan or loans as shall then remain unredeemed, the excess of such annual sums above such interest, shall be at the disposal of parliament, but in such manner and to such extent only as that an amount equal to the capital stock created by every such loan respectively shall always

always be redeemed within 45 years from the date of the creation of such loan."

IX. "That for the purpose of ascertaining the due execution of the regulations provided by the above resolutions, separate accounts shall be kept by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, of all public funds, or securities purchased, or redeemed by the sums vested in them by virtue of any act or acts now in force, or by such sums as shall be vested in them, in respect of any loan or loans charged on the aforesaid war-duties, or any of them, or in respect of any supplementary loan or loans to be raised as aforesaid; provided nevertheless, that the said several sums may be applied indiscriminately in the purchase of any such public funds or securities, as the said commissioners may think expedient."

X. "That an account shall be taken, and laid before this house, of the net produce of all the permanent taxes for three years, ending the 5th day of January, 1807; adding thereto an estimate of the future annual produce of such of the said taxes as have not been in full receipt during that period, with an average thereof; and if the net produce of those taxes in the years ending the 5th day of January, 1808, 1809, and 1810, shall in the average of those three years exceed such former average, such excess, or any part thereof, shall be at the disposal of parliament, and applicable to the charge of any loan or loans thereafter to be raised, or to such other public service as parliament shall direct, and so on successively in any future years, if the excess of such taxes on an average

of three years shall exceed the first average by more than the amount of any sums which may then have been charged thereon; but if on any such three years average there shall appear any deficiency below such average, together with such additional charge aforesaid, such deficiency shall be made good by parliament."

XI. "That an account shall be annually taken, and laid before this house, of the net produce of the several war-duties aforesaid; and if upon an average of three years, from the 5th day of January, 1807, the annual net produce thereof shall have been short of 21,000,000*l.* such deficiency shall be made good by parliament, and so on successively in any subsequent year, in which any loan or loans shall be created and charged thereupon in manner aforesaid."

Finance Plan, as described in an official Paper, published by the Ministers.

THE new plan of finance has, for its object, to provide the means of maintaining the honour and independence of the British empire, during the necessary continuance of the war; without perceptibly increasing the burthens of the country, and with manifest benefit to the interests of the public creditor. The proposed measure is grounded on the flourishing state of the permanent revenue; on the great produce of the war taxes; on the high and accumulating amount of the sinking fund; and on some inferior aids to be derived from revenues set free by annuities originally granted for a term of years,

and now expiring. These circumstances, so favourable to the introduction and maintenance of a new system, are justly to be attributed to the wise, provident, and spirited exertions, which have had the concurrent support of parliament and of the people, during the whole eventful period of the last twenty years. The plan is adapted to meet a scale of expenditure nearly equal to that of the year 1806; and it assumes, that during the war, the annual produce of the permanent and temporary revenues will continue equal to the produce of the same year 1806. It is understood, that any further or unforeseen charge, or any deficiency of revenue, shall be separately and specially provided for. Keeping these premises in view, it is proposed, that the war loans for the years 1807, 1808, and 1809, shall be twelve millions annually; for the year 1810, fourteen millions; and for each of the ten following years, sixteen millions. Those several loans, amounting for the fourteen years to 210 millions, are to be made a charge on the war taxes, which are estimated to produce 21 millions annually. The charge thus thrown on the war taxes is meant to be at the rate of 10 per cent. on each loan. Every such loan will therefore pledge so much of the war taxes as will be equal to meet this charge:—that is, a loan of twelve millions will pledge £1,200,000 of the war taxes. And in each year, if the war should be continued, a further portion of the war taxes will, in the same manner, be pledged. And consequently, at the end of fourteen years, if the war should last so long, 21 millions, the whole produce of the war

taxes, would be pledged for the total of the loans, which would at that time have amounted to 210 millions. The ten per cent. charge thus accompanying each loan, will be applied to pay the interest of the loan, and to form a sinking fund, which sinking fund will evidently be more than five per cent. on such of the several loans as shall be obtained at a less rate of interest than five per cent. It is well known, that a five per cent. sinking fund, accumulating at compound interest, will redeem any sum of capital debt in fourteen years. Consequently, the several portions of the war taxes, proposed to be pledged for the several loans above-mentioned, will have redeemed their respective loans, and be successively liberated in periods of fourteen years from the date of each such loan. The portions of war taxes thus liberated, may, if the war should still be prolonged, become applicable in a revolving series, and may be again pledged for new loans. It is, however, shewn by the printed calculations and tables, that, whatever may be the continuance of the operation of the property-tax, will not be payable beyond the period for which it is now granted by the 46 Geo. III. c. 65, but will, in every case, be in force only during the war, and until the sixth day of April next after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, and no longer. It is next to be observed, that the charge for the interest and sinking fund of the proposed loans, being taken from the annual produce of the war taxes, a deficiency equal to that charge will be created in the amount of the temporary revenue applicable to the war expenditure. Supplementary loans will

be requisite to make good that deficiency. Those supplementary loans must increase in proportion to the increasing deficiency, if the war should be continued, but will never amount, even in a period of twenty years war from the present time, to more than five millions in any year, beyond the amount to which the sinking fund of that year will have been raised by this plan. It is proposed that the supplementary loans shall be formed on the established system of a sinking fund of one per cent. on the nominal capital. The charge so created will be provided for, during the first three years, by the expiring annuities; and during that period the country will have the great benefit of an exemption from all additional burthens. A new spring may thus be given to the energy of our commerce: at all events it will obtain a security from the increased pressures which it must otherwise experience. From 1810, and for the six following years, a charge must be provided for, amounting on the average of those seven years to not more than £293,000 annually; a sum in itself so small, in comparison with the great additions which have necessarily been made to the taxes in each year, for the last fourteen years, that it can scarcely be felt, and cannot create any difficulty as to the means of providing for it: but even this comparatively small amount may probably be much diminished by the increasing produce of the actual revenues, and by regulations for their further improvement. And thus provision is made on the scale of actual expenditure, for ten years of war, if it should be necessary, without any additional taxes, except to the inconsiderable

amount above stated. At the close of that period, taking the three per cents. at 60, and reducing the whole of the public debts at that rate to a money capital, the combined amount of the public debts will be £387,360,000, and the combined amount of the several sinking funds then existing will be £22,720,000; whereas the present amount of the whole public debt taken on the same scale of calculation is £352,793,000 and the present amount of the sinking fund is no more than £8,335,000. If the war should still be continued beyond the ten years thus provided for, it is proposed to take in aid of the public burthens certain excesses to accrue from the present sinking fund. That fund, which Mr. Pitt (the great author of a system that will immortalize his name) originally proposed to limit to four millions annually, will, with the very large additions derived to it from this new plan, have accumulated in 1817 to so large an amount as 24 millions sterling. In the application of such a sum, neither the true principles of Mr. Pitt's system, nor any just view of the real interests of the public, or even of the stockholder himself, can be considered as any longer opposing an obstacle to the means of obtaining at such a moment some aid in alleviation of the burthens and necessities of the country. But it is not proposed in any case to apply to the charge of new loans a larger portion of the sinking fund than such as will always leave an amount of sinking fund equal to the interest payable on such part of the present debt as shall remain unredeemed. Nor is it meant that this or any other operation of finance shall ever prevent the

the redemption of a sum equal to the present debt in as short a period as that in which it would have been redeemed, if this new plan had not been brought forwards. Nor will the final redemption of any supplementary loans be postponed beyond the period of 45 years prescribed by the act of 1792 for the extinction of all future loans. While each of the annual war loans will be successively redeemed in 14 years from the date of its creation, so long as war shall continue; and whenever peace shall come, will be redeemed always within a period far short of the 45 years required by the above-mentioned act. In the result therefore of the whole measure, there will not be imposed any new taxes for the first three years from this time. New taxes of less than £300,000, on an average of seven years from 1810 to 1816, both inclusive, are all that will be necessary, in order to procure for the country the full benefit and advantages of the plan here described; which will continue for twenty years; during the last ten of which again no new taxes whatever will be required. It appears, therefore, that parliament will be enabled to provide for the prolonged expenditure of a necessary war, without violating any right or interest whatever, and without imposing further burthens on the country, except to a small and limited amount: and these purposes will be attained with benefit to the public creditor, and in strict conformity both to the wise principles on which the sinking fund was established, and to the several acts of parliament by which it has been regulated. It is admitted, that if the war should be prolonged, certain

portions of the war taxes, with the exception of the property tax, will be more or less pledged for periods, in no case exceeding fourteen years. How far some parts of those taxes are of a description to remain in force after the war; and what may be the provision to be made hereafter for a peace establishment, probably much larger than in former periods of peace; are considerations which at present need not be anticipated. It is reasonable to assume, that the means and resources which can now maintain the prolonged expenditure of an extensive war, will be invigorated and increased by the return of peace, and will then be found amply sufficient for the exigencies of the public service. Those exigencies must at all events be comparatively small, whatever may still be the troubled and precarious circumstances of Europe. Undoubtedly there prevails in the country a disposition to make any farther sacrifices that the safety, independence, and honour of the nation may require; but it would be an abuse of that disposition, to apply it to unnecessary and overstrained exertions. And it must not pass unobserved, that in the supposition of a continued war, if the loans for the annual expenditure should be raised according to the system hitherto pursued, permanent taxes must be imposed, amounting, in the period assumed, to 13 millions additional revenue. Such an addition would add heavily to the public burthens, and would be more felt after the return of peace than a temporary continuance of the war taxes. In the mean time, and amidst the other evils of war, the country would be subjected to the accumulated pressure

of all the old revenues, and of the war taxes, and of new permanent taxes. — The means of effectuating a plan of such immense importance, arise partly from the extent to which the system of the sinking fund has already been carried in pursuance of the intentions of its author; and partly from the great exertions made by parliament, during the war, to raise the war taxes to their present very large amount. It now appears that the strong measure adopted in the last session, by which all the war taxes, and particularly the property tax, were so much augmented, was a step taken not merely with a view to provide for present necessities, but in order to lay the foundation of a system which should be adequate to the full exigencies of this unexpected crisis, and should combine the two apparently irreconcilable objects, of relieving the public from all future pressure of taxation, and of exhibiting to the enemy resources by which we may defy his implacable hostility, to whatever period it may be prolonged. — To have done this is certainly a recompence for many sacrifices and privations. This is a consideration which will enable the country to submit with cheerfulness to its present burthens, knowing that although they may be continued in part, for a limited time, they will be now no further increased.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, to the Secretary of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Downing-street, May 2, 1807.

SIR,

THE Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, of which I am a member, has thought fit to publish, during a general election, a resolution declaratory of its opinion respecting a political measure recently submitted to parliament.

That measure, brought forward for purposes of peace, union, and public security, by men who yield to none of their fellow-subjects in loyalty to their sovereign, and attachment to the civil and religious constitution of their country, is there stigmatized as hostile to the established church and ecclesiastical constitution of the realm, and as subversive of those principles which placed his majesty's family on the British throne.

It is natural for those whose characters are thus aspersed, to inquire by what right any persons have taken upon themselves, in the name of such a society, to give countenance and currency to an injurious and groundless calumny, calculated for the watch-word of a party, and calculated only to excite and to uphold popular clamour?

The society was instituted, as its annual publications declare, for the increase of the knowledge and practice of our holy religion, by the support of charity schools, and by the distribution of bibles, prayer-books, and religious tracts. Those who have directed the present proceeding, can best explain in what manner Christian knowledge, or Christian practice, will be increased, by promoting religious animosities and civil discord; by stirring up the blind prejudices and ungovernable passions of the ignorant; and by circulating amongst our fellow-subjects,

subjects, instead of the word of truth and charity, the libellous and inflammatory calumnies of electioneering contests, and party violence.

As a member of the society, solicitous for the promotion of its genuine objects, I desire to enter my dissent to a resolution purporting to express its unanimous opinion. I object to the propriety of its taking part at all in the political divisions of the country: I object to its labouring to extend and to prolong those divisions with respect to a measure publicly withdrawn, and of which there is consequently no longer any question: but, most of all, I object to the truth, and, may I not add, to the decency, of a censure, which, if it were founded either in justice or in reason, would apply to almost every description of public men, and would even implicate all those authorities which are the most entitled to our respect and reverence.

If to permit the king's subjects of all persuasions to serve him in his army, be "an unconstitutional innovation,"—with whom, and when did it originate? It was first made the law in Ireland fourteen years ago, at the express recommendation of the crown, delivered from the throne by one of his majesty's present ministers, then lord-lieutenant of that kingdom.

If the adoption of a similar law in Great Britain would be "an act of hostility to the established church," to whom shall that hostility be ascribed?—To those who now proposed, or to those who long ago engaged for that concession?—To the framers of lord Howick's bill, or to those members and supporters of the present go-

vernment, who, in the year 1793, gave and authorized that promise to the catholics of Ireland?

If the employment of catholic officers and catholic soldiers in the general service of the empire; if the permitting them to hold and exercise, *at his majesty's discretion*, all military commissions, the rank and station of a general not excepted; if the relieving them in this respect from all penalties and disabilities on account of their religious persuasion;—if these things be matter of just alarm "to the ecclesiastical constitution of this country," when was the moment of alarm?—In the year 1804, all this, and more than this, was done in an act proposed by Mr. Pitt, with the concurrence of his colleagues, now in administration, passed by the British parliament, and sanctioned by his majesty's royal assent.—That act legalized a long list of military commissions, antecedently granted by his majesty, with the advice of the same ministers; and it enabled his majesty prospectively to grant, at his discretion, all military commissions whatever to catholics—not indeed to British or Irish catholics, but to foreign catholics—to men who owe his majesty no allegiance, and who are not even required to disclaim those tenets which all our fellow-subjects of that persuasion have solemnly abjured!

What ground of difference will then remain to justify those outrageous calumnies against the late proposal?—Is it that men were permitted to aspire to the rewards and honours of a profession, to the toils and dangers of which the legislature of their country had long since invited them?—Is it that the

same indulgences which had been promised and granted to catholics by others, were not withheld by us from Protestant dissenters?—Or is it, lastly, that we judged our own countrymen and fellow-subjects entitled, *under his majesty's discretion*, to the same confidence and favour which parliament had so recently extended to all foreigners of all nations and all descriptions?

And let me further ask, if these concessions, all or any of them, are subversive of the principles “which placed his majesty's illustrious house upon the throne,” what is to be said of the far more extensive indulgences proposed in 1801, by that great minister, now no more, whose name I have already mentioned?—Were *his* principles also subversive of the established church, and of the civil constitution of the monarchy?—And if he too must be involved in this indiscriminating and injurious censure, what condemnation will not those men deserve, who, in the very moment of pretended danger, have advised his majesty to call to his present councils, the authors, the partisans, and the supporters of Mr. Pitt's plan?—a plan including all that has been now proposed, and extending very far beyond our measure.

On the expediency of these measures, statesmen may differ. To stigmatize them as hostile to our establishments, or dangerous to our constitution, is to libel both the throne and the parliament—to calumniate the existing laws—and to impute to the most considerable public characters of our age, both the living and the dead, principles and purposes disclaimed by themselves, and contradicted by the

whole tenor of their lives. It is for the society to consider whether such a conduct be consonant to the character which it befits them to maintain, or in any manner conducive to the objects of a charitable and a religious institution.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
GRENVILLE.

The Rev. G. Gaskin, D. D.
Secretary to the Society for
promoting Christian Know-
ledge.

An Address of several of his Majesty's Roman-Catholic Subjects to their Protestant Fellow-Subjects.

HIS majesty's Roman-catholic subjects flattered themselves, that the declarations they had already made of the integrity of their religious and civil tenets—the oaths they had taken to his majesty's person, family, and government; the heroic exertions of a considerable proportion of them in his majesty's fleets and armies—the repeated instances in which they have come forward in their country's cause—their irreproachable demeanour in the general relations of life; and, above all, the several acts of parliament passed for their relief, avowedly in consequence of, and explicitly recognizing their meritorious conduct, would have been a bond, to secure to them for ever the affection and confidence of all their fellow subjects, and to make any further declaration of their principles wholly unnecessary. But, with astonishment and concern, they observe, that this is not altogether the case.—They are again publicly traduced, and attempts are again

again made to prejudice the public mind against them.

We, therefore, English Roman-catholics, whose names are here under written, beg leave again to solicit the attention of our countrymen, and to lay before them the following unanswered and unanswerable documents of the purity and integrity of *the religious and civil principles of ALL his majesty's Roman-catholic subjects*, in respect to their king and their country.

We entreat you to peruse them; and when you have perused them, to declare—"Whether his majesty's Roman-catholic subjects maintain a single tenet, inconsistent with the purest loyalty; or interfering in the slightest degree, with any one duty which an Englishman owes his God, his king, or his country?"

I.—*The first Document* we present to you is,—The oath and declaration prescribed by the British parliament of the 31st of his present majesty, and which is taken by all English catholics.

"I A. B. do hereby declare, that I do profess the Roman-catholic religion.

"I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his majesty king George the Third, and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatsoever that shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his majesty, his heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against him or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the suc-

cession of the crown; which succession, by an act, intitled, 'An act for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject,' is, and stands limited to the princess Sophia, electress, and duchess dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants; hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the crown of these realms. And I do swear, that I do reject and detest as an unchristian and impious position, that it is lawful to murder or destroy any person or persons whatsoever, for, or under pretence of, their being heretics or infidels; and also that unchristian and impious principle, that faith is not to be kept with heretics or infidels; and I further declare, that it is not an article of my faith; and that I do renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that princes excommunicated by the pope and council, or any authority of the see of Rome, or by any authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any person whatsoever: and I do promise, that I will not hold, maintain, or abet any such opinion, or any other opinion contrary to what is expressed in this declaration: and I do declare, that I do not believe that the pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm; and I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and

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every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever, and without any dispensation already granted by the pope, or any authority of the see of Rome, or any person whatever, and without thinking that I am, or can be, acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the pope, or any other person or authority whatsoever, shall dispense with, or annul the same, or declare that it was null or void.

“So help me God.”

II.—The next documents we present to you are—The oaths and declarations prescribed by the acts of the Irish parliament to Irish Roman-catholics. The first is the oath of allegiance and declaration, prescribed by the Irish act of the 13th and 14th of his present majesty, and is taken by all Irish Roman-catholics.

“I A. B. do take Almighty God, and his only Son Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, to witness that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to our most gracious sovereign lord king George the Third, and him will defend to the utmost of my power, against all conspiracies and attempts whatsoever that shall be made against his person, crown, and dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to his majesty and his heirs, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies, which may be formed against him or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the crown in his majesty's family, against any person or persons what-

soever; hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto the person taking upon himself the stile and title of prince of Wales, in the life-time of his father, and who since his death is said to have assumed the stile and title of king of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name of Charles the Third, and to any other person claiming, or pretending a right to the crown of these realms; and I do swear that I do reject and detest, as unchristian and impious to believe, that it is lawful to murder or destroy any person or persons whatsoever, for or under the pretence of their being heretics; and also that unchristian and impious principle, that no faith is to be kept with heretics: I further declare, that it is no article of my faith, and that I do renounce, reject, and abjure, the opinion that princes excommunicated by the pope and council, or by any authority of the see of Rome, or by any authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or by any person whatsoever; and I do promise that I will not hold, maintain, or abet, any such opinion, or any other opinion contrary to what is expressed in this declaration; and I do declare that I do not believe that the pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm; and I do solemnly in the presence of God, and of his only Son Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words

words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever, and without any dispensation already granted by the pope, or any authority of the see of Rome, or any person whatever, and without thinking that I am, or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the pope, or any other person or persons or authority whatsoever, shall dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.

“So help me God.”

The next is the oath and declaration prescribed by the Irish act of the 33d of his present majesty, and is taken by all Irish Roman-catholics, wishing to entitle themselves to the benefit of that act :—

“I A. B. do hereby declare, that I do profess the Roman-catholic religion.”

“I A. B. do swear that I do abjure, condemn, and detest, as unchristian and impious, the principle, that it is lawful to murder, destroy, or any ways injure any persons whatsoever, for or under the pretence of being a heretic; and I do declare solemnly before God, that I believe, that no act in itself unjust, immoral, or wicked, can ever be justified or excused, by or under pretence or colour that it was done either for the good of the church, or in obedience to any ecclesiastical power whatsoever. I also declare, that it is not an article of the catholic faith, neither am I thereby required to believe or profess, that the pope is infallible, or that I am bound to obey any order, in its own nature immoral, though the pope, or any ecclesiastical power, should issue or direct

such order; but, on the contrary, I hold that it would be sinful in me to pay any respect or obedience thereto. I further declare that I do not believe, that any sin committed by me, can be forgiven, at the mere will of any pope, or any priest, or of any person or persons whatsoever, but that sincere sorrow for past sins, a firm and sincere resolution to avoid future guilt, and to atone to God, are previous and indispensable requisites to establish a well-founded expectation of forgiveness; and that any person who receives absolution without these previous requisites, so far from obtaining thereby any remission of his sins, incurs the additional guilt of violating a sacrament; and I do swear that I will defend, to the utmost of my power, the settlement and arrangement of property in this country, as established by the laws now in being. I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure, any intention to subvert the present church establishment, for the purpose of substituting a catholic establishment in its stead; and I do solemnly swear, that I will not exercise any privilege to which I am, or may become entitled, to disturb and weaken the Protestant religion and Protestant government in this kingdom.

“So help me God.”

Such are the principles which his majesty's Roman-catholic subjects have publicly and solemnly declared and professed on oath. There is not, in any of them, a single principle, which every Roman-catholic subject of his majesty does not profess, or which, if his king and country required it, he would not think it his duty to seal with his blood.

III.—In

III.—In the year 1788, a committee of the English catholics waited on Mr. Pitt, respecting their application for a repeal of the penal laws.—He requested to be furnished with authentic evidence of the opinions of the Roman-catholic clergy and the Roman-catholic universities abroad, “on the existence and extent of the pope’s dispensing power.”—Three questions were accordingly framed, and sent to the universities of Paris, Louvain, Alcalá, Doway, Salamanca, and Valadolid, for their opinions. The questions proposed to them, were,

1. Has the pope, or cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the church of Rome, any civil authority, power, jurisdiction, or pre-eminence whatsoever, within the realm of England?

2. Can the pope, or cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the church of Rome, absolve or dispense his majesty’s subjects from their *oath of allegiance*, upon any pretext whatsoever?

3. Is there any principle in the tenets of the catholic faith, by which catholics are justified in not keeping faith with heretics, or other persons differing from them in religious opinions, in any transaction, either of a public or a private nature?

The universities answered unanimately,

1. That the pope, or cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the church of Rome, has not any civil authority, power, jurisdiction, or pre-eminence whatsoever, within the realm of England,

2. That the pope, or cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the church of Rome, cannot absolve or dispense his majesty’s

subjects from their oath of allegiance, upon any pretext whatsoever.

3. That there is no principle in the tenets of the catholic faith, by which catholics are justified in not keeping faith with heretics, or other persons differing from them in religious opinions, in any transactions either of a public or a private nature.

As soon as the opinions of the foreign universities were received, they were transmitted to Mr. Pitt; but we earnestly beg of you to observe, that it was for his satisfaction, not ours, that these opinions were taken. Assuredly, his majesty’s Roman-catholic subjects did not want the wisdom of foreign universities to inform them, that his majesty is the lawful sovereign of all his Roman-catholic subjects, and that, by every divine and human law, his Roman-catholic subjects owe him true, dutiful, active, and unreserved allegiance.

Such, then, fellow countrymen and fellow subjects—such being our religious and civil principles in respect to our king and our country—Let us now again ask you,—Is there in them a single tenet, which is incompatible with the purest loyalty, or which, in the slightest degree, interferes with the duty we owe to God, our king, or our country?

But,—are these principles really instilled into us? Do our actions correspond with them?—In reply, we ask,—Are there not, at this very moment, thousands of his majesty’s Roman-catholic subjects, who daily and hourly make the most heroic exertions and sacrifices in those fleets and armies, to whose patient and adventurous courage it

Is owing, that we are still blessed with a king and a country ?

Now then, fellow-countrymen and fellow subjects, be assured, that among these heroic and inestimable defenders and supporters of their king and their country, there is not one, whose parents, and whose priests, have not taught him, that loyalty is a religious, as much as a civil duty ; and that, when he is fighting for his king and his country, he is performing a duty to his God:

(Signed)

John Douglass, D. D. vic. ap.
Lond.

Shrewsbury.

Petre.

Dormer.

Hen. Chas. Englefield.

Wm. Jerningham.

John Throckmorton.

Thomas Gage.

George Jerningham.

Marmaduke Langdale.

John Webbe Weston.

Francis Canning.

Charles Bellasyse, D. D.

Wm. Sheldon.

Charles Conolly.

George Silvertop.

John Charlton.

James Langdale.

Richard Kilby Cox.

John Collins, D. D.

Lawrence Nihell, M. D.

Charles Butler.

Michael Ann.

Wm. Throckmorton.

Thomas Lloyd.

J. Bew, D. D.

Richard Butler.

Charles Fairfax.

Brian Salvin.

John Webbe Weston, jun.

James Wheble.

Thomas Stapleton.

Ralph Riddell.

George Cary.

John Cary.

Edward Blount.

William Cruise.

Edward Jerningham.

Charles Hornyhold.

Thomas Walmsley.

John Prujean.

Francis Cholmeley.

Francis Witham.

Henry Huddleston.

Francis Eyre.

John Greenham.

M. Constable Maxwell.

Robert Clifford.

Robert Rookwood Gage.

Thomas Wright.

Nicholas Selby.

Anthony Wright.

John Wright.

Thomas Wright, jun.

Thomas Thorpe.

John Gabb.

James Yorke Branston.

Edward Wright.

Edward Walsh.

Finance Report.

The finance report, which Mr. Giles was ready to present to the house of commons on the last day of the last session of parliament, when the usher of the black rod unexpectedly presented himself, and the session was closed by a prorogation, has been printed and laid before the house of commons. The principal point and feature of it is as follows :

“ The evidence received during the last session, contains an account of two transactions in the pay-office, of a most irregular and improper kind, which were disclosed on the examination of Mr. Thomas, accountant in that office : by whom it

it was stated, that a draft for 7000*l.* payable to the right hon. Thomas Steele (at that time one of the joint paymasters), or bearer, had been drawn by the cashier on the 11th of May, 1799, under the head of extraordinaries of the army, and entered in the cash account of the office, with Mr. Steele's receipt as a voucher; and that another sum of 12,000*l.* was drawn for, precisely in the same manner, and a receipt given in the same terms, on the 3d of July, 1800. Of these two sums, the first was not repaid until the 3d of February, 1807; nor the latter until the 8th of April; with interest upon both sums, from the date of their issue to that of their repayment, amounting to 7390*l.* 13*s.*

“The correspondence between Mr. Steele and Mr. Thomas; letters of earl Temple (one of the joint paymasters in 1807), addressed to lord Grenville, Mr. Steele, Mr. Rose, and lord Harowby; three minutes of the lords of the treasury, directing what steps should be taken for securing the sum remaining due (for the first sum had been repaid previously to any proceedings of the board of treasury): minutes of the paymaster-general entered in the book of the office; and several other papers, are inserted at length in the appendix, though not perhaps absolutely necessary for understanding the subject, that no circumstance which has reference to this business, may be withheld from observation. But the part to which the committee think it most material to direct the attention of the house, is the account given by Mr. Steele himself, when he desired to attend the former committee on the twenty-sixth of March, 1807, and made his own statement of the circum-

stances relating to these transactions. He said, “the two sums mentioned by Mr. Thomas were issued by my direction, and I have no hesitation in stating that they were not issued for the public service. I thought, as others did at the time, that I had full authority to direct those issues.—I was urged to do so by private considerations of a very peculiar nature, which operated at that time upon my mind; and I thought that, by directing them to be issued to myself, and making myself responsible for them, I could not by possibility incur the suspicion of concealment or fraud. It was my intention that they should have been replaced in a very short time, but it was not in my power to accomplish it; they remained charged against me in the pay-office book till the beginning of the present year, when the former of the two sums was repaid; and the whole subject having been brought lately under the consideration of the board of treasury, they have directed me to repay the remaining sum with the interest due upon both sums, by instalments, at stated periods, which I have engaged to do. I cannot take upon myself to defend my conduct in this instance, which I must admit to have been incorrect, but I console myself with thinking that the public will have suffered no loss.” And, being asked, whether he knew of any other transaction of the same kind, during the time he was in the pay-office? he said, “I do not.” And being asked, whether he knew of any arrear of the like nature arising from the transaction of any former paymaster? he said, “I certainly do not.” And being asked, whether any notice was taken of

of this transaction by the treasury previous to the beginning of this year? he said, "I apprehend it was not even known to the treasury, previous to this year." And being asked, whether any notice was taken by any other public office? he said, "Not to my knowledge."

The report then proceeds to state, that Mr. Rose, being examined, said, that the facts respecting Mr. Steele were not communicated to him until the 10th of February, 1806, at which time he considered himself completely out of office, and could not interfere officially, but he desired Mr. Thomas to write to Mr. Steele; he also had a conversation with that gentleman, and wrote a letter to him upon the subject, the answer to which led him to rest satisfied, that the whole matter would be communicated without delay to lord Grenville, or the paymaster-general. The report then notices two sums of 110,000*l.* paid to Boyd and co. for services, which failed; the former of which was repaid, and the second was not, but is still in a course of legal proceeding, in consequence of the bankruptcy of that house. The report concludes with suggesting regulations to prevent similar abuses.

"Upon the important subject of recommending measures which may prevent similar abuses in future, your committee observe great concern, that the most obvious, and perhaps the only effectual remedy, has been found by experience hitherto unattainable; but they think it necessary to represent as their deliberate opinion, that without an earlier examination, and auditing of

accounts, irregularities can hardly be prevented; and that temptation will never be wanting to make use of public money, while there exists a great probability of its being for a long time uncalled for. After the accounts come before the commissioners for auditing, no attention is wanting in requiring proper warrants in discharge for every payment, and no sum is allowed without a voucher of that kind; but so slow has been the progress hitherto, that notwithstanding the observations made on the subject by the committee of finance in 1797 and 1798, not one account of any paymaster-general has been finally settled and decared, nor made ready for declaration, in the nine or ten years which have since elapsed."

Mr. Paull and Sir Francis Burdett's recent Duel.—Mr. Cooper's statement.

A publication which appeared in the morning papers of Saturday last, signed "John Bellenden Ker,"* renders it impossible for me to remain any longer silent under representations and aspersions the most artful and unfounded that ever made their way to the public. If I have remained hitherto silent under such aspersions and misrepresentations from the pen of John Horne Tooke, and others, it has really been from contempt for the calumniators, and not for any apprehensions of the result of a full developement of the circumstances of the recent duel, either as affecting Mr. Paull, or myself. I shall be brief as possible in stating the

* See p. 426—428.

facts themselves; but I cannot help observing that many of these facts will appear in a very different point of view to that, in which they are given to the public by Mr. John Bellenden Gawler: he will excuse me for using the name by which he is best known to the public.

My object was not concealment, but I understood distinctly from Mr. Paull, that both he and sir Francis Burdett had decided against the utility of any statement beyond a mere mention of the meeting; and even that, if judged necessary, to be without the names of the seconds. To this moment I cannot imagine one substantial reason for any other line of conduct; and I leave it to the public to judge, if there is one new fact brought to light, (though a most reprehensible attempt has been made on the part of Mr. Gawler, to turn my conduct and character into ridicule, on a most serious occasion,) except, indeed, that he has proved, what I never denied, my ignorance—"in the loading of a pistol, the measuring of a distance, and the dropping of a signal." He, on the contrary, is an adept in the science of duelling; that he has long traded in affairs of this kind, that he seems equally indifferent to his appearing in the field, or in the forum, where he certainly has been no inconsiderable actor in his day. Unfortunately for Mr. Paull and myself, Mr. Gawler was the second to sir Francis Burdett, on the intended affair with Mr. Whitbread. For the sins of my principal, and myself, an opinion was given by Mr. Paull to Mr. Gawler on that occasion, which did not seem to

have escaped the recollection of Mr. Gawler on the recent duel.

The public has been already informed of the meeting at the Crown and Anchor on the 1st of May, and the letters that were then read by Mr. Jones Burdett at that dinner. I attended as a friend of Mr. Paull, to whom I had been introduced by a near relation in the India service.—After quitting the Crown and Anchor, he requested me to attend him as his second upon a most unforeseen, unexpected, and unfortunate affair, in which he found himself engaged with his friend sir Francis Burdett. Mr. Paull said he was loth to impose this duty on me on account of my family circumstances; but that the hour was late; and from what I had seen, not a moment was to be lost, if he (Mr. Paull) meant to stand well with his friends or the public. He immediately wrote two addresses to the electors of Westminster, which having dispatched, he then wrote a letter to sir Francis Burdett, and gave me instructions, from which I was upon no account to depart. *These instructions* were, "to explain coolly and deliberately to sir Francis Burdett the injury he (Mr. Paull) had sustained, both in a public and private point of view; that after the explanations that had passed between him and sir Francis in the early part of the week, and especially on Thursday, sir Francis was left without an excuse for his conduct; and that, at all events, the manner, the time, and terms made use of to strike the blow, without any previous hint having been given of the mode of attack, was so unfeeling and unkind, that

an apology he had a right to insist upon, and that, if refused, one other alternative only remained.

As we proceeded to Wimbledon, Mr. Paull represented to me the painful necessity of this measure; but he had no alternative, as the insult was gross, wanton, and unprovoked: He stated to me it was long the wish of his heart to see sir Francis Burdett in parliament, but that unhappily his wishes were counteracted by an influence superior to his own. That on Sunday last, he (Mr. Paull) repaired to Wimbledon on hearing that a dissolution was intended; that he had a long conversation with sir Francis, the result of which was, that though sir Francis would not publicly offer himself as a candidate for Westminster, and though (contrary to Mr. Cobbett's opinion) he despaired of the country, he should be well pleased to find that so much public spirit existed in the city of Westminster, as to return both Mr. Paull and him to parliament. Mr. Paull said, he concluded the conversation by requesting sir Francis to nominate him, as he had done last October, (which was at a dinner at the Crown and Anchor,) to which sir Francis most readily consented; Mr. Paull stayed dinner, and was sorry to perceive that Mr. Tooke's opinion was decidedly against sir Francis Burdett going into parliament; to which opinion he (Mr. Paull) attributed the conduct of sir F. Burdett, as exhibited by the letters from him, which were read by his brother at the Crown and Anchor meeting. Connected as Mr. Paull had been for a long period with sir Francis Burdett, and the assent given by sir Francis Burdett on the Sunday, to nominate Mr. Paull as he had done last

October, (which was at a dinner at the Crown and Anchor,) a dinner was fixed on, and sir F. named as the chairman in a public advertisement, and of which sir F. was advised on the same evening by Mr. Paull, who received in answer that extraordinary *private letter*, which was read by Mr. Jones Burdett, at the Crown and Anchor; upon the receipt of which Mr. Paull dispatched, by express, an answer to sir F. at Wimbledon, in which he expressed his sincere concern that any mistake or misconception should have taken place, and the grounds upon which he (Mr. Paull) was induced to conclude sir F. would have taken the chair. He apologized, he said, in a manner rather humiliating, for the liberty he had taken under the influence of misconception, and offered to do away the effect of the advertisement in any manner that sir F. would prefer; that in another letter on the following day, sent by express, Mr. Paull reiterated these expressions of regret, and offered the same means of remedying the advertisement; but no farther objection was stated, no desire expressed for withdrawing the advertisement, no remedy pointed out; all which he attributed to the subsequent consent given by sir Francis to serve if he was elected to represent the city. That on Thursday, Mr. Paull, on entering the drawing-room of col. Bosville, was accosted by sir Francis in the most cordial and friendly manner; that Mr. Paull took sir F. into an adjoining room, when he shewed him an advertisement in a newspaper called the *Pilot*, in which Mr. Paull was announced as the chairman, to put certain resolutions, which personally regarded sir F. Burdett.

No

No observation was made by sir F. tending to disapprove of the nature of that advertisement; they then retired with the rest of the company from the drawing-room to dinner, and as soon as the cloth was removed, Mr. Paull gave to sir F. across the table, the resolutions that were to be moved on the ensuing day at the Crown and Anchor, which he very deliberately read, and in returning them to Mr. Paull he said, he highly approved of them, that they were excellent.—After quitting the house of colonel Bosville, sir F. Burdett, Mr. Jones Burdett, and Mr. Paull, walked towards home together, and parted at Blake's Hotel, in Jermyn-street; and the result of the conversation during the walk was, that sir Francis should discontinue his address to the electors of Middlesex, until the result of the meeting at the Crown and Anchor, the next day, should be known. Nothing occurred from that time till the moment of entering the dining-room at the Crown and Anchor, when Mr. Jones Burdett made his appearance; that Mr. Paull, little imagining what brought him there, immediately led him to the top of the table, and placed him on his right hand.—That during dinner, he (Mr. P.) had repeatedly and momentarily solicited Mr. Jones Burdett to explain the nature of the communication, which he had declared his intention to make to the company assembled; that he (Mr. P.) persevered in these efforts of obtaining that knowledge, mentioned the notes that had passed between him and sir F. and alluded strongly to the friendly terms on which they parted the evening before; the conversation clo-

sed, Mr. Paull said, with Mr. Burdett's stating, "that he had an imperative commission from his brother to execute; that he was determined to execute it in the very manner prescribed, whatever might be the consequences. He admitted it to be a most disagreeable duty to perform, and that he would do it for no other man on earth but sir F. Burdett." About one o'clock, we arrived at Wimbledon, and I delivered the letter to sir Francis, and explained to him Mr. Paull's expectations. Sir Francis observed, it was a most unfortunate business; "had the interval of time admitted of it, I would myself have seen Mr. Paull, and probably this unfortunate business would have been prevented;" to this I replied, "Sir Francis, did not Mr. Paull put into your hands, last Thursday, at the house of colonel Bosville, the *Pilot* newspaper, containing the advertisement alluded to, and were you not then silent on its alledged impropriety?" His answer was, "I am, Mr. Cooper, one of the most careless men in the world; and as it was at the moment of going down to dinner Mr. Paull put that paper into my hand, I certainly did not pay attention to the advertisement." He declined any apology, but proceeded to write a note to Mr. Paull, which note, when copied, I delivered to Mr. Paull. His direction to me then was, to tell sir Francis, "This is adding insult to injury; I shall proceed to Kingston, and do you fix as early an hour for the meeting as possible." On my return to the house, I delivered Mr. Paull's message; upon which sir Francis solicited I would be second to both; which upon my declining, he (sir F.) said, he must then write to

to a friend, and that he would be, if possible, at the King's-Arms, Kingston, between seven and eight o'clock. About five o'clock, Mr. Paull and myself reached the inn; when Mr. Paull lay down, desiring to be called by his servant exactly at seven o'clock. About eight o'clock, on walking out on the Wimbledon road, we met sir Francis on horseback. I slightly bowed, Mr. Paull took no notice of him, but returned immediately to the inn; a few minutes afterwards, sir F. sent for me, and said, that he expected Mr. Gawler immediately, as he had left his barouche waiting for him at Wimbledon. About nine o'clock, Mr. Paull wrote a note to sir F. in reply to the one received in his carriage at Wimbledon, in which he distinctly pointed out the injury he had received from sir F. and concluded by saying, that as the day was far advanced, we had better return towards Wimbledon to meet his friend. On delivering this note to sir F. he called for pen, ink, and paper, to answer it; on my observing, "it was a pity your brother persisted in reading the letters at the Crown and Anchor," his answer was, "I wish he had not." Mr. Gawler not having arrived, sir F. again pressed me to be second to both; which I again declined, and immediately I entered the carriage with Mr. Paull, on our return towards Wimbledon. A short distance from Kingston, we met Mr. Gawler; when Mr. Paull accosted him. Mr. G. asked rapidly.—"Where is Burdett?" said, "he had been detained, or he would have arrived sooner." Mr. Paull replied, "Sir Francis was at the inn, but that he thought we had better not stop there any longer; and if Mr. Gaw-

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ler approved of it, he would drive through Hampton Court and Bushy Park, to prevent any possibility of the affair transpiring." Mr. G. drove on to the inn at Kingston, and we followed, Mr. P. remaining in his carriage: I entered the room where sir F. was sitting, at the same time with Mr. G.; when that gentleman, with a manner as perfectly uncivil as sir F. was polite, asked who I was? Sir F. said, "Mr. Cooper, Mr. P.'s friend." If I made use of the words, "Sir, sir, sir," as recited by Mr. G. (which I do not at all remember to have done) they must have been the effect of the *mild* and *gentle* demeanour of Mr. Gawler. Sir F. then suggested Coombe Wood, as the most proper place; to where we immediately drove, and arrived at twenty minutes after ten o'clock. Whilst advancing into the wood, I did my utmost endeavours that an explanation should take place, but without effect. Mr. Gawler's hasty conduct to Mr. Paull was peculiarly striking. Mr. Paull observed to Mr. Gawler, that this was no common affair, and as it was possible an accident might happen either to him or to sir Francis, he was particularly anxious that even Mr. Gawler should not be ignorant of the particulars and the grounds on which he demanded an apology, or satisfaction; that so eager was Mr. Paull for explaining matters to Mr. Gawler, that he pressed the conversation twice or thrice; to which Mr. Gawler tartly replied, that he had learned all the particulars from sir F. B. and was perfectly satisfied; although, by the bye, he had not been with sir Francis, from his first arrival, to the entrance into the wood, more than 20 minutes; and yet

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yet Mr. Gawler thinks proper to assert, that finding Mr. Paull had not committed either his cause or his opinions to me (Mr. Cooper), he of course made no proposals of accommodation to me of any sort. The latter assertion is perfectly correct: but if Mr. G. believed the former part of his assertion, how will he clear himself in having refused to hear any explanation from Mr. Paull? who, he says, "was conducting his own cause." I positively assert, that the words I then used, instead of those put into my mouth by Mr. G., were, "I am *sorry* it must come to this." I could not have made use of the expression quoted by Mr. G. as Mr. P. had been uniform in his demands for an apology, or satisfaction. Mr. Gawler then paced the distance, with an apparent wish to get the affair over as fast as possible. When the parties were on their ground, Mr. P. addressed sir Francis, and said, "I assure you, sir Francis, I proceed against you with great reluctance, but the injury I have received is of the most serious kind; I would as soon level a pistol at my father as at you, but I find I have no alternative." Here Mr. Gawler said to Mr. P. "sir F. will fire at you;" who replied, "I of course *expect* he will." The seconds then retired, and I appeal to the candour and honour of sir F. himself, for a complete refutation of the gross and most unjustifiable insinuation of a "*precipitate retreat*," so reprehensibly introduced in the statement of Mr. Gawler. After the first fire had taken place, Mr. Gawler asked Mr. P. if he was satisfied? Mr. P. answered, "*Certainly not*: my object in coming here was an apology, to which I feel myself entitled." Mr.

G. said, "that was entirely out of the question," and delivered the second pistol to Mr. Paull. I was then in the act of giving the other to sir Francis Burdett. Mr. Paull was now addressing Mr. Gawler to this effect:—"I think you are sacrificing the life of your friend to a false punctilio;" and then to sir F. "expressed his deep regret that necessity compelled him to proceed." The seconds then again separated; I was to give the signal; the place was much wooded on which I stood, and although it was at no great distance, the trees between me and sir Francis induced him to remark, that in my then situation, he should not be able to see me distinctly. I immediately advanced into a more open place; and I pronounce in the face of the world, that the signal, and the report of the pistols, were in the self-same instant; that the shots were in consequence of the signal, and not occasioned by the *friendly* fire of Mr. Gawler.—The length of the foregoing statement has not been optional with me; and the public must be satisfied of the necessity of it; at least all those must, who have seen the production of Mr. Gawler. I shall conclude with saying, that although I have neither claims to a dukedom, nor to the inheritance of a duke, that in one of the most respectable societies in London, I have ever ranked as a gentleman. I never denied my name, or concealed my place of abode: both, however, at all events, might easily have been ascertained by applying to Mr. Paull; and they were assuredly so ascertained by Mr. Gawler himself, who, Mr. P. tells me, called on him on Saturday before his wounds were dressed, and begged my attending him at sir F. Burdett's

F. Burdett's in the evening, my house being at a distance. I not only did so, but I called at sir F. Burdett's four days successively, for the sake of seeing this gentleman, and did see him several times in this very business.

JOHN COOPER.

Stamford-street,
May 18, 1807.

Second Ascension by Night of M. Garnerin. See p. 485.

“ My second aërial journey by night will not afford an opportunity for the brilliant narratives which I have had occasion to make in the course of my forty preceding ascensions. I shall not have to describe the majestic appearances which nature continually offers to the eyes of an aëronaut who ascends in favourable weather. I can only give a narrative of an aërial tempest which was nigh terminating in a shipwreck.

“ The obstacles which the wind caused to the inflation of the balloon, sufficiently apprised me of the approach of the storm; and to the difficulties of the weather was added the turbulence of a party, by which I was prevented from placing the cord of the valve, so as to regulate the tube, which, in case of expansion, was to conduct the gas into a direction different from the lights which surrounded the bottom of the balloon.

“ I was to have been accompanied by M. de Chassenton; but the aërial storm, which continually increased until the moment of my departure, gave me reason to apprehend such a disaster as Mr. Blanchard, and another aëronaut, met

with in Holland. M. de Chassenton was actually in the boat. I must bear witness to his determination; for I am convinced that nothing could have made this young man, remarkable for his merit, quit the boat, if the well-grounded apprehension which I entertained, of seeing him exposed to certain destruction, had not suggested to me the idea of declaring to him, that the balloon was not capable of carrying up two persons.

“ It was thus in the most adverse weather, and exposed to the greatest opposition and the tumult of a cabal, the head of which it is easy to guess at, that I ascended from Tivoli, at half past ten o'clock on the night of the 21st of September. An unexampled rapidity of ascension, but extremely necessary to prevent me from coming in contact with the adjoining houses, raised me above the clouds, and in a few minutes carried me to an immense height, the extent of which I cannot precisely ascertain, on account of the dangers and embarrassments which suddenly affected my imagination, and prevented me from observing the declension of the mercury in the barometer. Elevated in an instant to the frozen regions, the balloon became subject to a degree of expansion which inspired me with the greatest apprehension. There was no alternative between certain death and giving an instant vent to the gas; and this at the risk of seeing the balloon take fire. I gradually opened with one hand an orifice of about two feet diameter, by which the gas escaped in large volumes, while, with the other, I extinguished as many of the lights as I could. During this effort, I several times was near overbalancing

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balancing myself, and falling out of the boat.

“ Deprived of the opportunity of regulating the valve, my balloon, like a ship without a rudder, floated in air, obeying the influence of the temperature, the winds, and the rain. Whenever the force of these made me descend, the storm, which kept still increasing, obliged me to throw out ballast, for the purpose of avoiding it, and escaping from imminent shipwreck. At length, at four o'clock in the morning, after having been almost continually enveloped in thick clouds, through which I could seldom see the moon, all my means of supporting myself in the air were exhausted. Whatever skill I possessed, was no longer of use to me.—My boat several times struck against the ground, and rebounded from thence.—The tempest often drove me against the sides and tops of mountains.—Whenever my anchor caught in a tree, the balloon was so violently agitated by the wind, that I experienced all the inconvenience of a violent sea-sickness. Plunged at one time to the bottom of a precipice, in an instant after I ascended, and acquired a new elevation. The violence of the concussion exhausted my strength, and I lay for a half-hour in the boat in a state of insensibility. During this tempest I recovered; I perceived Mont Tonnerre, and it was in the midst of crashes of thunder, and at a moment which I supposed would be my last, that I planted upon this celebrated mountain the Eagle of Napoleon joined to that of Alexander.

“ I was carried away for some time longer by gusts of wind; but fortunately some peasants came to my assistance, at the moment that

the anchor hooked in a tree. They took hold of the cords which hung from the balloon, and landed me in a forest upon the side of a mountain, at half past five in the morning, seven hours and a half after my departure, and more than 100 leagues distant from Paris. They took me to Clausen, in the canton of Waldfischbach, and department of Mont Tonnerre. M. Cesar, a man of information, and mayor of the neighbouring town, came and offered me every assistance in his power, and at my request drew up a narrative, of which he gave me a copy.

“ I was splendidly entertained the next day at Deux Ponts by a society of friends of the arts, consisting of public functionaries, the officers of the 12th regiment of cuirassiers, and of the members of the lodge of freemasons.

“ GARNIERIN.”

Surrender of Buenos Ayres.

The London Gazette of Jan. 27 contains a dispatch, dated Oct. 13. from lieut. col. Backhouse, commanding a detachment in Rio de la Plata, to sir D. Baird, announcing the re-capture of Buenos Ayres, and his assumption of the command of the land forces.—Another letter from this officer to Mr. Windham, dated Oct. 31, states, that an attempt was made on the 28th by him and sir H. Popham, to take Monte Video by storm, but the water was too shallow to admit the ships to come sufficiently near to bombard the town with effect; they therefore withdrew, and, after refreshing the troops, the lieut. col. landed on the 29th, with 400 men, principally from

from the 23d, under col. Vassal, who advanced against Maldonado, which seemed to be occupied by about 600 regulars and militia, mostly mounted, with one howitzer, and one 4-pounder field-piece. Though our troops were without any artillery, they soon dispersed the enemy, with the loss of their guns, and about 50 men killed and wounded. The loss on our side was two killed and four wounded, of the 38th regiment.

Colonel Backhouse adds,—“To the cool intrepidity of our little column on this occasion, much praise is due, as it advanced with the utmost steadiness and alacrity, and without firing a shot, until sufficiently near to make a certainty of carrying both the guns and the town, which was principally done by the bayonet, notwithstanding the advance was made under heavy discharges of grape and musketry. —To the well-known gallantry and ability of col. Vassal, I feel myself much indebted; and the conduct of every other officer in the field has commanded my thanks.”

The next day the heavy batteries on the beach of the harbour, and the peninsula, surrendered at discretion to sir H. Popham. The marines and armed seamen sent on shore by sir H. were of the greatest assistance in the capture of Maldonado. Col. Backhouse closes his dispatches with mentioning the great services he received from major Trotter of the 83d, and major Tucker of the 72d.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, &c. taken from the Enemy in the Town and Vicinity of Maldonado.

Brass Ordnance. 1 Six-inch

howitzer, with 10 rounds of ammunition; 1 six-pounder, with 10 rounds of ditto.

Iron Ordnance. 12 twenty-six-pounders on sea-batteries; 20 twenty-four-pounders, on the island of Goretti; 700 muskets, 200 pistols, 300 swords, 180 barrels of powder.

Then follow copies of two letters from sir H. Popham to W. Marsden, esq. The first is dated on board the Diadem, in Rio de la Plata, August 25th, and describes the circumstances which progressively led to the surrender of the settlement of Buenos Ayres.

“Puerdon, (says sir H.) one of the municipality, appears to have been the greatest organ of the revolution. He applied himself with great art and address in preparing the people for a general insurrection. The arms in the town were secreted, ready for the moment of action; the discontented assembled every night, and attended to his instructions, and he raised all the rabble of the country by the ample supplies of money with which he was furnished on the north side of the river. Col. Liniers, a French officer in the Spanish service, and on his parole, successfully employed himself in collecting people at Colonia. Terror was established, and every person who refused to contribute his assistance to this conspiracy was threatened with immediate death. I have traced this from very unquestionable authority; and so rapid was the progress of the revolution, when it first shewed itself, that it was not till the 31st of July that I learnt, by a dispatch from the general, which reached me at Ensenada, on my return from Monte Video, that he was apprehensive, from the information he

received, an insurrection would shortly be made. I heard at the same time from capt. Thompson, that seventeen of the enemy's vessels had just arrived at Colonia; and, as it was reported that force was still to be increased from Monte Video, I sent orders for the *Dio-mede* to be brought to Ensenada, and for capt. King, of the *Diadem*, to come up with the remaining few marines, the two companies of Blues, and as many other men as could in any degree be spared from the ships, for the purpose of arming some vessels to attack the enemy at Colonia, as it was impossible to prevent his crossing from the north shore whenever the wind was fair.

“ On the 1st of August, in the afternoon, the *Leda* anchored off Buenos Ayres, about twelve miles distant; and on my landing on the 2d, which I did as soon as the weather would admit of a boat getting on shore, I found the general had just made a very successful attack on about 1500 Spaniards under Puerdon, five leagues from the town, with 500 men; in which he took all the enemy's cannon, (I think nine pieces,) and several prisoners.—On the 3d I attempted to return to the *Leda*, in the *Encounter*, which captain Honeyman brought within a few miles of the shore for this purpose, as it blew very strong; but the wind freshened so considerably from the eastward, that we could not get to windward. On the 4th, in the morning, it was very thick weather, and the gale increased so much, that it was impossible to weigh.—About noon, captain King arrived in a galivat with 150 men from the *Diadem*, for the purpose of arming the few small vessels we had collected

in the harbour, but he was not able to get there till the following day. On the 5th, in the morning, it moderated, and I reached the *Leda*; when I received a report from captain Thompson, that in the gale of the preceding day the enemy crossed from Colonia totally unobserved by any of our ships, except the schooner under the command of lieutenant Herrick; but the easterly wind had thrown so much water in the river, that the enemy were enabled to cross over any part of the Patmas bank without the necessity of making a greater détour by going higher up the river.—On the 6th and 7th it blew a hurricane; the *Leda* was lying in four fathoms, with two anchors down, and her yards and topmasts struck.—On the 8th I heard from captain King, that five of our gun-boats had foundered at their anchors; that the *Walker* had lost her rudder, and that the launches and large cutters of the *Diadem* and *Leda* were lost.—The torrents of rain that fell during the 6th, 7th, and 8th, had rendered the roads totally impracticable for any thing but cavalry; and consequently general Beresford was most seriously disappointed in his determination to attack the enemy at a distance from the town; in which, had it taken place, I entertained no doubt that his army would have added another trait of its invincible spirit under his dispositions.—The enemy, however, by his inexhaustible supply of horses, suffered little inconvenience from the state of the roads, and he was therefore enabled to approach the town by several directions, without giving the British army any opportunity to attack him.—On the 10th, in the evening,

the

the Castle was summoned; and on the following day I landed, while our remaining vessels were firing on the Spanish posts, and I learnt, that, exclusive of the Spanish army, which was divided into many columns, occupying the various avenues of the town, the inhabitants were all armed, and sheltered on the tops of the houses and churches, with a design of carrying on a war of ambush.—Under these circumstances, and the manifest disposition of the enemy to prevent an engagement, it was determined to embark the wounded that night, and cross the Rio Chello, for the purpose of moving towards Ensenada; but this measure was in a great degree frustrated by the weather, which became very violent during the night, and consequently retarded the progress of embarkation, though the enemy added a considerable number of men to the houses and churches near the Castle, and advanced by all the streets not under the influence of its fire; in short, sir, his object was to avoid by every means a general action, and to place his men in such a situation that they could fire at our troops while they remained in perfect security themselves. On the 12th, at day-light, I understand a smart fire began from the enemy's advanced posts, but was soon returned with great effect from our artillery, which was planted toward the principal streets leading to the great square; for a short time the enemy, by his immense numbers, shewed a greater degree of firmness than on any other occasion, and pushed forward with three pieces of artillery, which colonel Pack, of the 71st, soon charged and took from him. During this time, how-

ever, reinforcements crowded the tops of all the houses commanding the great square from the back-streets, and our troops were soon considerably annoyed by people they could not get at. The enemy commanded the Castle in the same way, with the additional advantage of a gun on the top of one of the churches, which I consider an indelible stigma against the character of the bishop, not only from his situation, but the professions he made.—I can easily conceive how the feelings of general Beresford must, at this moment, have been on the rack. Disappointed in his last efforts to induce the enemy to a general engagement in the great square, his gallant little army falling fast by shots from invisible persons, and the only alternative which could present itself to save the useless effusion of so much valuable blood, was a flag of truce, which was hoisted at the Castle about one o'clock. In an instant there were near 10,000 men in the great square, pressing forward in the most outrageous manner to get into the fort, and even firing at our men on the ramparts; so much so, that it was with extreme difficulty the British troops were prevented revenging this insult; indeed the general was obliged to tell the Spanish officers, if their men did not retire in the course of one minute, he must, as the only measure of safety, haul down the flag of truce, and recommence hostilities: this firmness had the desired effect, and he then sent his conditions to the Spanish general, and they were instantly acceded to."

From the subsequent part of this letter, it appears that our loss on the above occasion amounts to 2 officers, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, and

and 43 rank and file, killed; and 6 officers, 7 serjeants, 92 rank and file, wounded; and 9 missing; making a total of 165; and scarce any of those misfortunes were occasioned except from the inhabitants, on the tops of the houses and the churches.—“The enemy confesses to have lost about 700 killed and wounded, in the short conflict in the streets; and if it had not been for the inhabitants, I have little doubt, (says sir H.) that the Spanish troops would have been completely defeated, although seven times the number of the British forces.—Nothing is more difficult than to give their lordships an idea of the number of men in arms; but from the best accounts we can obtain, it is thought Pueridon, and the other principal people engaged in this plot, had collected from 8 to 10,000 men in the country; that Liniers may have brought over from 800 to 1000; and the town furnished, though armed in various ways, about 10,000, under the secret arrangement of the magistrates.”—Lieutenants Groves, Herrick, and Swaile, of the navy, receive great praise from sir H. for their conduct in bringing out several vessels from the harbour.

The articles of capitulation agreed that the British troops should march out with the honours of war, and be embarked for England as prisoners; and that the Spanish troops made prisoners by us on the capture of the place, should be exchanged for the British officers taken at the recapture. This capitulation, after being signed, was broken by the Spaniards, who marched our troops up the country.

The officers killed, were capt. Kennett, of the R. engineers, and

lieut. W. Mitchell, of the 71st regiment.—Officers wounded, captain Mackenzie, R. M. lieut. Sampson, St. Helena regiment; capt. Ogilvie, R. artillery; lieut. M'Donald, ditto; lieut. col. Pack, lieut. Murray, ensigns Connel and Lucas, (since dead,) all of the 71st regiment.

Statement of property captured at Buenos Ayres, but not removed, and which was recaptured on the 12th of August.

	Dollars.
Goods of the Philippine Company	100,000
Debts due to ditto	1,011,537
4000 Arab. B. Tobacco, at 6 dollars, sold for 14	24,000
2000 ditto Parly ditto	12,000
50,000 Reams Paper (2 dollars)	100,000
Playing Cards	50,000
5000 Quintals of Quick-silver (40 dollars)	200,000
40,000 lbs. Spanish Snuff (2 dollars)	80,000
20,000 lbs. Havannah ditto (2 dollars)	40,000
37,500 lbs. Bark, (1 ½ dollars)	56,250
	<hr/> 1,673,797
Vessels and Floating Property	1,500,000
	<hr/> 3,173,797

Note—No valuation is made, in this statement, of the timber, treasure in treasury, powder in the magazine, and of army and ordnance stores.

The second letter, from sir H. Popham, dated on-board the *Diamant*, relates merely to the capture of the town and harbour of Maldonado, as described by col. Backhouse.—A third letter, dated Oct. 31, states the capture of the island of Goretti, by sir H. Popham.—Goretti is a very strong position, defended by 20 twenty-four pounders, in four batteries, so placed as to command the roadstead, the eastern passage between it and the peninsula, and the only two practical beaches for landing.

The

The Gazette of Feb. 14. contains an order of the commander-in-chief, that, in addition to the permission recently granted to the 76th regiment of foot, for placing the word *Hindoostan* in their colours and appointments, the regiment shall be allowed to place *the Elephant* in their colours and on their appointments, inscribing the word "Hindoostan" around it; as a distinguished testimony of their good conduct and exemplary valour during their service in India.

Capture of Curaçoa.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 21.
Captain Lydiard, of his majesty's ship the Anson, arrived here this morning, with dispatches from vice-admiral Dacres, commander-in-chief of his majesty's ships and vessels at Jamaica, to William Marsden, esq. of which the following are copies:
Shark, Port Royal, Jan. 1, 1807.

SIR;

I have much satisfaction in congratulating my lords commissioners of the admiralty on the capture of the island of Curaçoa, on New-year's day, in the morning, by the four frigates named in the margin*, under the orders of captain Brisbane, of the *Arethusa*: a copy of whose letter I inclose for their lordships' information.

Whilst I contemplate the immense strength of the harbour of Amsterdam, and the superior force contained in its different batteries opposed to the entrance of the frigates, I know not how sufficiently

to admire the decision of captain Brisbane, in attempting the harbour, and the determined bravery and conduct displayed by himself, the other three captains, and all the officers and men under his command; and is another strong instance of the cool and determined bravery of British seamen.

Captain Brisbane being, from his situation, obliged to act as governor, I have, as an acknowledgment and high approbation of his conduct, continued him in that situation until his majesty's pleasure shall be known; and request, in the strongest manner, that their lordships will be pleased to recommend him for that appointment.

Captain Lydiard (who will have the honour of delivering this, and who fully partook of the conquest, and has before distinguished himself off the Havannah,) I beg to refer their lordships to for any information. I shall put an acting captain in the *Anson* until his return, or I receive directions thereon:

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. R. DACRES.

His Majesty's ship Arethusa,
Sir, Curaçoa, Jan. 1, 1807.

It is with the most lively and heartfelt satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that his majesty's squadron under my command, has this day opened the Newyear with what I humbly flatter myself will be deemed an enterprise of considerable consequence to my country.

I proceeded in the execution of your orders the 29th of November, with every possible avidity; but the

* *Arethusa, Latona, Anson, and Fisgard.*

the adverse wind and current prevented me from reaching this island before the 1st instant. In my way up, I met captain Bolton, of the *Fisgard*, going to Jamaica; I took him under my orders, according to your directions, and proceeded with the squadron off this port, having previously resolved on that system of attack which British seamen are so capable of executing. My arrangements having been previously made known to the respective captains, I was satisfied nothing further remained for me than to put it in execution. My line of battle consisted of the *Arethusa*, *Latona*, *Anson*, and *Fisgard*; and very soon after the break of day, I made all possible sail with the ships in close order of battle, passing the whole extensive line of sea-batteries, and anchored the squadron in a stile far surpassing my expectations. Being still desirous of having the effusion of human blood spared, I wrote the inclosed, No. I, on the capstan of his majesty's ship *Arethusa*, during the action; which was not regarded, as they did their utmost to destroy us: Words cannot express the ability of the squadron. The harbour was defended by regular fortifications, of two tier of guns, Fort Amsterdam alone consisting of sixty-six pieces of cannon; the entrance only fifty yards wide, athwart which was the Dutch frigate *Hatslar*, of 36 guns; and *Surinam*, of 22, with two large schooners of war, one commanded by a Dutch commander; a chain of forts was on *Miselburg* commanding height; and that almost impregnable fortress, *Fort Republique*, within the distance of grape-shot, enfilading the whole harbour.

At a quarter past six o'clock, we

entered the port; a severe and destructive cannonade ensued; the frigate, sloop, and schooners, were carried by boarding; the lower forts, the citadel and town of Amsterdam, by storm; all of which, by seven o'clock, were in our possession. For humanity-sake, I granted the annexed capitulation; and, at ten o'clock, the British flag was hoisted in *Fort Republique*:—the whole island is in our quiet possession. The strength, commerce, and value, I understand, is immense. It is now become a pleasing part of my duty, although impossible to do justice to the merits, gallantry, and determination of captains Wood, Lydiard, and Bolton, who so nobly headed their respective ships' companies to the storm; and the same gallantry and determination are due to the officers, seamen, and marines, for following up so glorious an example. Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded in his majesty's squadron. I have not yet been able to ascertain that of the enemy, except those in the ships. The Dutch commodore was killed early in the action, and the captain of the *Surinam* severely wounded. I have appointed, by proclamation, Wednesday next, the 7th instant, for the inhabitants (which amount to thirty thousand) to take the oath of allegiance to our most gracious sovereign: those that do not choose, will be instantly embarked as prisoners of war. For any farther particulars, I must beg to refer you to that gallant officer, captain Lydiard.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BRISBANE.

To James Richard Dacres, esq.

Vice-admiral of the White,

Commander-in-chief, &c.

NVM.

NUMBER I.

*His majesty's ship Arethusa,
Curaçoa Harbour, Jan. 1, 1807.*

SIR;

The British squadron are here to protect, and not to conquer you; to preserve to you your lives, liberty, and property. If a shot is fired at any one of my squadron after this summons, I shall immediately storm your batteries. You have five minutes to accede to this determination.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BRISBANE.

*To his excellency the governor
of Curaçoa.*

NUMBER II.

Curacoa, January 1, 1807.

Preliminary articles of the capitulation agreed upon by Charles Brisbane, esq. captain of his majesty's ship Arethusa, and senior officer of a squadron of his majesty's ships at Curaçoa, on the one part; and by his excellency Pierre Jean Changuion, governor of the Island of Curaçoa, and its dependencies, on the other.

Art. I. The Fort Republique shall immediately be surrendered to the British force; the garrison shall march out with the honours of war, lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war.—Answer, granted.

Art. II. The Dutch garrison at Curaçoa shall be prisoners of war, and by his Britannic majesty sent to Holland, not to serve this war, before they shall be regularly exchanged: and for the due performance of this article, the officers pledge their word of honour.—Answer, granted.

Art. III. The same terms as in the above article, are granted to

the officers and people of the Dutch men of war.—Answer, granted.

Art. IV. All the civil officers may remain at their respective appointments, if they think proper; and those who choose shall be sent by his Britannic majesty to Holland.—Answer, granted.

Art. V. The burghers, merchants, planters, and other inhabitants, without difference of colour or opinion, shall be respected in their persons and property, provided they take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic majesty.—Answer, granted; neutral property being respected.

Art. VI. All the merchant-vessels, with their cargoes, in the harbour, of whatsoever nation they belong to, shall be in the possession of their proper owners.—Answer, not granted.

Art. VII. A definitive capitulation shall be signed upon this basis in Fort Amsterdam.—Answer, granted.

Curaçoa, Jan. 2, 1807.

The foregoing articles have this day been mutually read and agreed to: this capitulation is become definitive.

Signed, on the one part, by

CHARLES BRISBANE.

Signed on the other part by his excellency P. J. CHANGUION.

A list of killed and wounded on board his majesty's squadron under my command, at the capture of the Island of Curaçoa, on the 1st of January, 1807.

Arethusa, 2 seamen killed, 5 seamen wounded.

Latona, 1 seaman killed, 2 seamen wounded.

Anson. None killed, 7 seamen wounded.

Fisgard,

Fisgard, None killed, none wounded.

Total, 3 seamen killed, 11 seamen wounded.

(Signed) CHARLES BRISBANE.

Curaçoa, Jan. 3, 1807.

List of killed and wounded on-board the Hatslar Frigate, Surinam Sloop, and Flying Fish schooner.

Hatslar, C. J. Evertz, commandant, killed; G. B. Z. Gerond, second purser, ditto; A. Graaf, chief mate, badly wounded; J. J. N. Giblesperd, steward, killed; William Maubers, seaman, ditto; Henry Driel, seaman, ditto.

Surinam, Jan Van Nes, captain, dangerously wounded; Jean Baptiste, lieutenant, ditto; G. B. Balmer, midshipman, dangerously wounded; Alend Arers, seaman, ditto; Ferdinand Ballatin, seaman, ditto, (since dead).

Flying Fish, G. H. V. A. Hinget, gunner, dead; M. S. Giblesperd, seaman, wounded.

By Charles Brisbane, esq. captain of his majesty's ship Arethusa, and senior officer of a squadron of his majesty's ships employed at Curaçoa.

His excellency lieutenant-general Changouin, governor and commander-in-chief of the Island of Curaçoa and its dependencies, having refused to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic majesty, and surrendered himself prisoner of war, I have thought proper to appoint myself governor of the said Island and its dependencies, until the pleasure of the commander-in-chief is made known; and I do hereby appoint myself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Curaçoa, this 4th of Jan. 1807.

(Signed) CHARLES BRISBANE.

By Charles Brisbane, esq. captain of his majesty's ship Arethusa, and senior officer of his Britannic majesty's squadron in Curaçoa harbour.

Whereas this island and its dependencies have surrendered to the arms of his Britannic majesty, as appears by the capitulation which has been signed by his excellency Pierre Jean Changuion and me on the 1st instant, I therefore hereby require, that all burghers and inhabitants of this island shall meet on Wednesday next, the 7th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the government-house, in order to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic majesty aforesaid. Those who belong to the militia companies, will receive further orders from their major, and are to conduct themselves accordingly. All those who fill public offices, of whatsoever nature they may be, and all such as do not belong to the militia companies, are also required to meet at the government-house, at the hour and for the purpose aforesaid. I expect that the burghers and inhabitants of this island will conduct themselves in such a manner as to deserve my protection and favour; and, on my part, shall not fail, as far as in my power lies, to promote the happiness and welfare of this island and its inhabitants; and I flatter myself that my endeavours in this case will be crowned with the gracious approbation of my sovereign, and, I hope, to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of this island and its dependencies.

Given under my hand, on-board his majesty's ship *Arethusa*, in the harbour of Curaçoa, this 5th day of January, 1807.

(Signed) C. BRISBANE.

IN

In the gazette of Feb. 24, his majesty has been pleased to grant his most gracious permission to the following regiments of infantry; viz. the 20th, the 27th (or Inniskilling), the 58th, the 78th, and the 81st; and to the regiment of Watteville, to assume, in addition to any other devices or badges to which they may be severally entitled, and to bear in their colours, and on their appointments, the word "Maida," as an honourable and lasting testimony of the distinguished gallantry displayed by those corps in the action fought on the 4th of July, 1806, on the plains of Maida, in Calabria.—By order of his royal highness the commander-in-chief.

HARRY CALVERT, adj. gen.

Account of a signal Victory gained by the Russians over the French.

Translation of a Letter from General de Budberg, his Imperial Majesty's Minister for foreign affairs, to the Marquis of Douglas, 3d (15th) February, 1807.

"General Budberg, minister for foreign affairs, hastens to communicate to his excellency the ambassador of his Britannic majesty the following intelligence, which arrived last night from the army. General Bennigsen, after having fallen back for the purpose of choosing a position which he judged better adapted for manœuvring the troops under his command, took up a position at Prussian Eylau. During four days successively, his rear-guard, commanded by major-general Barklay de Tolly, had to withstand several vigorous attacks; and on the 26th January (February 7,) at three o'clock in the afternoon,

the battle became general throughout the whole line of the main army. The contest was destructive, and the night came on without the enemy having been able to gain ground. On the 27th of January (Feb. 8.), early in the morning, the French renewed the attack, and the action was contested with great obstinacy on both sides; but, towards the evening, the enemy was repulsed on all sides, and general Bennigsen remained in possession of the field of battle. Buonaparte commanded in person, and under him marshals Augereau, d'Avoust, Soult, Ney, and Bessieres, at the head of the guards, who suffered the most. Our loss is from six to eight thousand men, whilst that of the enemy is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand. We have also taken twelve stand of colours, and about fifteen hundred prisoners, among whom there are thirty officers. The courier who brought the dispatches having been sent off immediately after the battle, the ministers of his imperial majesty do not yet know all the details of the above-mentioned day. General Budberg has the honour to be, &c.

Translation of a Letter from General the Baron de Bennigsen to the Emperor of Russia.

"On the Field of Battle, Prussian Ey'au, Jan. 27, (Feb. 8.)

"SIRE ;

"I am truly happy to have it in my power to inform your imperial majesty, that the army, the command of which your majesty has deigned to confide to me, has been again victorious. The battle which has just taken place, has been bloody and destructive. It began on the 26th of January (7th Feb.) at three o'clock

o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until six o'clock in the evening of the 27th of January (8th Feb.) The enemy was completely defeated; one thousand prisoners, and twelve stand of colours, which I have the honour herewith to transmit to your majesty, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This day, Buonaparte attacked me with his best troops, on my centre, and on both wings, but he was repulsed and beaten on all sides. His guards repeatedly attacked my centre, without the smallest success. After a very brisk fire, they were repulsed at all points, by the bayonet, and by charges of the cavalry. Several columns of infantry, and picked regiments of cuirassiers, were destroyed. I shall not fail to transmit to your majesty, as soon as possible, a detailed account of the memorable battle of Prussian Eylau. I think our loss may, perhaps, exceed 6000 men; and I certainly do not exaggerate, when I state the loss of the enemy at considerably more than twelve thousand men.

*Capture of a Dutch Squadron.—
Copy of a Letter transmitted by Sir
T. Troubridge.*

*H. M. S. Greyhound, Java,
Sir, Sea, 27th July, 1806.*

I have the honour to inform you, that his majesty's ships Greyhound and Harrier, after destroying, on the 4th of July, under the fort of Monado, the Dutch company's brig Christian Elizabeth, armed with eight guns, and having a complement of 80 men, stood across the Molucca sea to the island of Tidon; when they captured, on the 6th, another of the enemy's cruisers called

the Belgica, armed with 12 guns, and manned with 32 men: from thence proceeding to the westward, on the evening of the 25th of July, four sail of ships were descried passing through the Straits of Salayer; immediate chase was given to them: and, by nine, I had the satisfaction of seeing them lying-to between the small Dutch posts of Bonthean Balacomba, at about seven miles distance from the shore. I easily made out one of them to be a frigate, and another a corvette; but a third had so much the appearance of a line of battle ship, that both capt. Troubridge and myself deemed it prudent to wait till daylight before we examined them. We accordingly lay-to during the night, at two miles distance to windward. As the day broke, I had the pleasure of finding the ship which had forced us on cautionary measures, was a large two-decked ship, resembling an English Indiaman.

The enemy (for they proved to be a Dutch squadron) immediately drew out in order of battle on the larboard tack under their top-sails; the frigate taking her station in the van, an armed ship astern of her, the large ship in the centre, and the corvette in the rear. Fortunately for us, the frigate, by fore-reaching upon her second astern, caused a small opening in their line. It was suggested to me by Mr. Martin, master of his majesty's ship Greyhound, that if we could close with the enemy whilst in that position, our attack might be made to advantage; accordingly, under French colours, we bore up, as if with an intention to speak the frigate; and when within hail, all further disguise being unnecessary, we shifted our colours, and commenced firing,

firing, which was instantly returned with a smartness and spirit that evinced they were fully prepared for the contest. The Harrier, who had kept close astern of the Greyhound, on seeing her engaged, bore round up, and passing between the frigate and her second astern, raked them both; the latter with such effect, that they bore up in succession to return her fire, thus leaving the frigate separated from them. Being resolved to avail myself of this advantage, and being anxious to be in a position for supporting the Harrier, now engaged in the centre of the enemy's line, I wore close round the frigate's bows, raking her severely while passing; and when on the starboard bow, by throwing our sails aback, we fell into the desired position. The cannonade from the Greyhound was now admirable, while that of the frigate visibly slackened; and at last, after an action of forty minutes, wholly ceased. On hailing to know if they had struck, they answered they had, and lieutenant Home took immediate possession of her. On directing her fire on the ships astern, they all followed her example, except the corvette, who, from being in the rear, had suffered little from the action, and now made off towards the shore. Capt. Troubridge immediately wore in pursuit of her, sending, at the same time, a boat to take possession of the large ship, whose fire he had nearly silenced early in the action. Perceiving the corvette sailed remarkably well, and that she could spread more canvass than the Harrier, her masts and rigging being entire, I recalled the latter from a chase which was likely to be fruitless.

The prizes proved to be the Dutch

frigate Pallas, of 36 guns, commanded by N. S. Aalbers, a captain in the Dutch navy; the Victoria, a two-decked ship, of about 800 tons, commanded by Klaas Kenkin, senior captain in the Dutch company's service; and the Batavia, a ship of about 500 tons, commanded by William de Val, a captain in the same service: both the company's ships are armed for the purpose of war, and richly laden with the produce of the Moluccas.

The ship which escaped, I learn from our prisoners, was the republican corvette William, mounting 20 twenty-four pounders, and manned with 110 men.

[The letter concludes with passing the highest encomiums on the officers and ships' companies of the Greyhound and Harrier.]

(Signed) E. ELPHINSTONE.
Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the White, &c. &c. &c.

List of Killed and Wounded on-board his Majesty's Ships, in Action with a Dutch Squadron on the 26th of July, 1806, off Macassar.

Greyhound, 1 killed and 8 wounded.—Harrier, 3 wounded.—Total, 1 killed and 11 wounded.

Officers slightly wounded.—Greyhound, James Wood, boatswain; George Majoribanks, master's mate, and John Bradford, clerk.

List of Killed and Wounded on-board the Enemy's Ships, in Action on the 26th of July, 1806, off Macassar.

Pallas, 8 killed and 32 wounded (the captain, pilot, and four seamen, since dead.)—Victoria, 2 killed.—Batavia, 2 killed and 7 wounded, (the lieutenant and one seaman since dead.)—Total, 12 killed, 39 wounded.

A gazette

A gazette extraordinary of April 13, contains an ample account of the gallant capture of Monte Video, of which the following is the substance. The dispatch from sir S. Achmuty is dated, Monte Video, Feb. 6; and after announcing the landing of the forces on the 18th of January, about nine miles from the town, and the occupying of the suburbs by our advanced posts, the general gives the following interesting account of the subsequent operations.

“The next morning the enemy came out of the town, and attacked us with their whole force, about 6000 men, and a number of guns. They advanced in two columns; the right consisting of cavalry, to turn our left flank, while the other, of infantry, attacked the left of our line; this column pushed in our advanced posts, and pressed so hard on our out-piequet, of 400 men, that col. Browne, who commanded on the left, ordered three companies of the 40th, under major Campbell, to their support: these companies fell in with the head of the column, and very bravely charged it; the charge was as gallantly received, and great numbers fell on both sides; at length the column began to give way, when it was suddenly and impetuously attacked in flank by the rifle corps, and light battalion, which I had ordered up, and directed to the particular point. The column now gave way on all sides, and was pursued with great slaughter, and the loss of a gun, to the town. The right column, observing the fate of their companions, rapidly retired, without coming into action.—The loss of the enemy was considerable, and has been estimated at 1500 men their killed might

amount to between 2 and 300; we have taken the same number of prisoners, but the principal part of the wounded got back into the town: I am happy to add, that ours was comparatively trifling.—The consequences of this affair were greater than the action itself. Instead of finding ourselves surrounded with horse, and a petty warfare at our posts, many of the inhabitants of the country separated, and retired to their several villages, and we were allowed quietly to sit down before the town.—From the best information I could obtain, I was led to believe that the defences of Monte Video were weak, and the garrison by no means disposed to make an obstinate resistance; but I found the works truly respectable, with 160 pieces of cannon; and they were ably defended.—The enemy, being in possession of the island of Ratonos, commanded the harbour; and I was aware that their gun-boats would annoy us, as we apprehended. A two-gun battery was constructed on the 23d to keep them in check, and our posts were extended to the harbour, and completely shut in the garrison on the land-side. Their communication was still, however, open by water, and their boats conveyed to them troops and provisions. Even water for the garrison was obtained by these means; for the wells that supply the town were in our possession.

“On the 25th we opened batteries of four 24-pounders and two mortars, and all the frigates and smaller vessels came in, as close as they could with safety, and cannonaded the town. But finding that the garrison was not intimidated into a
surrender,

surrender, I constructed, on the 28th, a battery of six 24-pounders, within 1000 yards of the south-east bastion of the citadel, which I was informed was in so weak a state that it might be easily breached. The parapet was soon in ruins, but the rampart received little injury, and I was soon convinced that my means were unequal to a regular siege; the only prospect of success that presented itself was, to erect a battery as near as possible to a wall by the south gate, that joins the works to the sea, and endeavour to breach it. This was effected by a six-gun battery, within 600 yards; and though it was exposed to a very superior fire from the enemy, which had been incessant during the whole of the siege, a breach was reported practicable on the 2d instant. Many reasons induced me not to delay the assault, though I was aware that the troops would be exposed to a very heavy fire in approaching and mounting the breach. Orders were issued for the attack an hour before day-break the ensuing morning, and a summons was sent to the governor in the evening to surrender the town. To this measure no answer was returned.—The troops destined for the assault, consisted of the rifle corps under major Gardener, the light infantry under lieutenant-col. Brownrigg and major Trotter, the grenadiers under majors Campbell and Tucker, and the 38th regiment under lieutenant-col. Vassal and major Nugent.—They were supported by the 40th regiment under major Dalrymple, and the 87th under lieutenant-colonel Butler and major Miller. The whole were commanded by colonel Browne. The remainder of my force, consisting of the 17th

light dragoons, detachments of the 20th and 21st light dragoons, the 47th regiment, a company of the 71st, and a corps of 700 marines and seamen, were encamped under brigadier-general Lumley, to protect our rear.

“At the appointed hour the troops marched to the assault. They approached near the breach before they were discovered, when a destructive fire from every gun that could bear upon it, and from the musquetry of the garrison, opened upon them. Heavy as it was, our loss would have been comparatively trifling, if the breach had been open; but during the night, and under our fire, the enemy had barricaded it with hides, so as to render it nearly impracticable.—The night was extremely dark. The head of the column missed the breach; and when it was approached, it was so shut up, that it was mistaken for the untouched wall. In this situation the troops remained under a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour, when the breach was discerned by captain Renny, of the 40th light infantry, who pointed it out, and gloriously fell as he mounted it. Our gallant soldiers rushed to it, and, difficult as it was of access, forced their way into the town. Cannon were placed at the head of the principal streets, and their fire for a short time, was destructive; but the troops advanced in all directions, clearing the streets and batteries with their bayonets, and overturning their cannon. The 40th regiment, with colonel Browne, followed.—They also missed the breach, and twice passed through the fire of the batteries, before they found it.—The 87th regiment was posted near the north gate, which

the troops who entered at the breach were to open for them, but their ardour was so great that they could not wait. They scaled the walls, and entered the town as the troops within approached it. At daylight, every thing was in our possession except the citadel, which made a show of resistance, but soon surrendered; and early in the morning the town was quiet, and the women were peaceably walking the streets.

“The gallantry displayed by the troops during the assault, and their forbearance and orderly behaviour in the town, speak so fully in their praise, that it is unnecessary for me to say how highly I am pleased with their conduct. The service they have been engaged in since we landed has been uncommonly severe and laborious, but not a murmur has escaped them; every thing I wished has been effected with order and cheerfulness.—Our loss during the siege was trifling, particularly as we were not sheltered by approaches, and the enemy’s fire of shot and shell was incessant. But it is painful for me to add, that it was great at the assault. Many most valuable officers are among the killed and wounded. Major Dalrymple, of the 40th, was the only field officer killed. Lieut.-cols. Vassal, and Brownrigg, and major Tucker, are among the wounded. I am deeply concerned to say, that the two former are severely so. The enemy’s loss was very great, about 800 killed, 500 wounded, and the governor don P. R. Huldobro, with upwards of 2000 officers and men, are prisoners. About 1500 escaped in boats, or secreted themselves in the town.

“From brig. gen. the hon. W.

Lumley, and from col. Browne, I have received the most able and the most zealous assistance and support. The former protected the line from the enemy during our march, and covered our rear during the siege. The latter conducted it with great judgement and determined bravery.—The established reputation of the royal artillery has been firmly supported by the company under my orders; and I consider myself much indebted to captains Watson, Dickson, Carmichael, and Wilgress, for their zealous and able exertions. Captain Fanshaw, of the engineers, was equally zealous; and though young in the service, conducted himself with such propriety, that I have no doubt of his proving a valuable officer.—The captains and officers of the navy have been equally zealous to assist us; but I feel particularly indebted to captains Donnelly and Palmer for their great exertions. They commanded a corps of marines and seamen that were landed, and were essentially useful to us with the guns, and in the batteries, as well as in bringing up the ordnance and stores.—I have the honour to be, &c. S. AUCHMUTY, Brigadier-general commanding.”

“P. S. I am extremely concerned to add, that lieut.-cols. Vassal and Brownrigg both died yesterday of their wounds. I had flattered myself with hopes of their recovery; but a rapid mortification has deprived his majesty of two most able and gallant officers.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Forces under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Sam. Auchmuty.

Between 16th and 20th ult. 1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, killed;

killed ; 2 majors, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, wounded ; 1 rank and file, missing. — *During the Siege*, 1 captain, 3 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 12 rank and file, wounded, 7 rank and file missing. — *At the Assault*, 1 major, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 5 drummers, 105 rank and file, killed ; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 4 staff, 18 serjeants, 5 drummers, 235 rank and file, wounded. — Total, 1 major, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 6 drummers, 126 rank and file, killed ; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 6 captains, 10 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 4 staff, 20 serjeants, 6 drummers, 366 rank and file, wounded ; 8 rank and file missing. — Captains Wilgress and Crookshanks, 31 rank and file, included in the above, have since returned to their duty.

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed upon Landing, lieutenant Fitzpatrick, of the 40th. — *Slightly Wounded upon Landing*, major Trotter, of the 83d ; major Campbell, of the 40th ; capt. Wilgress, of the royal artillery ; Crookshanks of the 38th ; Rogers of the 40th ; lieutenant Chawner, of the 95th. — *Killed during the Siege*, capt. Beaumont, of the 87th. — *Wounded during the Siege*, lieutenant O'Brien, of the 87th ; the hon. C. Irby, midshipman. — *Killed in the Assault*, major Dalrymple, of the 40th ; capt. Rennie, of ditto ; lieutenant Alston, of ditto ; capt. Mason, of the 38th ; lieutenant Irwine, of the 87th ; capt. Dickenson, of the 95th.

Wounded in the assault. — 11th regt. lieutenant-col. Brownrigg, (since dead.) — 40th, lieutenant Smith, and ensign Cancern. — 87th, lieutenant Evans, and M'Rea. — 38th, lieutenant-col. Vaa-

sal, (since dead,) capt. Shiplay, lieutenant Brownon ; ensigns White, Willshire, and Frazer, (the last since dead ;) paymaster Willshire, adjutant Hewitt, and assistant surgeon Garratt. — 40th. lieutenants Wallace, Johnson, and Ramus. — 72d, major Tucker. — 95th, lieutenants Scanian and M'Namara.

A dispatch from admiral Stirling, dated Feb. 8, relates his co-operation with the military forces ; and mentions the landing of 800 marines to assist them. Finding he could not get near enough with the ships to produce any effect, he disposed of them so as to prevent any escape from the harbour. — " The distance (says he,) which the ships lay from the shore, with the almost constant high winds and swell we had, and the great way every thing was to be dragged by the seamen, up a heavy sandy road, made the duty excessively laborious. The squadron had almost daily 1400 men on shore, and this ship was often left with only 30 men on board. — The defence made by the enemy protracted the siege longer than was expected, and reduced our stock of powder so low, that the king's ships, with all the transports, and what a fleet of merchantmen had for sale, could not have furnished a further consumption for more than two days, when a practicable breach was fortunately made, and on the 3d inst. early in the morning, the town and citadel were most gallantly carried by storm." — [After many encomiums on the bravery of his officers and men, the admiral states his loss at six killed, 28 wounded, and four missing, and gives a list of the prizes taken at Monte Video, comprising 57 vessels, from 100 to 650 tons, besides 15 sloop-rigged

rigged gun-boats, and six row-boats with guns; among them are eight ships, from 20 to 28 guns each; four from 16 to 10 guns each; and the rest Indiamen and merchantmen. A sloop of war, with a vast quantity of treasure on board, was blown up during the storm.]

Gallant Enterprisc.—Letter from Captain Sayer, of his Majesty's Ship Galatea:—

His Majesty's Ship Galatea, Coast of Caraccas, Jan. 22, 1807.

SIR,

Yesterday morning we discovered from the mast-head a sail in the S.E. steering for la Guira, and soon compelled her to another course for Barcelona; about noon it was mostly calm, when she appeared to be a man-of-war, and, by her manoeuvre, an enemy; she had now the advantage of us by a breeze, and, with her lofty flying sails and sweeps, was leaving us fast. At two o'clock her top gallant sails were scarcely above the horizon, but in a situation between the ship and the coast that still afforded me hopes of her, by co-operation of the boats; they pushed off, under the direction of the first-lieutenant, William Combe, manned with five officers, 50 seamen, and 20 marines; and, after rowing about 12 leagues in eight hours (part of the time under a burning sun,) they came up with her, going, with a light land breeze, about two knots. Having first hailed her, our brave fellows instantly attempted to board on both quarters, but by the fire of her guns, which had been all trained aft in readiness, and having to combat,

under every disadvantage, with more than double their numbers, were twice repulsed by them. The boats now dropped, and poured through her stern and quarter-ports a destructive fire of musketballs, and small arms, that cleared the deck of many of the enemy, who were all crowded aft; when, after an arduous struggle (a third time) for a footing, our men rushed a-board, and in a few minutes drove all before them; the bowsprit and gibboom were covered; some flew aloft, and others below; the captain and most of his officers were lying wounded on the decks, leaving the remainder of this handful of men in proud possession of the French imperial corvette, *Le Lynx*, of fourteen 24-pounders, carronades, and two long 9-pounders, chasers, pierced for 18 guns, and manned with 161 men, commanded by monsieur Jean M. Yarquett, with dispatches from Guadaloupe for the Caraccas: she is two years old, and a well equipped fine vessel, in all respects, for his majesty's service.

At the head of our invaluable men's names who fell in this quarter of an hour's sharp contest, stands that of the second lieutenant, Harry Walker, of his third wound; of the officers commanding our five boats, only lieutenant Gibson was unhurt. It may be unnecessary to add lieutenant Combe's report, that every man did his duty.—I am satisfied they did.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) GEO. SAYER.

To Rear-admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. commander-in-chief, &c. &c.

A List of Killed and Wounded Officers,

cers, Seamen, and Marines, on-board the Galatea and Le Lynx.

Killed on-board the Galatea.—H. Walker, second-lieutenant; G. Vincent, J. Mildron, T. Whetheridge, R. M'Cann, and F. Plank, seamen; J. Mason, serjeant of marines; W. Cooper and D. Nicholls, privates of marines.

Severely wounded on-board the Galatea.—W. Combe, first-lieutenant; B. Sarsfield, master's mate; R. Jobbin, petty officer; W. Cock, J. Fox, W. West, R. Haynes, and W. Mills, seamen; R. Bartlein, R. Thompson, and D. Jones, privates of marines.

Slightly wounded on board the Galatea—J. Green, master's mate; R. Berry, petty officer; R. Bailey, T. Whitaker, G. Griffiths, T. Jones, J. Bogg, J. Chapman, J. Norris, and J. Lewis, seamen; T. Gordon, private of marines.

Total—9 killed, and 22 wounded—31.

Killed on-board Le Lynx—The third lieutenant, 13 petty officers, seamen, and soldiers.

Wounded on-board le Lynx—The commander, Monsieur M. Yarquest, and the first lieutenant, (both badly) 4 officers, and 14 seamen and soldiers.

Total—14 killed, and 20 wounded, (most of them badly),—34.

(Signed) GEO. SAYER.

In the Gazette of April 18, his majesty grants his most gracious permission to the following regiments, viz. 19th light dragoons, the 74th and 78th foot, to assume, in addition to any other devices or badges to which they may be severally intitled, and to bear in their colours and on their appointments, the *elephant*, with the word "*Assaye*"

superscribed, in commemoration of the gallantry and good conduct displayed by those corps in the battle fought at Assaye on the 23d of September, 1803. His majesty has also been graciously pleased to approve of the 94th regiment bearing the *elephant* in their colours and on their appointments, as an honourable and lasting testimony of their distinguished services in India. By order of his royal highness the commander-in-chief.

HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-gen.

Raising of the Siege of Stralsund, and the subsequent expulsion of the French Forces from Swedish Pomerania: transmitted to Mr. Secretary Canning, by Baron Rehausen, his Swedish Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court:—

Malmo, April 7.

Baron de Bojie, aid-du-camp to his majesty, arrived yesterday with dispatches from baron d'Essen, governor-general of Pomerania, of which the following is an extract:

"Having received certain information of the enemy's having commenced his retreat from Pomerania by small detachments, I ordered the following troops to advance in two columns, for the purpose of forcing him to quit his intrenchments, and to abandon Swedish Pomerania. The first column, under my orders, was commanded by the chief of brigade, baron de Tavast, and consisted of eight squadrons of hussars, a detachment of flying artillery, and four battalions of infantry, with their divisions of chasseurs. The second column was of equal force with the first, and was commanded by the chief of brigade,

T t 3

gade, baron de Vegesack, under the orders of lieutenant-general baron d'Armfeldt. These two columns, marching on the same line, met with the enemy at Lüssow, attacked him, and, after a vigorous resistance, forced him to abandon that post, and to retire upon Sunderhagen. Here the attack was again renewed; a very brisk fire from his light troops checked us for some time, but the fire from the artillery attached to our two columns, soon obliged him to retire upon Voigdehagen, where he was attacked in front by the column under baron d'Armfeldt, and repulsed with great loss; his left flank having been at the same time turned by the corps under the command of baron de Tavast.

Whilst our troops were carrying the village of Voigdehagen, the enemy had abandoned his batteries and intrenchments before Stralsund, and had intrenched himself anew on the heights between Voigdehagen and Teschenhagen, on which he had planted a battery of four pieces of cannon and two howitzers, whose incessant fire prevented our troops from advancing, till our artillery had succeeded in dismounting them. The loss of the enemy on this occasion must have been considerable, since an officer in the Dutch service has said, that only 24 men of his regiment were left alive. We had but three officers and about twenty men wounded in this affair.

The enemy shortly afterwards quitted his position, and retired upon Teschenhagen, after having vainly attempted to make himself master of a marsh covered with underwood, but was prevented from so doing by two companies of infantry, who, by a well-sustained

fire, obliged him to retire. My column then made a movement, in order to harass the left flank of the enemy, whose retreat shortly became general, retiring from post to post, with the loss of many prisoners, a quantity of baggage, and magazines of all kinds, of which we have not yet had time to make out complete returns. My column took possession of Loitz on the 2d of April, and, the same day, baron d'Armfeldt's column entered Greisswald, where it took six officers, and a great many French soldiers fell into our hands, as well as the enemy's hospital, where we recovered all the Swedish soldiers who had been wounded and taken prisoners in the action of the 14th March. Above 1000 muskets, 200 braces of pistols, and considerable magazines, were found there.

On the 3d April I entered Demnien with my column, and I sent on my light troops in pursuit of the enemy, towards Mecklenbourg. The garrison of Demnien were all made prisoners, after a feeble resistance. Some small detachments of hussars, sent in pursuit of the enemy, were continually coming in with French and Dutch prisoners; and three hussars alone took 104 men on the road to Neukahlan. A great number of prisoners were made, and some stands of arms and provisions taken from the enemy at Darguhn.

A detachment, commanded by lieutenant-colonel baron de Ceders-tröm, took a quantity of baggage from the enemy, together with two officers and two hundred and seven soldiers. The magazines that have been taken are very considerable, but there has not as yet been time to make out returns.

I cannot

I cannot sufficiently praise the good conduct, the bravery, the coolness, and the presence of mind, evinced by the chief of brigade, baron de Tavast.

Lieutenant-colonel baron de Cederstrom, major d'Essen, the captains of cavalry, Geger and de Platen, and in general all the officers, as well as the troops, conducted themselves with such intrepidity and discipline, that I could not, without reproaching myself, refrain from expressing to your majesty the satisfaction I feel at having had the command of such brave men, or from giving them that honourable testimony on my part which their good conduct has so highly deserved.

Baron d'Armfeldt entered the town of Anclam this morning, where he took two officers and 150 men, besides a considerable booty; 1995 Frederics d'or, and about 3000 crowns, belonging to the enemy's military chest, have also been taken.

(Signed) H. F. D'ESSEN.

Head-quarters at Demnien, April 4, 1807.

P. S. According to all the information received at the time of baron Bojie's departure, the number of prisoners already taken by the Swedish troops exceed 1000 men and 20 officers, amongst whom was a French colonel.

Particulars from Sir J. Duckworth to Lord Collingwood, relative to the Affairs of the Dardanelles, on the 19th and 27th of February, and 3d of March.

Royal George, without the Dardanelles, March 6.

MY LORD,
Together with this letter, I trans-

mit to your lordship two letters of the 21st and 28th ult. the former of which will have informed you of my arrival with the squadron near Constantinople, and the latter of an unlucky attempt, in which the marines and boat's crews of the Canopus, Royal George, Windsor Castle, and Standard, had been engaged.

It is now my duty to acquaint your lordship with the result of the resolution which, for the reasons I have already detailed, I had adopted, of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. My letter of the 21st is dated at anchor eight miles from Constantinople, the wind not admitting of a nearer approach; but the Endymion, which had been sent a-head with a flag of truce, at the request of the ambassador, was enabled to anchor within four miles. Had it been then in our power, we should then have taken our station off the town immediately; but as that could not be done from the rapidity of the current, I was rather pleased than otherwise with the position we had been forced to take; for in the conferences between Mr. Arbuthnot and the Captain Pacha, of the particulars of which your lordship is in possession, it was promised by Mr. A. that even when the squadron had arrived before Constantinople, the door to pacification should remain open, and that he would be willing to negotiate on terms of equality and justice. In consideration of this promise, and as it would convince the Porte of his majesty's earnest desire to preserve peace, as well as possess her ministers with a confidence of the sincerity of our professions, it was the opinion of Mr. A. in which I concurred, that it was fortunate we had anchored at a little distance

distance from the capital, as a nearer approach might have given cause for suspicion and alarm, and have cut off the prospect of an amicable adjustment of the differences which had arisen.

At noon of the 21st, Ysak Bey, a minister of the Porte, came off; from whose expressions Mr. Arbuthnot thought it impossible not to believe, that in the head of the government (for in the present instance every circumstance proved, that between him and the armed populace a great distinction is to be made) there really existed a sincere desire for peace; and the negotiation was carried on, as will appear by the documents transmitted to your lordship, till the 27th; but from the moment of our anchorage till we weighed, on the morning of the 1st of March, such was the unfortunate state of the weather, that it was not at any time in our power to have occupied a situation which would have enabled the squadron to commence offensive operations against Constantinople. On Sunday the 22d alone, for a few hours, the breeze was sufficient to have stemmed the current where we were placed; but such was the rapidity on shore where the *Endymion* was at anchor, that captain Capel thought it very doubtful whether the squadron could have obtained an anchorage; though it had been held in preparative readiness, by signal, from day-break; but the peculiarly unsettled state of the weather, and the minister's desire that I should give a few hours for an answer to his letter, through Ysak Bey, prevented me from trying. Before five o'clock P. M. it was nearly calm, and in the evening the wind was entirely from the east-

ward, and continued light airs or calm till the evening of the 28th, when it blew fresh from the N. E. and rendered it impossible to change our position.

Two days after our arrival near Constantinople, the ambassador found himself indisposed, and has been ever since confined with a fit of illness, so severe as to prevent him from attending to business. Under these circumstances he had delivered in on the 22d, to the Turkish ministers, a projet, as the basis on which peace might be preserved; and at his desire, the subsequent part of the negotiation was carried on in my name, with his advice and assistance: and while I lament most deeply, that it has not ended in the re-establishment of peace, I derive consolation from the reflection, that no effort has been wanting on the part of Mr. Arbuthnot and myself to obtain such a result, which was soon seen, from the state of the preparations at Constantinople, could be effected by negotiation only, as the strength of the current from the Bosphorus, with the circuitous eddies of the port, rendered it impracticable to place ships for an attack without a commanding breeze; which, during the ten days I was off the town, it was not my good fortune to meet with.

I now come to the point of explaining to your lordship the motives which fixed me to decide on re-passing the channel of the Dardanelles, and relinquishing every idea of attacking the capital; and I feel confident it will require no argument to convince your lordship of the utter impracticability of our force having made any impression, as at this time the whole line of the coast presented a chain of batteries; that

that twelve Turkish line of battle ships, two of them 3-deckers, with nine frigates, were with their sails bent, and apparently in readiness, filled with troops: add to this, near two hundred thousand were said to be in Constantinople, to march against the Russians: besides, there were an innumerable quantity of small craft, with boats; and fire-vessels had been prepared to act against us. With the batteries alone we might have coped, or with the ships, could we have got them out of their strong hold; but your lordship will be aware, that after combating the opposition which the resources of an empire had been many weeks employed in preparing, we should have been in no state to have defended ourselves against them as described, and then repass the Dardanelles. I know it was my duty, in obedience to your lordship's orders, to attempt every thing (governed by the opinion of the ambassador) that appeared within the compass of possibility; but when the unavoidable sacrifice of the squadron committed to my charge, (which must have arisen, had I waited for a wind to have enabled me to cannonade the town, unattended by the remotest chance of obtaining any advantage for his majesty's service), must have been the consequence of pursuing that object, it at once became my positive duty, however wounded in pride and ambition, to relinquish it; and if I had not been already satisfied on the subject, the increased opposition in the Dardanelles would have convinced me I had done right, when I resolved on the measure as indispensably necessary. I therefore weighed with the squadron on the morning of the 1st; and as it

had been reported, that the Turkish fleet designed to make an effort against us, to give them an opportunity, if such was really their intention, I continued to stand on and off during the day, but they showed no disposition to move. I therefore, as every hour was of importance, bore up at dusk with the squadron: we arrived off Point Pesquies towards the evening of the 2d instant; but the day-light would not admit of our attempting to pass the castles, and the squadron came to anchor for the night; we weighed in the morning, and, when I add that every ship was in safety outside of the passage about noon, it was not without the most lively sense of the good fortune that has attended us.

The Turks had been occupied unceasingly, in adding to the number of their forts; some had been already completed, and others were in a forward state. The fire of the two inner castles had, on our going up, been severe; but, I am sorry to say, the effects they have had on our ships returning, has proved them to be doubly formidable: in short, had they been allowed another week to complete their defences throughout the channel, it would have been a very doubtful point, whether a return lay open to us at all. The manner in which they employed the interval of our absence has proved their assiduity. I transmit your lordship an account of the damages sustained by the respective ships; as also their loss in killed and wounded, which your lordship will perceive is far from trifling. The mainmast of the Windsor Castle being more than three quarters cut through by a granite shot of eight hundred weight, we

we have found great difficulty in saving it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

P. S. I am sorry to observe, that, in the course of this letter to your lordship, I have omitted to mention, that having placed the hon. captain Capel, in the *Eudymion*, which had been advanced in the stream of the Bosphorus, for the purpose of ascertaining when the squadron could stem the current, and for a watchful observation of the movements of the Turks, as well as to facilitate communication with the Porte, I feel myself indebted to that officer for his zealous attention and assiduity during the time he was placed in that arduous situation.

J. T. D.

Royal George, off Constantinople,

MY LORD,

Feb. 21.

I had the honour of transmitting to your lordship, by the late first-lieutenant of the *Ajax*, the various details relating to the transactions of the squadron till the 17th ult. Your lordship will from thence have been informed of my resolution of passing the Dardanelles the first fair wind. A fine wind from the southward permitted me to carry it into effect on the morning of the 19th. Information had been given me by his majesty's minister, Mr. Arbuthnot, and sir Thomas Louis, that the Turkish squadron, consisting of a 64 gun ship, four frigates, and several corvettes, had been for some time at anchor within the Inner Castle; and conceiving it possible they might have remained there, I had given orders to rear-admiral sir Sidney Smith, to bring up with the *Thunderer*, *Standard*, and *Active*, and destroy them,

should our passage be opposed.

At a quarter before nine o'clock, the whole of the squadron had passed the outer castles, without having returned a shot to their fire (which occasioned but little injury). This forbearance was produced by the desire of his majesty's minister, expressed, to preserve every appearance of amity, that he might negotiate with the strongest proof of the pacific disposition of our sovereign towards the Porte; a second battery on the European side fired also with as little effect. At half past nine o'clock, the *Canopus*, which, on account of sir Thomas Louis's knowledge of the Channel, joined to the steady gallantry which I had before experienced, had been appointed to lead, entered the narrow passage of Sestos and Abydos, and sustained a very heavy cannonade from both castles, within point-blank shot of each. They opened their fire on our ships as they continued to pass in succession, although I was happy in observing that the very spirited return it met with had so considerably diminished its force, that the effect on the sternmost ships could not have been so severe.

Immediately to the N. E. of the castles, and between them and Point Pesquies, on which a formidable battery had been newly erected, the small squadron which I have already alluded to were at anchor. The van division of our squadron gave them their broadsides as they passed, and sir Sidney Smith, with his division, closed into the midst; and the effect of the fire was such, that in half an hour the Turks had all cut their cables to run on shore. The object of the rear-admiral was then to destroy them, which was
most

most rapidly effected ; as in less than four hours the whole of them had exploded, except a small corvette, and a gun-boat, which it was thought proper to preserve. I enclose to your lordship a statement of their number ; and when I add also an account of the loss his majesty's ships have sustained, I cannot help expressing my satisfaction that we have suffered so slightly ; as, had any of their stone shot, some of which exceeded 800 weight, made such a breach between wind and water, as they have done in our sides, the ship must have sunk ; or had they struck a lower mast in the centre, it must evidently have been cut in two ; in the rigging, too, no accident occurred that was not perfectly arranged in the course of next day. The sprit-sail yard of the Royal George, the gaff of the Canopus, and the main-top-sail-yard of the Standard, are the only spars that were injured. It is with peculiar pleasure that I embrace the opportunity which has been at this time afforded, of bearing testimony to the zeal and distinguished ability of sir Sidney Smith ; the manner in which he executed the service entrusted to him was worthy of the reputation which he has long since so justly and generally established. The terms of approbation in which the rear-admiral relates the conduct of captains Dacres, Talbot, Harvey, and Moubray, which, from my being under the necessity of passing the Point of Pesquies before the van could anchor, he had a greater opportunity of observing than I could, cannot but be highly flattering ; but I was a more immediate witness to the able and officer-like conduct which captain Moubray displayed in obedience to

my signal, by destroying a frigate with which he had been more particularly engaged, having driven her on shore on the European side, after she had been forced to cut her cables, from under the fire of the Pompée and Thunderer. The 64 having run on shore on Pesquies Point, I ordered the Repulse to work up and destroy her, which captain Legge, in conjunction with the boats of the Pompée, executed with great promptitude and judgment. The battery on the point, of more than thirty guns, which, had it been completely finished, was in a position to have annoyed the squadron most severely in passing, was taken possession of by the royal marines and boats' crews of the rear division, the Turks having retired at their approach, and the guns were immediately spiked. This service was performed under the direction of captain Nicholls, of the Standard's marines, whose spirit and enterprize can never be doubted ; but as circumstances rendered it impracticable to effect the entire destruction of the redoubt, orders were given by sir Sidney Smith to captain Moubray, which I fully approved, to remain at anchor near the Pesquies, and to employ lieutenants Carrol and Arabin, of the Pompée, and lieutenant Lawrie, of the marines, to complete the demolition of the redoubt and guns ; which when performed, the Active was to continue in the passage of the Dardanelles, till further orders.

At a quarter past five P. M. the squadron was enabled to make sail ; and on the evening of the next day, the 20th, came to an anchor at ten o'clock, near the Prince's Islands, about eight miles from Constantinople, when I dispatched captain Ca-

pel,

pel, in the *Endymion*, to anchor near the town, if the wind, which was light, would permit the ship to stem the current, to convey the ambassador's dispatches to the Sublime Porte in the morning by a flag of truce; but he found it impracticable to get within four miles, and consequently anchored at half past 11 P. M. I have now the highest satisfaction to add, that the conduct of the officers and ships' companies of the squadron under my command, has fully supported the character of the British navy, and is deserving of my warmest eulogium. Having endeavoured to pay just tribute to those whose duty necessarily called them into this service, I should feel myself very deficient if I omitted to mention that his majesty's minister, Mr. Arbuthnot, and lord Burghersh (who had requested to take a cruise with me), were amongst the most animated in the combat. To captain Blackwood, who, after the unfortunate loss of the *Ajax*, volunteered to serve in the *Royal George*, great praise is due for his able assistance in regulating the fire of the middle and lower decks; and when the *Royal George* anchored, he most readily offered his services to convey a message to the *Endymion*, of great moment, her pilot having refused to take charge of the ship. From thence he gave his assistance to arrange the landing of the troops from the sixty-four, and setting her on fire: indeed, where active service was to perform, there was his anxious desire to be placed. His officers too requested to serve in the squadron, and their services, in passing the Dardanelles, met with approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. T. DUCKWORTH.

A List of Turkish Ships and Vessels taken and destroyed at anchor off Point Pesquies, Feb. 19, 1807, within the Forts of the Dardanelles.

Burnt—One line of battle-ship, 64 guns; four frigates, three corvettes, one brig, two gun-boats. Taken possession of, one corvette, one gun-boat.

[The letter, dated Feb. 28, mentions an unfortunate attempt of the marines and boat's crews of the *Canopus*, *Royal George*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Standard*, who, under the command of captain Kent, were sent to take a party of Turks who were erecting a battery on the island of *Prota*. Captain Kent had positive orders not to pursue the object if he found it attended with any hazard; but it appeared that the information of a few Turks only having remained on the island, was entirely false, as nearly a hundred of them had retired to an old convent, from loop-holes in the walls of which they defended themselves with musketry. In this affair we had lieutenant Belli, a young officer of the fairest promise, and four seamen, one officer, and one private marine, killed; two officers, three petty officers, and five seamen; one officer, two non-commissioned officers, and six private marines, wounded.]

Return of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ships under the orders of Vice-admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B. in forcing the Passage of the Dardanelles, on the 19th of February; at the Attack of Prota the 27th; and on returning through the Dardanelles, on the 3d of March, 1807.

Royal

Royal George—Lieutenant G. L. Belli, six seamen, and two marines, killed; Mr. J. Forbes, first-lieutenant, slightly wounded; lieutenant N. J. Willoughby, badly wounded; Mr. G. Holbrook, slightly wounded; Mr. Furneaux, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. John Alexander, Mr. — Rouse, and Mr. Cotesworth, midshipmen, badly wounded; forty-five seamen, and eight marines, wounded.

Canopus—Captain Kent, of the marines, four seamen, and one marine, killed; Mr. J. Nichols, master's-mate, Mr. G. Wray, midshipman, and Mr. G. Moore, pilot, badly wounded; fifteen seamen, and eight marines, wounded; one since dead.

Pompee—Five seamen, wounded.

Windsor Castle—Four seamen, killed; Mr. Wm. Jones, master's-mate, slightly wounded; nineteen seamen wounded.

Repulse—Ten seamen, killed; Mr. J. Magui, master's-mate, slightly wounded; lieutenant Marshall, of the marines, dangerously wounded; four seamen, and eight marines, wounded.

Thunderer—Five seamen and one marine, killed; lieutenant J. Waller, badly wounded; lieutenant Colby, and Mr. Moore, midshipman, slightly wounded; nineteen seamen and six marines, wounded.

Standard—Four seamen, killed, and four seamen, missing; lieutenant D. Harrington, badly wounded; lieutenant Fynmore, of the marines, ditto; Mr. W. Shorbridge, boatswain, and Mr. J. Haines, master's-mate, slightly wounded; Mr. Wm. Smith, midshipman, badly wounded; Mr. C. Jay, midshipman, slightly; 42 seamen, and 7 marines, wounded.

Active—None killed; Mr. M. Palmer, boatswain, badly wounded; four seamen and three marines, wounded.

Endymion—Three seamen, killed; lieutenant J. Langdon, badly wounded; eight seamen, and one marine, wounded.

Meteor—None killed; lieutenant G. E. Balchild, of the marine artillery, badly wounded; A. Foley, and T. Coombes, gunners, ditto; J. Brown, artillery gunner, slightly wounded; four seamen, wounded.

Total—Forty-two killed, 235 wounded, and 4 missing.

Surrender of Alexandria.—A Dispatch, dated Alexandria, 25th March, 1807, addressed to the Right Hon. W. Windham:—

Alexandria, March 25, 1807.

SIR,

It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that in the afternoon of the 20th current, the town and fort of Alexandria, with two Turkish frigates and a corvette, surrendered to his majesty's arms by capitulation; and that they were taken possession of on the memorable morning of the 21st, by the troops under my command. You are already apprised of my having been detached on this service, with a body of troops from Messina, by his excellency general Fox, under convoy of his majesty's ships Tigre and Apollo; and the Wizard sloop was sent forward by captain Hallowell, to get intelligence from major Misset, whom I had been, by my instructions, directed to consult, as to the best plan of operations for effecting the purposes

purposes of the expedition. I have now to acquaint you, that in the night of the 7th instant, (the day after we sailed,) the Apollo frigate, with 33 transports out of 49, which conveyed the troops, parted company, and that the other 16 with the Tigre, came to an anchor to the westward of Alexandria, on the 16th. On our getting near the land we saw the Wizard, and captain Palmer immediately brought me the intelligence he had received from major Misset, together with a letter from him, stating that he had not come off himself, thinking his presence in Alexandria absolutely necessary to counteract the intrigues of the French consul, who was endeavouring to prevail upon the governor to admit a body of Albanians from Rosetta, to assist in the defence of the place. He earnestly recommended me to land the troops immediately, as the inhabitants were well affected towards us, and that he had sanguine hopes we should be able to get possession of it without firing a shot.

Before I determined, however, upon this measure, I deemed it prudent to acquaint major Misset with the very diminished state of my force, and I therefore sent in my aide-du-camp, captain A'Court, of the 31st regiment, with a flag of truce to him, with a detailed account of it, and at the same time a manifesto to the governor and inhabitants, (a copy of which I inclose,) which had not the desired effect; but, on the contrary, was treated by the governor with contempt. The major, however, in reply, strongly urged my immediate landing; still repeating that we should not meet with any resistance, and that my doing so would be the

only means of preventing the garrison being reinforced by the Albanians, who had actually been sent for, and might be expected in the course of twenty-four hours. These considerations led me to follow his advice, and accordingly I landed that evening (the 17th) as many troops as our small number of boats could convey, a few miles to the eastward of Marabout, without opposition, though I could only take up a position for the night, as, before the next landing could be effected, such a surf had arisen on the beach, as totally to prevent the second division from approaching the shore. The next morning, however, with infinite difficulty and risk they were landed; but finding my situation now, from the increased height of the surf, and appearance of the weather, to be very precarious, both with respect to getting provisions or stores on shore, or having any communications with the transports, I determined at all hazards to force my way to the western side, where I could receive supplies from Aboukir Bay, at the same time resolving to attempt (in passing) to get into the town even with the small force I had, and push my way, if possible, into the forts that commanded it; a matter I had reason to believe, from major Misset and others, would not be very difficult to accomplish.

I therefore moved forward about eight o'clock in the evening of the 18th, and in our way forced a palisaded entrenchment, with a deep ditch in front of it, (that had been thrown up by the Turks, as a defence against the Mamelukes and Arabs on the western side,) stretching from Fort des Bains to Lake Mareotis, strengthened by three batteries

batteries mounting eight guns, exclusive of Fort des Bains on its right flank, mounting thirteen guns. This we effected with very little loss, though under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, and proceeded within a few yards of Pompey's Gate, where we found the garrison prepared to receive us, the gate barricaded, and the walls lined with troops and armed inhabitants:—this, added to the smallness of my force, (not exceeding one thousand men of all descriptions,) led me to think the risk too great, and I determined to proceed to the westward, as I had originally intended, where I arrived on the morning of the 19th, and took up my position on the ground which the British troops occupied in the action of the 21st, immediately sending detachments to take possession of Aboukir castle, and the cut between the lakes Maadie and Mareotis, by which communication the reinforcement of Albanians was expected in Alexandria: in both these attempts we succeeded.

The next day, the 20th, I sent in (by a friendly Arab that had stolen out of the town and joined us) a manifesto, addressed to the inhabitants, warning them of the danger of implicating friends and foes, in the event of taking the place by assault, and urging them to force the governor to capitulate. This had the desired effect; a flag of truce was sent out, and a capitulation (of which I herewith enclose a copy) was agreed to and signed. Although this service has fortunately not been of long duration, yet, from the scantiness of our numbers, and the scarcity of all sorts of supplies, as well military stores as provisions (which the boisterous state

of the weather completely prevented our receiving), our situation was, for some time, rather critical; and I am happy to have it in my power to bear testimony to the patience and cheerfulness with which the troops bore every privation, and the ardour and spirit they showed in the attack of the enemy's works, as well as the inclination and wish they displayed to have stormed the place, had I deemed that step advisable. To major-general Wauchope, brigadier-general Stuart, and colonel Oswald, who landed with and accompanied me, I feel myself under great obligations for their exertions and assistance in carrying on the service; and I am much indebted to lieutenant-colonel Airey, acting as deputy adjutant-general, and captain Green, acting as deputy quartermaster-general, for the great attention and zeal shewn by them in forwarding and executing the duties of their respective departments; and I think it but justice to captain Pym, and to the officers and men of the detachment of the royal artillery that was with me, to mention the very great zeal and alacrity which they displayed on every occasion, which I am confident would have been equally conspicuous on the part of captain Burgoyne, and the officers of the engineers, had circumstances permitted them to have acted.

To captain Hallowell, and the officers and seamen of his majesty's ship Tigre, I cannot sufficiently express my acknowledgments for the assistance they afforded me, and for the readiness with which they stood forward on all occasions. Captain Hallowell landed and marched with me to the attack of the enemy's entrenchments, and to the

the very gates of the city, and remained on shore until the place surrendered: from his advice and local knowledge, I derived much useful information. Captain Withers, of the royal navy, agent of transports, is also entitled to praise, for his activity in landing the troops, and for the exertions he afterwards made for supplying them with provisions. I send you herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, together with returns of prisoners made, and of the public stores of different descriptions found in the several batteries and magazines.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. M. FRASER,
Major-general.

P. S. The Apollo, with 19 missing transports, came to anchor in Aboukir Bay on the morning of the 20th, and sir J. Duckworth's squadron arrived here on the 22d.

It is but due to lieutenant Hunter, and a small detachment of the 20th light dragoons, who were landed without their horses or arms, to mention the zeal and spirit with which they volunteered their services, and carried the scaling ladders on the night of the 13th.

Articles of the Capitulation for the Surrender of the City of Alexandria. Seed Mahamed Naim Efendi being commissioned by his Excellency Emen Bey, the Governor, and Hagg Mahamet Katep and Sieg Ibrahim, Chieftains of the People, accompanied by Signor Antonio Goddard, propose to place the City and Forts in the possession of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Forces of his Britannic Majesty, his Excellency Major-general Fraser, and Cap-

tain Hallowell, upon the following conditions:

1. All private property of individuals, whether on land, or embarked, shall be respected. The religion of the inhabitants, their mosques, and their laws, shall be respected, as well as their houses and families.
2. The commandant, his excellency Emen Bey, as well as the commandant of the marines, Satag Aga, and Mahamed Naim Efendi, with all the official retinue of the government, the troops and crews of the vessels belonging to government, shall be sent to a port of Turkey, with the arms, and baggage of individuals, but they are to consider themselves as prisoners of war, and shall not be engaged to take up arms against the British forces, or their allies, until exchanged.
3. The vessels belonging to government, and all public property, shall be given up to the British forces, and commissaries shall be appointed on both sides to make an inventory.
4. All Ottoman vessels belonging to individuals, and all property belonging to private subjects of the Sublime Porte, which shall be found within Alexandria, shall be respected. Such persons as wish to remain in the country shall have the liberty to do so, if their conduct and character shall make it safe; and those who wish to depart may carry with them their properties, and shall be furnished with passports for landing in any port of Turkey, which shall not be blockaded.
5. There shall be a general amnesty for all the inhabitants, nor shall any notice be taken of the conduct they may have held during the defence of the place.
6. There shall be no seizure of the property of individuals, if they shall

not become enemies of Great-Britain. 7. The gate of Rosetta shall be placed in the hands of the forces of his Britannic majesty, as well as fort Cretin and fort Caffarellie.

From the camp without the city of Alexandria, the 20th of March, 1807, or the 10th of the month Maharen, of the year 1223.

(Signed) SEED MAHAMED NAIM EFFENDI.

HAGG MAHAMED KATER.

SLEF IBRAHIM BASA.

(Signed) ALEX. M. FRASER, Maj.-general, commanding his Britannic majesty's troops.

BEN. HALLOWELL, captain of his majesty's ship Tigre.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Army, in the Attack of the 18th of March, 1807, under the Command of Major-gen. Fraser.

1st battalion 35th regiment, 2 rank and file killed; 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.—Reg. de Kool, 1 assistant surgeon, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file wounded.—Sicilian volunteers, 2 rank and file killed.—Royal artillery, 1 bombardier, 1 gunner, wounded.—Total, 1 officer, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

Assistant-surgeon, Catanazo, killed; lieutenant Cammeron, wounded.

Return of the Garrison of Alexandria previous to its Surrender, the 21st of March, 1807 :

Soldiers of the line, 215; gunners, 44; sailors and marines, 208. Total, 467.

Escaped of the above number while the capitulation was pending,

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240. Total prisoners remaining, 227.

G. AIREY, Acting-Dep. Adj. gen.

[Here follows a letter from lord Collingwood, inclosing a dispatch from captain Hallowell, of the Tigre, to sir J. Duckworth, the substance of which is as follows :—After mentioning the arrival of the ships on the 15th, off Arab's Tower, captain H. observes, that having received satisfactory assurances of the friendly disposition of the natives and inhabitants, from major Misset, the British resident, and Mr. Briggs, the vice-consul, the transports anchored off the western harbour, and the landing was effected, as described in the letter of general Fraser. On the 19th, the Apollo, with the remainder of the transports, 19 sail, which had separated, arrived and proceeded to Aboukir Bay. Captain H., who was requested to remain on shore, by general Fraser, pays some high compliments to Mr. Fowel, his first-lieutenant, captain Withers, principal agent for transports, and all the officers and men of the Tigre and transports, as they performed an arduous service, in consequence of the distance they had to row, and the surf they encountered on the beach. Captain H. mentions, that the ships taken in the old western port were, two Turkish frigates and a corvette, all mounting brass guns; one of the frigates carried 40 guns, the other 32, and the corvette, 16.]

The Gazette of May 12, contains his majesty's grant to lord Collingwood, that he and his descendants may bear, in commemoration of the victory off Cape Trafalgar, the following augmentation to his arms,

*U u

viz.

viz. a chief wavy, thereon a lion passant, guardant; and navally crowned, with the word "TRAFALGAR;" and in addition to the family crest, the stern of a man-of-war, representing that of the Royal Sovereign, between a branch of laurel and a branch of oak.

Action at Rosetta.—The following intelligence was received by viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from major-gen. Alexander M'Kenzie Fraser, commanding his majesty's land forces in Egypt, transmitted in a letter from the right hon. general Fox, to the right hon. William Windham.

Extract of the Copy of a Letter from Major-gen. A. M. Fraser, to the Right Hon. W. Windham; dated Alexandria, April 6, 1807; transmitted to him by General Fox, the original not having been received.

SIR,

My letter of the 27th ultimo has already informed you, that in consequence of the strong representation of major Missett, his majesty's resident here, (a copy of which I then transmitted,) stating the risk the inhabitants of Alexandria ran of being starved, unless Rosetta and Rahmanie were taken possession of by his majesty's troops, I had, with the concurrence of rear-admiral sir John Duckworth, detached the 31st regiment and chasseurs Britanniques, under major-gen. Wauchope and brigadier-gen. Meade, for that purpose.

I am now under the disagreeable necessity of acquainting you, that, contrary to all expectation, this measure did not succeed. Our troops

took possession of the heights of Abourmandour (which command the town) without any loss; but, from circumstances as yet unexplained, the general, instead of keeping his post there, unfortunately was tempted to go into the town, with his whole force, without any previous examination of it; when the troops were so severely handled from the windows and tops of the houses, without ever seeing their enemy, that it was thought expedient to retire, more especially as major-gen. Wauchope was unfortunately killed, and the second in command, brigadier-general Meade, severely wounded.

The troops, I understand, although certainly placed in a most trying and perilous situation, behaved extremely well; and after having suffered, I am sorry to say, very materially in killed and wounded (as you will see by the annexed returns), retired to Aboukir, in good order, without molestation, from whence I directed them to return to Alexandria.

This has certainly been a very heavy and unexpected stroke upon us; more especially as every information led me to conclude, that the opposition, if any, would be trifling; and every precaution was recommended that prudence could suggest.

Finding, however, by the renewed representation of major Missett, corroborated by the personal application of the sorbagi, or chief magistrate, in the name of the people at large, that a famine would be the certain and immediate consequence of our remaining at Alexandria without the occupation of Rosetta, I have, with the concurrence, advice, and co-operation, of rear-admiral

miral sir Thomas Louis, (who commands the squadron here since the departure of sir John Duckworth,) detached another corps. under the command of the hon. brigadier-general Stewart and colonel Oswald, (as per margin*) to effect this purpose; without which it appears impossible that the measure proposed by his majesty's ministers, of keeping possession of Alexandria, can be accomplished.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major-general Fraser to General the Right Hon. H. E. Fox, dated on-board his Majesty's Ship Canopus, Aboukir Bay, April 24, 1807.

I have the mortification to acquaint you, that the second attempt that I thought necessary to make against Rosetta has failed, owing to a great reinforcement of the enemy being sent down the Nile from Cairo, which overpowered our troops, and obliged them to fall back with the loss (I am grieved to say) of nearly 1000 men, in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the latter are, lieutenant-colonel M-Leod, major Vogelsang, and major Mohr. Brigadier-general Stewart, who commanded the troops on this service, is only now upon his march towards Alexandria with the remainder of his force, and has not yet sent me the details; but, as the admiral thinks it necessary to dispatch the Wizard brig immediately from this bay to Messina, I think it necessary to give you all the information I am at present in possession of, and shall send you the particulars of this unfortunate affair

by his majesty's ship Thunderer, which will leave Alexandria very soon; and as I have not time to acquaint his majesty's ministers of this event by this opportunity, I must request you to have the goodness to do it as soon as possible.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army in the Action of the 31st of March, 1807, at Rosetta.

Killed.—Staff, 1 major-general: Royal artillery, 2 rank and file. 31st regiment, 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 3 drummers, 69 rank and file. Chasseurs Britanniques, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 99 rank and file.—Total, 1 major general, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 5 drummers, 170 rank and file.

Wounded.—Staff, 1 brigadier-general, 1 brigade-major. Royal artillery, 10 rank and file. 31st regiment, 1 captain, 6 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 129 rank and file. Chasseurs Britanniques, 4 captains, 5 subalterns, 1 adjutant, 4 serjeants, 111 rank and file. Staff corps, 1 rank and file.—Total, 1 brigadier-general, 1 brigade-major, 5 captains, 10 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 1 drummer, 251 rank and file.

Names of officers killed.—Major-general Wauchope. 31st regiment, captain John Robertson, Chasseurs Britanniques, captain B. de Serocourt, and lieutenant d'Amiel.

Names of officers wounded.—Brigadier-general the hon. Robert Meade. 31st regiment, captains Horsburgh, brigade-major, and Dowdall; lieutenants E. Knox,

* Detachment of royal artillery, detachment of 20th light dragoons, detachment of seamen, light infantry battalion, 1st battalion of 35th regiment, 2d battalion of 78th regiment, regiment de Roll; amounting, in the whole, to about 2500 men.

Fearon, Thornton, Sleddon, and Ryan; ensign Kirby. Chasseurs Britanniques, captains Duhautoy, de Combremont, de Calonne, and de Lafitte; lieutenants le Maitre, J. Spitz, de Sault, and Klinger; ensign Bonsingault, adjutant.

(Signed) GEO. AIREY,
Acting-dep. Adj. Gen.

N. B. Most of the wounded officers and men are recovering.

Destruction of the Enemy's Ships at Batavia. Letter from Rear Admiral Sir F. Pellew, Bart. Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to W. Marsden, Esq. dated on-board his Majesty's Ship Culloden, Batavia Roads, November 28, 1806.

Sir,

Their lordships have been already apprised of my intention of proceeding to this quarter in search of the French squadron, which I had been led to believe would have ere this appeared in the Asiatic seas—I was joined off the island of Eugenio, on the 22d instant, by his majesty's ship Sir Francis Drake, and proceeding through the straits of Sunda with the ships named in the margin,* on the 26th, captured off Bantam, the Dutch company's armed brig Maria Wilhelmina. On the following morning we arrived off Batavia, the Terpsichore leading the fleet through the very intricate navigation in a most judicious manner, preceded by the Sea Flower. I directed the frigates and brig to enter the roads between the island

of Onrust and Java, the line of battle ships taking a more circuitous passage. On discovering us as we approached, the Dutch national frigate Phoenix, Aventurier, and Zee Ploeg brigs, two of their company's armed ships, and two armed brigs, immediately run on shore, followed by the merchantmen; the William corvette having previously struck to the Terpsichore on passing Onrust. The shoal water prevented our anchoring sufficiently near to fire with effect on the batteries or the ships on shore. The boats of the squadron accordingly assembled alongside the Terpsichore, which, with the Sir Francis Drake, had been placed as near as possible to cover them, and were led in to destroy the enemy's ships by captain Fleetwood Pellew, under a heavy fire from the ships and the batteries. On approaching the Phoenix, the crew abandoned her, and on boarding she was found scuttled. The guns were immediately turned on the other ships, while the boats were destroying the remainder, when she was also set on fire and burnt, with the whole of the enemy's armed force, and nearly 20 merchantmen.

The gallant conduct of captain Fleetwood Pellew, lieutenant William Fitzwilliam Owen, commander of the Sea Flower, and lieutenant Thomas Groule, first of the Culloden, the officers, seamen, and marines, employed under their command in this important duty, is deserving of every praise. The service was directed with great coolness and judgment, and executed in the most steady, zealous, and active manner. Though exposed to the

* Culloden, Powerful, Russel, Bellicieux, Sir Francis Drake, Terpsichore, and Sea Flower.

continued

continued fire of the enemy, happily with little effect, the only loss sustained being one marine killed, one marine and three seamen wounded. The enemy's two remaining line-of-battle ships had unfortunately quitted this anchorage, or must inevitably have shared a similar fate. The Dutch admiral was left at Batavia. I have landed the prisoners upon parole, under an assurance from the governor that they shall not serve again until regularly exchanged. The necessary destruction of the William corvette has deprived me of an opportunity of rewarding the services of lieutenant Owen on this occasion; I therefore beg leave to recommend him and lieutenant Thomas Groule, first of his majesty's ship Culloden (who were appointed to lead divisions on this service), to their lordships' protection. I inclose herewith a list of the enemy's ships destroyed and taken: and a return of killed and wounded: and have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. PELLEW.

Ships destroyed and taken in Batavia Roads.

Burnt.—National frigate Phoenix, captain Vander Sande, of 36 guns and 260 men, laden with naval stores for the ships at Crissy:—National brig Avanturier, captain E. Coudere, of 18 guns, and 90 men:—National brig Zee Ploeg, captain L. Febre, of 14 guns and 50 men;—company's armed ship Patriot, of 18 guns, and 90 men;—company's armed ship Arnstein, of 10 guns, and 50 men;—company's armed brig Johanna Suzanna, of 8 guns, and 24 men;—company's armed brig Snelheid, of 6 guns, and 24 men.

Taken.—National corvette Wilkam, captain Peteris, of 14 guns,

and 98 men;—national brig Maria Wilhelmina, of 14 guns and 50 men.—About 20 merchant-ships destroyed, and two taken.

N. B. The William corvette was afterwards destroyed, as unfit for his majesty's service.

A Return of Killed and Wounded in the Boats of his Majesty's Ship Culloden, in destroying the Enemy's Force at Batavia, on Nov. 27, 1806.

William Richards, marine, killed; John Field, seaman, wounded; Christopher Moss, seaman, ditto; Thomas Brian, seaman, ditto; Robert Miles, marine, ditto.

Further Particulars from Egypt.

[See page *670.]

Dispatches from major-general A. M. Kenzie Fraser, commanding his majesty's troops in Egypt; and from Brigadier sir S. Auchmuty, commanding in South America.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General A. M. Kenzie Fraser to Mr. Secretary Windham; dated Alexandria, May 1, 1807.

Sir,

I have now the honour to inclose you herewith, two dispatches from brigadier-general Stewart, commanding the troops before Rosetta; and as he has been so very circumstantial, I scarcely need say any thing further, than that I feel assured, however unsuccessful we have been, no blame can possibly attach to the brave officers and men employed on this service. Brigadier-general Stewart, though wounded the very day of his arrival before the place, never quitted his post, but continued in the command till the last moment, with his usual activity and perseverance. I feel it but justice also to add my fullest testimony

testimony to the active zeal and co-operation of rear-admiral sir T. Louis, and the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron under his command, without whose indefatigable exertions the most arduous part of the service could not have been carried on. To captain Hallowell, who accompanied this expedition, as he did the former one, I cannot sufficiently express my obligations. Whatever success we have had since our operations commenced in this country, has been materially owing to his local information and active zeal; and I am well convinced, that, in our late reverses, our losses and misfortunes were materially lessened by his gallant and zealous co-operation.

Sir, Rosetta Lines, April 18, 1807.

I have the honour of stating, that on the 3d inst. I marched, with the division of infantry under my command, from the eastern heights of Alexandria to the wells of Aboukir; the cavalry, artillery, and engineers' stores, had been previously forwarded to the caravansera. This post had been retained with much spirit by a detachment of the marines after the retreat of the army under lieutenant-colonel Bruce, and was of essential value to our present operations. The greatest part of the 4th inst. was employed in passing the infantry and camels to the caravansera, in landing guns and ammunition, and in substituting the latter and intrenching tools for camp equipage. A body of 200 seamen, under lieutenant Robinson, were added to the army. Captain Hallowell kindly offered to accompany me; he has since continued with the army, and I cannot sufficiently express how infinitely obliged every

department has been by his active co-operation. The village of Edko was understood to be favourable to us. A more certain supply of water, and a less precarious communication with our fleet, offered themselves by the lake than by the northern shore. To advance upon Rosetta by the route of Edko was preferred to that of Marabant. Lieutenant-colonel M'Leod, to whom I entrusted the advance of the army, consisting of the light infantry battalion, three companies of the 78th regiment, two 6 pounders, and a detachment of dragoons, moved forwards towards Edko on the evening of the 4th; he took a strong position behind that village early next morning. On the 5th the army advanced to the same position; captain Nicholls, of the marines, was left in command at the caravansera with a detachment of 40 rank and file. In consequence of information of the enemy being established in force at the village of Hamet, it was advisable to occupy that post on our advance to Aboumandour; our rear would by this measure be secured during operations against Rosetta, and an uninterrupted communication be established with the depôt on the lake Edko. Lieutenant-colonel M'Leod accordingly advanced upon Hamet on the 6th instant; he met with some of the enemy's cavalry about a league from that village, whom he caused to retire after a slight skirmish; being reinforced by the grenadiers of the 35th regiment and de Roll's, he pushed forward, and occupied the post without opposition. The enemy retired across the hill, with the loss of one or two horsemen; the main army followed, and halted for the night in the plain, the 78th regiment, forming

forming the advanced line. Early on the 7th, lieutenant-colonel M^r. Leod's division was relieved in the post of El Hamet by a detachment of 276 rank and file of de Roll's regiment, under the command of major Vogelhang; it then marched across the plain to the height of Aboumandour; possession was taken of this important post without opposition. The main army arrived at the sand-hills which encircle Rosetta, about mid-day, and lost no time in investing the place. The corps advanced in succession from Aboumandour, and drove the enemy every where into the town in an animated manner. Our line lodged itself behind the sand-hills, within half-musket shot of the walls. From the great extent of the town, it was found impossible that our small army could invest more than one-half; an attack which the enemy made on us in the afternoon shewed the inadequacy of our means to attack a large proportion. A line was accordingly taken up from the Nile to the front of the Alexandrian gate, thence retiring towards the plain where our dragoons were posted. A mortar and some guns were brought into play early in the afternoon; these were answered by the shouts of the Albanians from their walls, and by incessant discharges of musquetry through the loop-holes and crevices, which were innumerable.

In conformity with your instructions, captain Hallowell and I sent, on the 8th inst. a summons, and favourable terms, to the civil and to the military governor, accompanied by an address to the inhabitants. We were requested by the former, in their answer, to await their receiving instructions from Cairo, for

which purpose a temporary suspension of hostilities was proposed. It not being expedient to accede to this, we continued to batter the town; and, by the 10th, had two mortars, two 12-pounders, a howitzer, and 6-pounder in play; on the 12th a work for five 6-pounders and 32-pound cannonades was completed, immediately opposite the Alexandrian gate. Skirmishes on our left were in the mean time frequent, the cavalry having room there to act. On the 10th a more general demonstration was made, with the object of drawing us within the fire from the walls; on this occasion the dragoons and the 78th regiment repulsed them with much spirit on the left, while a rapid advance of the light infantry on the right again compelled them to retire within the town. The summons was repeated to the Albanian chiefs on the 12th; with the nature of their summons you are acquainted. Our flag of truce was thrice fired at; and it was only by means of a great reward that a common Arab could be induced to be the bearer of any communication with such enemies. Having been informed by you of the co-operation which was likely to exist between us and the Mameluke beys, I availed myself of this in our message to the enemy; he seemed, however, to be indifferent to it. Of either message or letter I have heard no more, and have reason to apprehend that the unfortunate Arab has been beheaded.

Symptoms of attack appearing against El Hamet, I detached another gun to that part, and reinforced the detachment there to 300 men. From the 12th to the 18th, nothing extraordinary occurred. Relying on the approach of the

Mamelukes, every exertion was continued in getting up stores, ammunition, and provisions, from the depôt on the lake. This service was attended with considerable fatigue, the route being for a space of nearly seven miles over deep sands. In the execution of the service on the lake, I cannot sufficiently express the merit of lieutenant Tilly, of the Tigre, who had charge of this department: he was indefatigable, and without his uncommon exertions on the muddy shore of a shallow lake, it would have been impossible for our army to have so long maintained its position before Rosetta. On the 15th, the enemy gave our right flank considerable annoyance, by two guns, in separate batteries, on the opposite bank of the river; of these it was necessary to dispossess them. Major M'Donald, 78th regiment, was detached across the river, in front of Aboumandour mosque, before daylight on the 16th, with 250 men; lieutenant Robinson, of the Tigre, accompanied the major with 40 seamen, whose services were particularly valuable: he made a circuitous march, and arrived in rear of the batteries by dawn of day; he captured and completely destroyed them, and fired several rounds into the town from their own guns; he then sent the guns, with twelve camels and a considerable number of tents, across the river. The enemy receiving reinforcements, the major retired, and effected this service in equally good style; although under fire from the enemy, he re-embarked the whole of his detachment in the best order, and had only four men wounded. I have particularly to state, that much of the good fortune which attended

this enterprise may be attributed to captain Hallowell; by his exertions a sufficiency of small craft was discovered under water, were raised, and during the dark of the night of the 15th, were so well prepared, that nearly the whole of the detachment was conveyed from shore to shore at one turn. Twenty-five armed fellahs, who formed part of a large body detached against us from Cairo, were yesterday captured near El Hamet. They had killed their own chief, and were wandering near our post more with a view to plunder than of hostility. Nothing of moment has this day occurred. The general report of the approach of the Mamelukes, with which I have been favoured by you, and which I find confirmed by the emissaries that I send out (some of whom state that they are at Jerrana, and others that they are at Algam), induces me to persevere in my present system of attack. We have done great damage to the town, and have not thrown less than 300 shells from mortars alone. The indifference, however, of the enemy to the miseries which are unavoidably caused to the inhabitants is manifest. Although his force be not said to exceed 300 cavalry, 800 Albanians, and 1,000 armed inhabitants, yet, from the extent, and from the peculiar nature of his lines of defence, to attempt an assault is decidedly not an advisable measure: our success will depend on the arrival of the Mamelukes; in conjunction with whom a force may be immediately thrown on the opposite side of the Nile; the doing this at present is impossible. Our enemy is strong in cavalry, we have none; and the Delta is peculiarly calculated for that arm. In the mean

mean time, the post of Hamet becomes of greater value, as our friends are expected to approach: every effort shall be made to retain it. I have the honour to inclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing, to this day, inclusive; and I have the satisfaction to add, that the greater number of those who are wounded are only slight cases.

(Signed) W. STEWART, Brig. Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army serving against Rosetta, from the 6th to the 18th of April, inclusive; 1807.

Staff, 1 brigadier-general, 1 brigade-major, wounded.—Light infantry battalion, 2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 11 rank and file, wounded.—35th regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 26 rank and file, wounded.—78th regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 17 rank and file wounded.—De Roll's regiment, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded. 20th dragoons, 2 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded.—Total, 1 serjeant, five rank and file, killed; 1 brigadier-general, 1 brigade-major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 60 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded.

Names of Officers Wounded.—Brigadier-general the hon. W. Stewart, commanding.—Lieutenant R. Cust, of the 1st battalion 35th regiment, brigade-major.—Captain Jodderel, of the 2d battalion 35th regiment, since dead.—Lieutenant Hemsworth, of the 31st light infantry battalion.

(Signed) J. STEWART,
Captain and Major of Brigade.

Camp, Eastern Heights, Alexandria, April 25, 1807.

I have the honour of reporting to you, that I yesterday returned

to this position with the remains of the army lately under my command. The events which have attended the service on which that army has been engaged, have been of a peculiar nature, and the result has been as peculiarly unfortunate. I feel it therefore to be incumbent upon me, in justification of my own conduct, and in justice to those brave men who have been my companions in arms, to intrude upon your attention a more than ordinary detail of our proceedings. I had the honour of stating in my last, that the expectation of the junction of the Mamelukes had chiefly induced me to persevere in the attack of Rosetta: every exertion was continued to be made by such artillery as we could command, in reducing the enemy to surrender, but without effect: the mistaken ground upon which we were acting respecting the Mamelukes, and the general deception of our informers, were now about to become manifest.—On the 19th, the enemy left his position opposite Hamet, and, crossing the river near Elfine, established himself there. He advanced from Dibet against Hamet on the same day, and attacking major Vogelsang's position on the left, was repulsed with loss; a diversion was made at the same time at Rosetta, in a sortie against the left of our lines, by about 80 cavalry and 200 infantry; the 35th regiment and the dragoons were engaged: they repulsed the enemy with much spirit, and drove him as usual to his walls. The 35th had in this affair 2 killed and 14 wounded. I this evening detached the light companies of the 35th and of De Roll's to the post of El Hamet, under the command of captain Tarleton of the former. His orders were,

to drive the enemy across the Nile, either during the night, or early next morning. On attempting to effect this service on the 20th, the enemy was found to be powerful in cavalry, and captain Tarleton retired. I must here state the position of Hamet: From lake Edko to the Nile is an isthmus about two miles and a half in extent, varying according to the depth of water in the lake. The remains of a deep canal with high banks extend from the river nearly two-thirds across this isthmus; the banks command the plain on either side. The village of Hamet is on the southern side of the canal, about half way across; its inhabitants were friendly to us. On the banks of the Nile and at Hamet are the only two regular passes through the banks of the canal. At each of these was posted a gun, and a proportion of major Vogelsang's detachment. From the termination of the canal to the lake is a plain, passable by cavalry. A piquet guarded this flank. As captain Tarleton retreated, he divided his detachment; he directed the march of his own company to the left position, and sent the De Roll's, reinforced to 100 rank and file, to Hamet village. While crossing the plain, the latter detachment, under captain Reinach's orders, was suddenly attacked by 200 cavalry, and, as it should appear, was with little opposition routed; two-thirds were cut in pieces. Report of this reached me by eleven o'clock in the forenoon. I detached lieutenant-colonel M'Leod with two companies of the 78th regiment, one of the 35th, a picquet of dragoons under captain Delancy, and a 6-pounder, to reinforce the post, and take the command. Two

more companies followed in the afternoon, with a day's provision for his whole force, ammunition, &c. all which arrived safely. On the arrival of the reinforcement, the enemy retired towards Dileg, and I received assurance from the lieutenant-colonel before sun-set, of the perfect security of his post; he had detached three companies, the dragoons, and a 3-pounder, under captain Tarleton's orders, to the plains on the right, and had reinforced the centre post by a company of the 35th regiment; the average strength of these companies were 60 rank and file.

[The general continues to observe, that he visited the post of Hamet during the night of the 20th, narrowly escaping the enemy's cavalry: he directed colonel M'Leod to defend the post to the utmost, promising a reinforcement of 80 men, with ammunition, in the morning. At seven in the morning, however, he received an express from colonel M'Leod, announcing that 60 or 70 germs, with a reinforcement to the enemy, was coming down the hill, and expressing his intention of falling back upon the main body; the general immediately determined to advance to the support of the detachment, with which all communication by small parties was now cut off; and after destroying the mortars and spare ammunition before Rosetta, commenced his retreat, the enemy at the time sallying from the town and surrounding our little army.

About ten o'clock our army advanced across the sandy plain in the direction of lake Edko, and the right of the Hamet position, approaching which they were mortified at not finding colonel M'Leod's detachment;

detachment; concluding that it had either retreated to Edko or been defeated. The general continued his route along the lake, when the enemy, which had been kept off by the gallant and steady conduct of the 35th and 78th regiments, under colonel Oswald, the former firing by its wings and platoons retiring, and the 78th with its front rank kneeling, as during the movements of a field-day, discontinued the pursuit. Our casualties during this retreat did not exceed 50 killed and wounded, and none were captured: the loss of the enemy was considerably greater.

By sun-set our troops reached the depôt, where our wounded were embarked on-board the gersis. The army, having refreshed, advanced to Edko, and at two in the morning took up its former position: in the afternoon of the 22d, the army advanced to the caravansera and on the succeeding day embarked for Aboukir Wells. The general observes, that he had heard by report that colonel M Leod's detachment had been defeated in the forenoon of the 21st, when many were made prisoners.]

In closing this letter I am bound to state, that I have been ably supported by those who were under my orders. To colonel Oswald I owe every thing that a commander can owe to his second in command. To lieutenant Tilly for his exertions on the lake, and to captain Nicholls for his services at the caravansera, our army was indebted for its uninterrupted supply. Where-ever naval assistance has been required, it has been given, under the able superintendence of captain Hallowell, with a zeal so peculiar to our naval operations. In every department,

and to each commanding officer, our country is under much obligation, for they exerted themselves to the utmost. They all deserve that better fortune should have attended their zealous endeavours. I have the honour to inclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, since the 19th inst. The missing imply the detachment at Hamet alone, none being missing from the main army.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W. STEWART, Brig. Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army serving against Rosetta, from the 19th to the 21st of April, inclusive; 1807.

Royal artillery battalion, 1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 19 rank and file, 12 horses, missing.—Light infantry battalion, 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 9 rank and file, wounded; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 3 drummers, 122 rank and file, missing.—35th regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 58 rank and file, wounded; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 134 rank and file, missing.—78th regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 11 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 10 serjeants, 4 drummers, 158 rank and file, missing.—De Rolle's regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded; 2 majors, 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 5 drummers, 282 rank and file, missing.—20th light dragoons, 1 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 trumpeter, 11 rank and file, 14 horses, missing.—Total, 5 rank

5 rank and file killed ; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 10 serjeants, 85 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 10 captains, 15 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 2 staff, 30 serjeants, 15 drummers, 733 rank and file, 26 horses, missing.

Names of Officers wounded.—Light infantry battalion, lieutenant Arthur, of the 35th.—35th regiment, lieutenants Daily and Philot.—78th regiment, captain R. H. Dick.

Names of Officers missing.—Royal artillery, lieutenant Dunn.—20th light dragoons, captain J. Delancey ; assistant-surgeon Gibson.—Light infantry battalion, captains Tarleton (of the 35th) and Reinach (of De Roll's regiment) ; lieutenants Westerman (of the 35th,) and Rosillon (of De Roll's regiment.)—1st battalion 35th regiment, captains M'Allister and Pike ; lieutenants Wilkinson and Walker.—2d battalion 71st regiment, lieutenant-colonel P. M'Leod ; captain C. C. Mackay ; lieutenants W. M. Dick, J. Mathieson, Malcolm M'Gregor, Christ. M'Kac, A. Gallie, P. Ryrie and Ard. Christie ; ensign J. Gregory ; assistant-surgeon A. Leslie. De Rolle's regiment, major C. Vogelsang ; brevet-major Moher ; captains Rhiner, Muhler, Barbier, and Tucks ; lieutenants Gouguelbery, Frey, and Ledeguve ; ensigns Stetter, Muller, and Sonnenberg.

(Signed) JAMES STEWART,
Captain and Major of the Brigade.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Fraser to the Right Hon. W. Windham ; dated Alexandria, May 6, 1807.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that lieutenant Mathieson, of

my regiment, has this moment arrived here from Cairo with a flag of truce, bringing various letters from the officers that were made prisoners at El Hamet.—The only intelligence he brings is, that the Mamelukes have certainly made peace with the viceroy of Egypt.—Lieutenant Mathieson has been sent here with a view of being exchanged for some Albanians that we thought it necessary to send away from this place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. M. FRAZER,
Major-general.

Return of Prisoners taken by the Enemy, transmitted by Major-General Fraser, the 20th of May, 1807.

Alexandria, May 20, 1807.

Prisoners of War.—20th light dragoons, 1 captain, 1 assistant surgeon, 3 rank and file.—Royal artillery, 1 lieutenant and 7 rank and file.—Gunner-drivers, 2 rank and file.—1st battalion 31st regiment, 12 rank and file.—1st battalion 35th regiment, 1 captain, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, and 84 rank and file.—2d battalion 78th regiment, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, and 60 rank and file.—De Rolle's regiment, 2 majors, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 11 serjeants, 4 drummers, and 197 rank and file.—Chasseurs Britanniques, 36 rank and file.

Prisoners of War not at Cairo.—20th light dragoons, 3 rank and file.—Royal artillery, 4 rank and file.—Gunner-drivers, 3 rank and file.—1st battalion 35th regiment, 1 lieutenant.—2d battalion 78th regiment, 1 ensign, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, and 47 rank and file.—De Rolle's regiment, 1 captain, and 2 ensigns.

RECA-

RECAPITULATION. — 20th light dragoons, 1 captain, 1 assistant-surgeon, 6 rank and file.—Royal artillery, 1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file.—Gunner-drivers, 5 rank and file.—1st battalion 31st regiment, 12 rank and file.—1st battalion 35th regiment, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 84 rank and file.—2d battalion 78th regiment, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 assistant-surgeon, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 107 rank and file.—De Rolle's regiment, 2 majors, 5 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 4 drummers, 197 rank and file.—Chasseurs Britanniques, 36 rank and file.—Total, 2 majors, 8 captains, 9 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 assistant-surgeons, 25 serjeants, 8 drummers, 485 rank and file.

Officers, Prisoners of War.—Captain Delancey, of the 20th light dragoons; assistant-surgeon Gibson, of ditto; lieutenant Dunn, of the royal artillery; captain M'Alister, 35th regiment; captain Mackay, 2d battalion 78th regiment, severely wounded; lieutenant Mathieson, of ditto; lieutenant M'Gregor, of ditto; lieutenant Gallie, of ditto; lieutenant Ryrie, of ditto; major Vogelsang, of de Rolle's regiment; brevet-major Moher, of ditto; captain Remach, of ditto; captain Ryhmer, of ditto; captain Barbier, of ditto; captain Tucks, of ditto; lieutenant Gounguelberg, of ditto, severely wounded; lieutenant Frey, of ditto, severely wounded.

Officers Prisoners, but not at Cairo.—Lieutenant Walker of the 35th regiment; ensign Gregory, of the 78th regiment, wounded; assistant-surgeon Leslie, of ditto; captain Mubler, of de Rolle's regiment, severely wounded; ensign Muller, of

ditto, severely wounded; ensign Setter, of ditto, severely wounded.

N. B. There are also prisoners of war at Cairo, lieutenants Tients, Tynmore, Love, and three privates of the royal marines, who were carried from the caravansera by the Bedouin Arabs; captain Vincenzo Taberna, of the guides; and Mr. Forbes of the commissariat department.—This is the most correct return we have been able to procure, but we cannot expect it to be very accurate.

(Signed) **GEORGE AIREY,**
Acting Deputy Adjutant General.

In the Gazette of August 8, a new uniform is appointed by his majesty to be worn by masters and pursers in the navy. The full dress is, blue cloth coat, with blue lappels, cuffs, and stand-up collar; three buttons on the pockets and cuffs, white lining:—white cloth waistcoat and breeches; plain hat. The undress coat has a fall-down collar; the buttons as at present. The blue lappels are to be worn by the gunners, boatswains, and carpenters only, and not by the subordinate classes of warrant officers.

Proceedings before Copenhagen.

Extracts of a Letter from Lieutenant-general Lord Cathcart to Lord Castlereagh; dated Head-quarters, at Hellerup, before Copenhagen, August 22, 1807.

I have inclosed a journal of the operations of the army, from the 14th, in the morning, together with a return of the casualties which have occurred, except those of the cavalry, which are not considerable, but have not been transmitted.

Head-

*Head-quarters, Hellerup, before
Copenhagen, 22d Aug. 1807.*

*Journal of the Army under the Com-
mand of Lieutenant-general Lord
Cathcart, from the morning of the
14th of August, 1807.*

Aug. 14th. The fleet between El-
sineur and Helsingberg—Calms and
contrary winds—Transports assem-
bled by brigades, each under the
charge of one of his majesty's ships.

15th. The fleet worked up to
Vedbeck, the reserve anchoring
nearest the shore, covered by the
Surveillante, and by several gun-
brigs and bombs. Major-general
Spencer's brigade, under convoy of
admiral Essington, with a division of
the fleet, anchored higher up the
Sound, to make a diversion.—
Coast reconnoitred, and disposition
made for landing.

16th. The reserve landed at five
in the morning, with the ordnance
of a light brigade, and occupied the
heights. The remainder of the in-
fantry followed, with the ordnance
of another light brigade. A squa-
dron of the 1st light dragoons, hor-
ses for the two brigades of artillery,
and for the staff, were also disem-
barked. A flag of truce was re-
ceived from major-general Peyman,
commander-in-chief in Copenhagen,
requesting passports for their high-
nesses the two princesses of Den-
mark, nieces to his Danish majes-
ty, to go from Copenhagen to Col-
ding; which were granted.—In the
evening, the army marched by their
left in three columns by Nerun to
Lynghyl; the centre by Hermitage
and Fortuna to Jagersborg, the left
by the coast of Charlottenberg,
and lay upon their arms.

17th. At day-break, the army
marched by their right in three
columns, to invest the town. The

left column established a post at
Bagerne's-mill, and extended from
Freborg to Emdrup. That from
Jagersborg by Gladsacks and Van-
loes to Fredericksberg, extending
to the sea on the right, and towards
Falconergard on the left. The re-
serve, from Lynghyl, marched by
Bangede and Emdrup, and occu-
pied the space between the two
other divisions. Two brigades of
the king's German legion remaining
at Charlottenfurd to cover the dis-
embarkation of the cavalry and
park of artillery.—Major-general
Spencer's brigade landed at Skores-
hard, and marched into their post on
the left of the line; all the division
giving piquets to the rear, to pre-
vent surprise from the country.
Head-quarters established at Helle-
rup. Transports assembled at
Skoreshard, where the cavalry com-
menced disembarking. Princesses
of Denmark came out of the city on
their route to Colding, and were
received with the honours due to
their rank by the brigade of guards,
near the palace of Fredericksberg.
The piquets of the left towards the
town were attacked about noon:
at the same time the enemy's gun-
boats rowed out of the harbour,
and cannonaded the left of the line
with grape and round shot. The
piquets drove in and pursued the
enemy, and resumed their posts,
part of the line having advanced
to sustain them. His majesty's
gun-brigs and bombs having been
towed as near the harbour as they
could, opened a fire at a consi-
derable distance upon the enemy's
gun-boats, which, after a long
cannonade, retired into the har-
bour.

18th. At day-break, the gun-
boats renewed the attack upon the
gun-

gun brigs, trusting to the superior weight of their guns, the latter having, during the night, exchanged their carronades for 18-pounders; the gun-boats retired, but advanced again with increased numbers. A brigade of 9-pounders from the Park having been brought to the mill, took them in flank, upon which they turned their fire to the lines, and, after cannonading for some time, were driven in, together with their field-pieces, which advanced upon the road.

Engineer tools, &c. &c. having been disembarked, a work was begun at the mill, and considerable progress was made. The same day, the cavalry moved to their quarters at Charlottenberg, Jagersborg, and Vanloes, with piquets in the country, and a chain of posts, supported by the first battalion of the king's German legion, from Lørgenfree and Collekolle, under the direction of brigadier-general V. D. Decken.

19th. The works carried on by parties of 600 men, relieved every four hours. The gun-boats, attacked at day-break, but were driven off by the field-pieces, which were now protected. Some of the pipes were discovered which convey fresh water to the town from Emdrup. The frigates and gun-brigs, having a favourable breeze, took their station near the entrance of the harbour, within reach of throwing shells into the town. Four 24-pounders were brought into the battery at the mill. Great progress was made in the work at that place, and in a howitzer battery in the rear of it, with traverses and cover for the men. Brigadier-general Decken surprised and took the post of Frederickswork, commanded by a major, aide-de-camp to the

Crown Prince, who capitulated, with 850 men and officers, with a foundry and depôt of cannon and powder. The king's household, with part of his Danish majesty's wardrobe, plate, wine and books, were suffered to come out of the town to follow his majesty (who has withdrawn to Colding), passports having been requested. Some gentlemen residing in the district of Copenhagen, and in the bailwicks towards Elsineur, having offered their services to accept the office of magistrates and superintendants of police in their respective districts, under the commander of the forces, an order was made for that purpose, and sent to be printed and published, and a commission was given, in reference to a proclamation printed and published in German and Danish, on the day of disembarkation.

20th. Farther progress made in the works. More ordnance landed and mounted. A patrol on the left having reported, that a body of cavalry, with a corps of infantry in their rear, had been seen in front of Roeskilde, colonel Rædon sent a squadron to reconnoitre them, which found them assembled near that place, and immediately charged and put them to flight, leaving 16 or 18 men killed, and taking 3 prisoners and 29 horses. The dragoons pursued the enemy to the gates of Roeskilde, where they were received by a heavy fire of infantry, and returned to their quarters. The admiral came to headquarters in the morning, and returned to his ship.

21st. Lord Rosslyn's corps disembarked in the north part of Keoge bay, with two batteries of artillery, sending round the remaining transports to Skoreshard. A

strong

strong patrol of cavalry and infantry was sent to cover his landing. Progress made in cutting off the water. Further arrangements made with gentlemen of the country. Passport granted to prince Frederick Ferdinand of Denmark and his preceptor. Notice given that no more passports can be granted: at the same time a recommendation urged to the commanding general, to consider the dreadful consequences of making a capital city of such extent stand a siege and bombardment like an ordinary fortress. Great advance made in perfecting the works already in progress, which cover our left. A trench pushed forward, and a new battery erected 300 yards in advance. Brigadier-general Macfarlane's brigade landed at Skoreshard. Great progress made in landing the battering train and stores for the siege. Fascines made for a new battery on the right. These works being completed will take the enemy's line of advanced posts in reverse, and will cover and secure the advance of the army to a new position.

(Signed) CATHCART.

General Return of Casualties from the Landing of the Troops in the Island of Zealand, on the 16th, to the 21st of August, 1807.

Royal Artillery—One officer, one rank and file, 2 horses, killed; four horses wounded.

1st Batt. 92d—One rank and file killed.

2d Batt. 95th—One rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 82d—One officer killed; one officer wounded.

1st Batt. 43d—One rank and file wounded.

Total—Two officers, two rank and file, two horses, killed; one officer, one rank and file, four horses, wounded.

Names of Officers killed—Lieutenant Lyons, of the royal artillery, and ensign Dixon, of the 1st batt. 82d.

Name of Officer wounded—Capt. Hastings, of the 1st batt. 82d.

[Here follows an edict, by the general in chief of the Danish army, Peyman, for the sequestration of British property.]

Prince of Wales, off Copenhagen,
MY LORD, August 21.

Being of opinion, that the service on which his majesty's forces at the island of Zealand are employed, renders it highly expedient that all neutral trade therewith should be for the present suspended, I have judged it my duty to issue an order (of which I have the honour to transmit your lordship a copy) declaring the said islands, and others contiguous thereto, together with the passage of the Great Belt, to be in a state of close blockade, and directing that all neutral vessels persisting to enter into the said islands and passage, after receiving due notice thereof, shall be detained, and sent to me at this anchorage, intending that such vessels shall not be allowed to pursue their respective voyages, until the circumstances of the island shall permit them to do so, consistently with the object of the present service,

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. GAMBIER.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

[Here follows the admiral's order, to the purport just mentioned.]

Copy

Copy of a Letter to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, Secretary of the Admiralty. from James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic; dated Prince of Wales, in the Sound, August 21.

SIR, •

I beg you will inform the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that I yesterday morning quitted the anchorage off Elsinour, and in the evening arrived with the fleet and transports off Wibeck, a village about midway between that place and Copenhagen, where the army was this morning disembarked, without opposition.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES GAMBIER.

Extract from the Journal of Admiral Gambier, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic.

August 23. The battery on the left wing of the army (which is calculated to defend its advance from the annoyance of gun-boats) being completed, and mounted with thirteen 24-pounders, the construction of mortar batteries, under cover of the above, are in progress. The enemy, observing these movements, appeared yesterday to be collecting their praams and gun-boats near the harbour's mouth, in preparation for a powerful attack on our works. Our advanced squadron continuing in their position for defending the operations on shore, were, about ten A. M. attacked by three praams, (carrying each 20 guns) and a considerable number of gun-boats (said to be more than 30) in addition to

the fire from the Crown Battery, floating batteries, and block-ships, which was continued for more than four hours. The fire was returned with great spirit from the squadron, and some attempts were made to throw Mr. Congreve's rockets, but the distance was too great to produce much effect from them. About two P. M. the gun-brigs which were farthest advanced, not being able to make any impression against so vast a force, were ordered to retire, and the firing ceased. I am happy to find the squadron received no material injury. We have, however, to regret the loss of lieut. John Woodford, of the Cruiser, with three men killed in the several vessels, and 13 wounded. On the part of the enemy, it is believed, that one gun-boat has been disabled or sunk, and one of the praams was observed to be towed out of the action, disabled. The new battery at the Mill opened, and taking part in the engagement, did considerable execution. The ships and vessels undermentioned were engaged in this affair, and I have acquitted myself of a most pleasing duty, in conveying to the commanders, officers, and crews, of the sloops, bombs, gun-brigs, and boats, the warm sense of praise and approbation with which their bravery and energy, during so long and so heavy a contest, have inspired me.

Names of the Vessels forming the advanced Squadron, with an Account of the Killed and Wounded.

Thunderer, Zebra, Fury, Ætna, and Vesuvius, bombs; Cruiser, Kite and Mutine, sloops; Hebe, armed ship; Fearless, Indignant, Urgent, Pincher, Tigress, Desperate,

* X x

rate, and Safeguard, gun-brigs ; with three armed transports, and ten launches, fitted as mortar-boats.

Fearless — 2 seamen killed ; lieut. Williams (slightly), 1 seaman, and four marines, wounded.

Indignant—1 seaman killed ; 1 seaman wounded.

Urgent—1 seaman and 1 marine wounded.

Cruiser—Lieut. Woodford, killed.

Valiant's Launch — 3 seamen wounded.

Africaine's boat — 1 seaman wounded.

Total—4 killed, and 13 wounded.

August 24. Having occasion to confer with lieutenant - general lord Cathcart, commanding the army, respecting the co-operation of the fleet, I went on shore to headquarters for that purpose. I learnt, that the right wing of the army is advanced near to the town on the south-west, and are preparing mortar batteries to commence the bombardment of it. The enemy being obliged to withdraw their out-posts in that quarter, have set fire to the suburbs, to prevent them from affording cover to our troops. The vessels which were in action yesterday, are getting their damages repaired. No attack has been made this day by the enemy's flotilla against our advanced squadron.

August 25. Yesterday and this day, the damage which several of the gun-brigs received in the action of the 23d, have been repaired, and the vessels are again ready for service.

N. B. The above journal was brought to England by the Earnest gun-brig, returning, according to her orders, to Yarmouth, after delivering the dispatches with which she sailed for the admiral.

CAPTURE OF HELIGOLAND.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Russell, to the Hon. Wellesley Pole ; dated Majestic, off Heligoland, Sept. 6, 1807.

I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that I arrived at this island, and anchored close to the town, on the 4th instant, at half past two P. M. but did not, as I expected, find the Explosion, the Wanderer, or the Exertion, with which their lordships had intended to reinforce me.

Having found that lord Falkland had, with his usual zeal and promptness, summoned the garrison on the 30th ultimo, and that his proposals were rejected by the governor, I was making my arrangements to storm him with the marines and seamen of the squadron if he did not instantly surrender ; for at this time the value of the island to us is immense.

At six P. M. however, he sent out a flag of truce, desiring that an officer might be sent in the morning to treat on articles of capitulation ; and I accordingly, at daylight, yesterday morning, dispatched lord viscount Falkland, and lieutenant D'Auvergne (first of this ship) on that service.

At two P. M. the deputation returned with the articles of capitulation, which I immediately ratified.

With a small expence, this island may be made a little Gibraltar, and a safe haven for small craft, even in the winter ; it is a key to the rivers Ems, Weser, Jade, Elbe, and Eyder, the only asylum at present for our cruisers in these seas.

I have appointed lieut. D'Auvergne as acting governor until their lordships'

lordships' pleasure is known; and I beg leave to add, that from his perfect knowledge of both services, his zeal and loyalty, and a high sense of honour, I know no seaman more competent to the trust.

(Signed) T. MACNAMARA RUSSELL.
Extract of another Letter from the Vice-Admiral, dated on the same day.

This morning, the Explosion, Wanderer, and Exertion, hove in sight round the north end of the island.

EVACUATION OF SOUTH AMERICA BY THE BRITISH FORCES.

*London Gazette Extraordinary,
Sept. 13.*

Though, from the great length of the gazette, we are compelled to abridge it, nothing material is omitted of the important events that it contains. Lieutenant-colonel Bourke, deputy quarter-master-general, was the bearer of the dispatch from lieutenant-general Whitelocke, to the secretary of state, and captain Prevost, of the navy, of those from admiral Murray, to the admiralty. They arrived in the Saracen sloop of war at Portsmouth on Friday, and reached town on Saturday. Brigadier-general Craufurd and brigadier-general sir Samuel Achmuty, came home in the Saracen.

On the 15th of June, general Whitelocke was joined, at Monte Video, by the corps under general Craufurd; they sailed immediately, and on the 28th, landed about 30 miles to the eastward of Buenos Ayres. After some fatiguing marches, the army reached Reduction, a village 9 miles distant from Rio Chuelo, on the opposite bank of which the enemy had constructed a formidable line of defence. The general found it necessary to cross

the river higher up, with a view to unite his forces in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres.

Major-general Leveson Gower, having crossed the river at another pass, fell in with a corps of the enemy's, which he gallantly attacked and defeated. The next day the army was united, and the town nearly invested.

In conformity to the arrangement made by general Whitelocke on the morning of the 5th of July, the 38th and 87th regiments approached the strong post of the Retiro and Plaza de Toros, and after a most vigorous and spirited attack, in which these regiments suffered much from grape shot and musquetry, their gallant commander, general sir Samuel Achmuty, possessed himself of the post, taking 32 pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of ammunition, and 600 prisoners. The 5th regiment took possession of the church and convent of St. Catalina. The 36th and 88th regiments, under brigadier-general Lumley, moving in the appointed order, were soon opposed by a heavy and continued fire of musquetry from the tops and windows of the houses; the doors of which were barricadoed in so strong a manner, as to render them almost impossible to force. The streets were intersected by deep ditches, in the inside of which were planted cannon, pouring showers of grape on the advancing columns. In defiance, however, of this opposition, the 36th regiment, headed by the gallant general, reached its final destination; but the 88th being nearer to the forts and principal defences of the enemy, were so weakened by his fire, as to be totally overpowered and taken. The flank of the 36th being thus exposed, this regiment, together with

*X 1 2

the

the 5th, retired upon sir Samuel Achmuty's post at the Plaza de Toros; not, however, before lieutenant-colonel Bourne, and the grenadier company of the 36th regiment, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, by charging about 800 of the enemy, and taking and spiking two guns. The two six-pounders moving up the central streets, meeting with a very superior fire, the four troops of the carabiniers, led on by lieutenant-colonel Kingston, advanced to take the battery opposed to them; but this gallant officer being unfortunately wounded, as well as captain Burrell, next in command, and the fire both from the battery and the houses proving very destructive, they retreated to a short distance, but continued to occupy a position in front of the enemy's principal defences, and considerably in advance of that which they had taken in the morning.

The left division of gen. Craufurd's brigade, under col. Pack, approached the great square, with the intention of possessing itself of the Jesuits' college, but from the very destructive nature of the enemy's fire, this was found impracticable; and after sustaining a heavy loss, one part of the division throwing itself into a house, which was afterwards not found tenable, whilst the remaining part, after enduring a dreadful fire with the greatest intrepidity, col. Pack being wounded, retired upon the right division commanded by brigadier-general Craufurd himself. General Craufurd learning the fate of his left division, thought it advisable to take possession of the convent of St. Domingo. But the enemy surrounded the convent on all sides,

and attempting to take a three-pounder, which lay in the street, the lieutenant-colonel, with his company, and a few light infantry, under major Trotter, charged them with great spirit. In an instant, the greater part of his company, and major Trotter, were killed, but the gun was saved. The brigadier-general was now obliged to confine himself to the defence of the convent; but the quantity of round shot, grape, and musquetry to which they were exposed, at last obliged them to quit the top of the building, and the enemy, to the number of 6000, bringing up cannon to force the wooden gates, the general, judging from the cessation of firing, that those next him had not been successful, surrendered at four o'clock in the afternoon. "The result of this day's action," general Whitelocke says, "left me in possession of the Plaza de Toros, a strong post on the enemy's right, and the Residencia, another strong post on his left, while I occupied an advanced position towards his centre; but these advantages had cost about 2,500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The nature of the fire to which the troops were exposed, was violent in the extreme. Grape shot at the corners of the streets, musquetry, hand-grenades, bricks, and stones from the tops of all the houses; every householder, with his negroes, defended his dwelling, each of which was in itself a fortress; and it is not perhaps too much to say, that the whole male population of Buenos Ayres was employed in its defence.

"This was the situation of the army on the morning of the 6th instant, when general Liniers addressed me, offering to give up all

all his prisoners taken in the late affair, together with the 71st regiment, and others, taken with brigadier-general Beresford, if I desisted from any further attack on the town, and withdrew his majesty's forces from the River Plata, intimating at the same time, from the exasperated state of the populace, he could not answer for the safety of the prisoners, if I persisted in offensive measures. Influenced by this consideration (which I knew to be founded in fact), and reflecting of how little advantage would be the possession of a country, the inhabitants of which were so absolutely hostile, I resolved to forego the advantages which the bravery of the troops had obtained, and acceded to a treaty, which I trust will meet the approbation of his majesty."

General Whitelocke proceeds to speak in the highest terms of praise of the officers and troops under his command.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Troops under the Command of Lieut. General Whitelocke, between the 28th of June, the Day of the Landing at Ensenada, to the 4th of July, 1807, inclusive.

Light battalion. 1 lieutenant wounded.

87th reg. 5 rank and file killed.

88th regiment. 3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

95th regiment. 1 serjeant, one rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Total, 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, killed. 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file, wounded.

Officers of the Light Battalion severely wounded.

87th regiment. Lieutenant Crowe.

88th regiment. Lieutenant Thompson.

95th regiment. Captain Elder and lieutenants Noble and Coane.

(Signed) THOS. BRADFORD,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the Attack of the City of Buenos Ayres, the 5th of July, 1807.

Total—1 major, 6 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 staff, 17 serjeants, 4 drummers, 365 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 15 captains, 30 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 staff, 1 volunteer, 41 serjeants, 11 drummers, 540 rank and file, wounded; 2 staff, 1 quarter-master, 4 serjeants, 5 drummers, 196 rank and file, missing.

Names of officers killed. Light battalion: major Trotter, of the 37th; lieut. Hamilton, of ditto. 6th dragoon guards, capt. Burrell. 9th light dragoons, veterinary surgeon Landers. 36th regiment, captains Williamson and Johnson. 38th regiment, lieutenant Fullon. 87th regiment, captains Considine and Johnson; lieutenant Barry; quarter-master Buchanan. 88th regiment, lieutenant Hall; ensign McGregor; assistant-surgeon Ferguson. 95th reg. captain Jenkinson.

Names of officers wounded. Lieut. Squarry, of the royal navy, slightly. Lieutenant Maconochie, of the royal navy, slightly. Lieutenant-colonel Kingston, 6th dragoon guards, severely. Lieutenant Cowdall, 9th light dragoon guards, slightly. Light battalion: lieutenant-colonel Pack, 71st regiment, slightly. Lieutenant-colonel Cadogan, 18th regiment, slightly,

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slightly. Lieut. Smith, 45th regiment, severely. Captain Greenwell, 45th regiment, severely. Lieutenant Cox, 87th regiment, slightly. Lieutenant Nickle, 88th regiment, ditto; lieutenant Bury, ditto, slightly. Captain Brookman, 71st, dangerously. Lieutenant Adamson, do. severely. 5th regiment, honourable major King, slightly. 36th regiment, captains Swain and Wingfield, severely; Vernon, slightly. Lieutenants Colton, White, and Whittel, severely; Challoner, slightly. 38th regiment, ensign Wiltshire, and volunteer H. de Waal, severely. 45th regiment, captain Payne and lieutenant Moore, severely. 47th regiment, lieutenant Rudedge, severely. 87th regiment, major Miller, severely; captain Rose, dangerously; Blake and Des Barres, slightly; Gordon, severely. Lieutenants Love, Hill, and Budd, slightly; O'Brien, severely; and Fitzgerald. Assistant-surgeon Buxton, dangerously. 88th regiment, major Ironmonger, slightly; captains M'Pherson, Chisholm, Dunn, and Thompson, slightly; lieutenants Adair, Graydon, Whittle, and Butler, severely; Mackie and Gregg, and adjutant Robertson, slightly. 95th regiment, majors M'Leod and Travers, slightly; captain O'Hara, severely; lieutenants Cardoux, M'Leod, Scott, and Turner, severely; and M'Culloch, slightly.

Names of officers missing. 36th regiment, surgeon Boyce, assistant-surgeon Read.

RECAPITULATION

Killed—One major, 6 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 staff, 18 serjeants, 4 drummers, 279 rank and file—316.

Wounded—Three lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 16 captains, 33

lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 2 staff, 1 volunteer, 43 serjeants, 11 drummers, 558 rank and file—674.

Missing—Two staff, 1 quartermaster, 4 serjeants, 5 drummers, 196 rank and file—208.

Total—316 killed, 674 wounded, 208 missing—1198.

The light company of the 71st regiment, attached to the light battalion, suffered severely, but no correct return of their loss has been received.—The prisoners have been all exchanged.

A DEFINITIVE TREATY *between the Generals in Chief of his Britannic Majesty, and of his Catholic Majesty.*

I. There shall be from this time a cessation of hostilities on both sides of the River Plata.

II. The troops of his Britannic majesty shall retain, for the period of two months, the fortress and place of Monte Video, and as a neutral country there shall be considered, a line drawn from San Carlos on the west, to Pando on the east, and there shall not be, on any part of that line, hostilities committed on any side, the neutrality being understood only that the individuals of both nations may live freely under their respective laws, the Spanish subjects being judged by theirs, as the English by those of their nation.

III. There shall be on both sides a mutual restitution of prisoners, including not only those which have been taken since the arrival of the troops under lieutenant-general Whitelocke, but also all those his Britannic majesty's subjects captured since the commencement of the war.

IV. That, for the promptest dispatch of the vessels and troops of his

his Britannic majesty, there shall be no impediment thrown in the way of the supplies of provisions which may be requested for Monte Video.

V. A period of ten days from this time is given for the re-embarkation of his Britannic majesty's troops to pass to the north side of the River La Plata, with the arms that may actually be in their power, stores, and equipage, at the most convenient points which may be selected, and during this time provisions may be sold to them.

VI. That at the time of the delivery of the place and fortress of Monte Video, which shall take place at the end of the two months fixed in the second article, the delivery will be made in the terms it was found, and with the artillery it had when it was taken.

VII. Three officers of rank shall be delivered for and until the fulfilment of the above articles by both parties, being well understood that his Britannic majesty's officers, who have been on their parole, cannot serve against South America until their arrival in Europe.

Done at the fort of Buenos Ayres, the 7th day of July, 1807; signing two of one tenor.

JOHN WHITELOCKE,
Lieut.-Gen. Com.

GEORGE MURRAY,
Rear-Adm. Com.

SANTIAGO LINIERS.

CESAR BALBIANI.

BERNARDO VELASCOS.

[Here follows an extract of a dispatch from rear-admiral Murray, dated June 30, 1807, giving a detail of ordinary naval transactions, of no moment whatever.]

A second dispatch from rear-admiral Murray, dated July 8, chiefly recapitulates the contents of general Whitelocke's dispatches, and the maritime circumstances connected therewith. The admiral concludes by saying,

"Early in the morning of the 7th, the *Staunch* telegraphed to say, I was wanted on shore immediately; a flag of truce was still flying at our head-quarters. On my going on shore, the general shewed me the proposals made by the Spanish general Liniers, (a copy of which I enclose) and observed, that he was of opinion, as well as were the other generals, that it could answer no good purpose to persist, and that one great object was attained, that of getting all the prisoners back that had been taken in South America this war; that the destroying of the town could not benefit us; and that he saw no prospect whatever of establishing ourselves in this country, as there was not a friend to the English in it; the inveteracy of every class of inhabitants being beyond belief; that the number of our prisoners the enemy had were in the power of an enraged mob; and that persisting on our part would make their situation truly distressing; the number of our killed and wounded, although not exactly ascertained, was said to be very great. Under these circumstances, and being persuaded that the people of this country did not wish to be under the British government, I signed the preliminaries, trusting that what I have done will meet their lordships' approbation."

The dispatches of the admiral conclude with his general order, containing his thanks to, and approbation of, his brave comrades.

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CAPTURE

CAPTURE OF COPENHAGEN.

Dispatches received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Admiral Gambier, and Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord Cathcart, K. T. the Commanders of his Majesty's Naval and Military Forces in the Baltic Sea.

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen My Lord, Road, Sept. 7. 1807.

My letter of the 5th instant, will inform your lordship of the progress of the operations of his majesty's forces against Copenhagen to that period. I have now the honour and satisfaction to add, that previous to the hour intended for opening our batteries on that night, an officer with a flag of truce came out from the town, with proposals for an armistice to settle terms of capitulation. This was accordingly done, after a correspondence * between the Danish general and lord Cathcart and myself, of which I transmit a copy; and your lordship will be informed of the stipulations agreed upon by the inclosed copy of the articles. †

Our army has accordingly been put in possession of the citadel and the arsenal, and the most vigorous exertions are commenced for equipping and sending to England the Danish navy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. GAMBIER.

To Viscount Lord Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Citadel of Copenhagen,

My Lord, Sept. 8, 1807.

It has fallen to my lot to have the great satisfaction of forwarding to

your lordship the ratified capitulation of the town and citadel of Copenhagen, including the surrender of the Danish fleet and arsenal in this port, which are placed at his majesty's disposal.

The object of securing this fleet having been attained, every other provision of a tendency to wound the feelings, or irritate the nation, has been avoided; and although the bombardment and cannonade have made considerable havoc and destruction in the town, not one shot was fired into it till after it was summoned, with the offer of the most advantageous terms, nor a single shot after the first indication of a disposition to capitulate; on the contrary, the firing, which lasted three nights from his majesty's batteries, was considerably abated on the second, and was only renewed on the third to its full vigour, on supposing from the quantity of shells thrown from the place, that there was a determination to hold out.

On the evening of the 5th of September, a letter was sent by the Danish general, to propose an armistice of twenty-four hours, for preparing an agreement on which articles of capitulation might be founded. The armistice was declined, as tending to unnecessary delay, and the works were continued, but the firing was countermanded, and lieutenant-colonel Murray was sent to explain, that no proposal of capitulation could be listened to, unless accompanied by the surrender of the fleet.

This basis having been admitted by a subsequent letter on the 6th, major-general sir A. Wellesley,

Given in Lord Cathcart's dispatch.

† Ibid.

whom

whom I had sent for, for this purpose, from his command in the country, where he had distinguished himself in a manner so honourable to himself and so advantageous to the public, was appointed, with sir Home Popham, and lieutenant-colonel Murray, to prepare and sign articles of capitulation; and those officers having insisted on proceeding immediately to business, the capitulation was drawn up in the night between the 6th and 7th.

The ratification was exchanged in the course of the morning; and at four in the afternoon of the same day, lieutenant-general Burrard proceeded to take possession.

The British grenadiers present, with detachments from all the other corps of cavalry and infantry, under the command of colonel Cameron, of the 79th regiment, with two brigades of artillery, marched into the citadel, while major-general Spencer, having embarked his brigade at the Kalk Brandiere, landed in the dock-yard, and took possession of each of the line-of-battle ships, and of all the arsenal; the Danish guards withdrawing when those of his majesty were ready to replace them, and proper officers attending to deliver stores, as far as inventories could be made up.

The town being in a state of the greatest ferment and disorder, I most willingly acceded to the request that our troops should not be quartered in it, and that neither officers nor soldiers should enter it for some days; and having the command of possession from the citadel, whenever it might be necessary to use it, I had no objection to leaving the other gates in the hands of the troops of his Danish majesty, together with the police of the place.

We have consented to the re-establishment of the post: but all arrivals and departures are to be at and from the citadel.

This work is in good condition, very strong, and well stored with ordnance and ammunition.

The amount of the garrison of the town is not easily ascertained. The regular troops were not numerous; but the number of batteries which fired at the same time, together with the floating defences, prove that there must have been a very great number of militia and burghers, with other irregular forces, and their ordnance was well served.

Considering the advanced position in which his majesty's troops have been placed for the last fortnight, our loss (highly as I prize the value of every officer or soldier who has fallen or been wounded) has been comparatively small.

The zeal, spirit, and perseverance of every rank in the army have been truly characteristic of the British nation; and the king's German legion are entitled to a full share in this commendation.

All the generals, and indeed each officer, has rendered himself conspicuous in proportion to his command and the opportunities which have occurred, and opportunities have occurred to all.

The staff have done themselves the greatest credit, and been of all the service that could be desired in their several departments.

Colonel D'Arcey, the chief engineer, and every engineer under him, have given the most unequivocal proofs of science and indefatigable industry; the works under their direction have gone on with fresh parties without ceasing.

General

General Bloomfield, and the officers and corps of royal artillery, have done great honour to themselves, and to that branch of his majesty's service ; of which their fire upon the gun-boats and the rapidity and success of the mortar practice, afford sufficient proofs ; nor is the distribution of battering ordnance, and of so much ammunition at so many points in this extensive line, in so short a period, a small proof of the method and resources of that corps.

Lieutenant-colonel Smith, with the 82d regiment under his command, held the post at the Windmill on the left, which for the greater part of the time was the most exposed to the gun-boats and sorties of the enemy ; and the unremitting attentions of that officer claim particular notice.

By the naval blockade the force opposed to us has been limited to the resources of this and of the adjacent islands, separated only by narrow ferries ; and almost every wish of assistance has been anticipated, and every requisition of boats, guns, and stores, has been most amply and effectually provided for with the greatest dispatch and the most perfect cordiality ; and every possible attention has been paid, and every accommodation given, by every officer in that service, from admiral Gambier downwards.

A battalion of seamen and marines, with three divisions of carpenters, were landed on the 5th, under captain Watson, of his majesty's ship *Inflexible* ; and had the effort been made, which would have been resorted to in a few days, if the place had not capitulated, their services in the passage of the ditch would have been distinguished.

I send this dispatch by lieutenant Cathcart, who has become for some time my first aid-de-camp, who has seen every thing that has occurred here and at Stralsund, and will be able to give any further details that may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed—4 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, and 8 horses.

Wounded—6 officers, 1 serjeant, 138 rank and file, and 25 horses.

Missing—1 serjeant, 4 drummers, and 19 rank and file.

Names of Officers killed.

Lieutenant Lyons, of the royal artillery ; ensign Robert Dixon, of the 82d foot ; lieutenant Rudoff, of the 1st regiment of light dragoons, King's German legion ; ensign Jennings, of the 23d foot, or Royal Welch Fusileers.

Names of Officers wounded.

Captain Hastings, of the 82d foot ; lieutenant Suter, of ditto ; Captain During, 1st battalion King's German legion : lieutenant-general sir David Baird, in the shoulder and hand, slightly ; ensign Bilson.

Articles of Capitulation for the Town and Citadel of Copenhagen, agreed upon between Major-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. Sir Home Popham, Knt. of Malta, and Captain of the Fleet, and Lieutenant-Colonel George Murray, Deputy Quarter-Master-General of the British Forces ; being thereto duly authorized by James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander-in-Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic

Baltic Sea, and by Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord Cathcart, Knight of the Thistle, Commander-in-Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces in Zealand and in the North of the Continent of Europe ; on the one part : and by Major-General Walterstorff, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, Chamberlain to the King, and Colonel of the North Zealand Regiment of Infantry, Rear-Admiral Lütken, and I. H. Kerchoff, Aide-Camp to his Danish Majesty ; being duly authorized by his Excellency Major-General Peyman, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, and Commander-in-Chief of his Danish Majesty's Forces in the Island of Zealand ; on the other part.

Art. I. When the capitulation shall have been signed and ratified, the troops of his Britannic majesty are to be put in possession of the citadel.

Art. II. A guard of his Britannic majesty's troops shall likewise be placed in the dock-yards.

Art. III. The ships and vessels of war of every description, with all the naval stores belonging to his Danish majesty, shall be delivered into the charge of such persons as shall be appointed by the commanders-in-chief of his Britannic majesty's forces ; and they are to be put in immediate possession of the dock-yards, and all the buildings and storehouses belonging thereto.

Art. IV. The store-ships and transports in the service of his Britannic majesty are to be allowed, if necessary, to come into the harbour for the purpose of embarking such stores and troops as they have brought into this island.

Art. V. As soon 'as the ships shall have been removed from the dock-yard, or within six weeks from the date of this capitulation, or sooner if possible, the troops of his Britannic majesty shall deliver up the citadel to the troops of his Danish majesty, in the state in which it shall be found when they occupy it. His Britannic majesty's troops shall likewise, within the before mentioned time, or sooner if possible, be embarked from the island of Zealand.

Art. VI. From the date of this capitulation, hostilities shall cease throughout the island of Zealand.

Art. VII. No person whatsoever shall be molested ; and all property, public or private, with the exception of the ships and vessels of war, and the naval stores before mentioned, belonging to his Danish majesty, shall be respected ; and all civil and military officers, in the service of his Danish majesty shall continue in the full exercise of their authority throughout the island of Zealand ; and every thing shall be done which can tend to produce union and harmony between the two nations.

Art. VIII. All prisoners taken on both sides shall be unconditionally restored, and those officers who are prisoners on parole, shall be released from its effect.

Art. IX. Any English property that may have been sequestered in consequence of the existing hostilities, shall be restored to the owners.

* This capitulation shall be ratified by the respective commanders-in-chief, and the ratifications shall be exchanged before twelve o'clock at noon this day.

Done

Done at Copenhagen, this 7th day of September, 1807.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
HOMER POPHAM,
GEORGE MURRAY.

Ratifié par moi,
(Signée) PEYMAUN.

Dispatch from Admiral Gambier, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic; addressed to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, Secretary to the Admiralty; dated Prince of Wales, in Copenhagen Road, 7th September, 1807.

SIR,

The communications which I have already had the honour to transmit to you, will have made the lords commissioners of the admiralty acquainted with the proceedings of the fleet under my command down to the 2d instant; I have now to add, that the mortar batteries which have been erected by the army in the several positions they had taken round Copenhagen, together with the bomb-vessels, which were placed in convenient situations, began the bombardment in the morning of that day, with such power and effect, that in a short time the town was set on fire, and by the repeated discharges of our artillery, was kept in flames in different places till the evening of the 5th; when a considerable part of it being consumed, and the conflagration having arrived at a great height, threatening the speedy destruction of the whole city, the general commanding the garrison sent out a flag of truce, desiring an armistice, to afford time to treat for a capitulation. After some correspondence had passed between the Da-

nish general and lord Cathcart, and myself, certain articles were agreed upon, of which I have the honour to transmit you a copy. From these their lordships will perceive, that all the Danish ships and vessels of war (of which I inclose a list), with the stores in the arsenal, were to be delivered up to such persons as should be appointed to receive them on the part of his majesty. I accordingly appointed sir Home Popham for this purpose; and having made the necessary arrangements for equipping them with the utmost dispatch, I have committed the execution of this service to vice-admiral Stanhope, in whose ability and exertions I can place the fullest confidence. I am happy on this occasion to express the warm sense I entertain of the cordial co-operation of the army, by whose exertions, with the favourable concurrence of circumstances, under Divine Providence, ever since we left England, our ultimate success has been more immediately obtained. I must also convey to their lordships, in terms of the highest approbation and praise, the conspicuous zeal and earnest endeavours of every officer and man under my command for the accomplishment of this service; and although the operations of the fleet have not been of a nature to afford me a general and brilliant occasion for adding fresh testimony to the numerous records of the bravery of British seamen and marines, yet the gallantry and energy displayed by the advanced squadron of sloops, bombs, gun-brigs, &c. which were employed under the command of captain Puget to cover the operations of the left wing of the army from the Danish flotilla, ought not to be passed over in silence.

I have

I have beheld with admiration the steady courage and arduous exertion with which, on one occasion in particular, they sustained for more than four hours a heavy and incessant cannonade with the Danish batteries, block-ships, praams, and gun-boats, in a situation where, from the shoalness of the water, it was impossible to bring any of the large ships to their support.

I feel it my duty to make a particular acknowledgment of the aid I have derived from sir Home Popham, captain of the fleet, whose prompt resources and complete knowledge of his profession, especially of that branch which is connected with the operations of an army, qualify him in a particular manner for the arduous and various duties with which he has been charged.

I herewith inclose an account of the killed and wounded.

I beg leave to refer their lordships to captain Collier, whom I have charged with this dispatch, for any further particulars they may desire to know.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. GAMBIER.

An Account of Killed and Wounded on-board the advanced Squadron, on the 23d of August, 1807.

Cruiser—Lieutenant Woodford killed.

Fearless—Two seamen killed; lieutenant Williams, slightly, 1 seaman and 4 marines, wounded.

Indignant—One seaman killed; 1 seaman wounded.

Urgent—One seaman and 1 marine wounded.

Valiant's Launch—Three seamen wounded.

Africaine's Boat—One seaman wounded.

Total—4 killed, 13 wounded.

List of Killed and Wounded by the Explosion of the Charles armed Transport, attached to the advanced Squadron, on the 31st Aug. 1807.

Belonging to the Valiant—Two seamen killed; lieutenant N. Rowe, Mr. Philip Tomlinson, master's mate (since dead of his wounds), and 12 seamen, wounded.

Belonging to the Transport—Mr. James Moyase, master, and 7 seamen, killed; 7 seamen wounded.

J. GAMBIER.

A List of the Danish Ships and Vessels delivered up by the Capitulation of Copenhagen to his Majesty's Forces, Sept. 7, 1807.

Christian the Seventh, of 96 guns—built in 1803.

Neptune, of 84 guns—built in 1789.

Waldemaar, of 84 guns—built in 1798.

Princess Sophia Frederica, of 74 guns—built in 1775.

Justice, of 74 guns—built in 1777.

Heir Apparent Frederick, of 74 guns—built in 1782.

Crown Prince Frederick, of 74 guns—built in 1784.

Fuen, of 74 guns—built in 1787.

Oden, of 74 guns—built in 1788.

Three Crowns, of 74 guns—built in 1789.

Skiold, of 74 guns—built in 1792.

Crown Princess Maria, of 74 guns—built in 1791.

Danemark, of 74 guns—built in 1794.

Norway, of 74 guns—built in 1800.

Princess Caroline, of 74 guns—built in 1805.

Detmarsken, of 64 guns—built in 1780.

Conqueror,

Conqueror, of 64 guns—built in 1795.

Mars, of 64 guns—built in 1784.

FRIGATES.

Pearl, of 44 guns—built in 1804.

Housewife, of 44 guns—built in 1789.

Liberty, of 44 guns—built in 1793.

Iris, of 44 guns—built in 1795.

Rota, of 44 guns—built in 1801.

Venus, of 44 guns—built in 1805.

Nyade, of 36 guns—built in 1796.

Triton, of 28 guns—built in 1790.

Frederigstein, of 28 guns—built in 1800.

Little Belt, of 24 guns—built in 1801.

St. Thomas, of 22 guns—built in 1779.

Fylla, of 24 guns—built in 1802.

Elbe, of 20 guns—built in 1800.

Eyderen, of 20 guns—built in 1802.

Gluckstad, of 20 guns—built in 1804.

BRIGS.

Sarpe, of 18 guns—built in 1791.

Glommen, of 18 guns—built in 1791.

Ned Elven, of 18 guns—built in 1792.

Mercure, of 18 guns—built in 1806.

Courier, of 14 guns—built in 1801.

Flying Fish—built in 1789.

GUN-BOATS.

Eleven with two guns in the bow.

Fourteen with one gun in the bow, and one in the stern.

J. GAMBIER.

Dispatches from admiral Gambier and lieutenant-general lord Cathcart, addressed to lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

[Our limits oblige us to curtail some of the less important details. The first dispatch, dated September 1, relates to orders issued by admiral

ral Gambier to commodore Keats, to prevent any reinforcements being sent to the Danes, from the French army at Stralsund.]

[Second dispatch—From admiral Gambier, of the 2d of September, inclosing a copy of the summons he sent to the governor of Copenhagen. The following are the principal articles :—]

If you will consent to deliver up the Danish fleet, and to our carrying it away, it shall be held in deposit for his Danish majesty, and shall be restored, with all its equipments, in as good state as it is received, as soon as the provisions of a general peace shall remove the necessity which has occasioned this demand.

The property of all sorts which has been captured since the commencement of hostilities, will be restored to its owners; and the union between the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and Denmark, may be renewed.

But if this offer is rejected now, it cannot be repeated. The captured property, public and private, must then belong to the captors; and the city, when taken, must share the fate of conquered places.

[Governor Peymaun refused to surrender. The summons was repeated, signed by admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart.]

Journal of the Army under Lord Cathcart, from the 22d of August to the 1st of September, together with a List of all Casualties.

Head-quarters, Copenhagen,
Sept. 1.

August 22.—General M'Farlane's division, having been landed the preceding

seding evening, joined the army, and encamped in rear of head-quarters. Lieutenant-general the earl of Rosslyn's division marched from the place of debarkation to Damhuis and adjacents. Arrangement and distribution settled for forming the park, and progress of providing for mortar-batteries.

23d.—The earl of Rosslyn's corps joined the army, and took its position in second line, covering the centre.

The advanced squadron of gun-brigs and bomb-vessels, having taken a position near the entrance of the harbour, within the crown battery, were attacked at ten in the morning by all the enemy's gun-boats and praams, supported by the fire of the crown battery, block-ship, and some of the works; having maintained this position for several hours, they at length retired, some of them having been more than once on fire by red-hot shot. The batteries near the mill having acted with effect upon the gun-boats, the latter turned their fire upon them, but were obliged to retire with considerable loss.

24th.—At three in the morning the army was under arms; the centre advanced its position to the height near the road which runs in a direction parallel to the defences of Copenhagen, to Friedrichsberg, occupying that road and some posts beyond it. The guards at the same time occupied the suburbs between Friedrichsberg and Copenhagen, flanked by a detachment of the 79th. They dislodged a piquet of the enemy, who, in their retreat, concealed thirteen three-pounders, which have since been found.

All the piquets of the enemy fell back to the lake or inundations in

front of the place; our piquets occupying their ground. In the afternoon the garrison shewed itself on all the avenues leading from the town, apparently with a design either to recover their ground, or to burn the suburbs. The several generals immediately drove them in, each in his own front, and at the same time seized all the suburbs on the north bank of the lakes, some of which posts are within 400 yards of the ramparts.

Sir D. Baird's division turned, and carried a redoubt which the enemy had been some days constructing, and which was that night converted into a work against him.

The enemy set fire to the end of the suburb nearest to the place, the upper part of which was occupied by the guards, and was now defended by them. In consequence of this general success, the works which had been intended and begun by us were abandoned, and a new line was taken, within about 800 yards of the place, and nearer to it on the flanks.

25th.—The mortar-batteries in the advanced line made considerable progress. A heavy fire was kept up by the garrison on the suburbs and buildings near the lake, which were strengthened as much as circumstances would allow. The navy and artillery employed in landing ordnance and stores, and forwarding them to different parts of the line.

Lieutenant-general the earl of Rosslyn's corps, which had a considerable share in occupying the suburbs, relieved the reserve, which moved into this second line.

The enemy's gun-boats made their appearance in the channel between Omacho and Zealand, and cannonaded

cannonaded the guards in the suburbs. Progress made in preparing a battery to protect the right from the gun-boats. Frequent skirmishes with sharp-shooters on the right and centre, and several shells thrown from the lines.

26th.—Sir Arthur Wellesley, with the reserve, eight squadrons of cavalry and the horse artillery, under major-general Linsengen, the 6th battalion of the line, king's German legion, and the light brigade of artillery belonging to the reserve, marched to Roskeld Kroe. The gun-boats made an attack on the left of our position, and were twice driven in by the Windmill batteries, one boat having blown up, and several others having suffered considerably. The guards severely cannonaded by the gun-boats; the enemy likewise attempted a sortie, but was quickly driven back.

27th.—At day-break the battery of four twenty-four pounders opened on the right, and drove in the gun-boats, one of which was much damaged. Sir Arthur Wellesley marched in two divisions to attack the enemy in front and rear at Koenerup, but he had moved up towards Kioge; upon which sir Arthur took a position to cover the besieging army. General Peyman applied for an armistice of thirty-six hours to remove the patients from St. John's hospital. Four hours were proposed to him; which offer he did not accept, and several shots were fired through the said hospital.

28th.—Progress made in landing and bringing forward ordnance and stores, as well as in making batteries and communications.

29th.—Sir Arthur Wellesley

marched to Kioge, where he completely defeated and dispersed the enemy, taking upwards of sixty officers and 1500 men, fourteen pieces of cannon, and a quantity of powder and other stores. The patients of St. John's hospital were removed to the chapel at Friedricksberg, and adjacent houses; the Danish general thankfully acceding to this removal, and declared that it was not fired upon by his order, or with his knowledge.

30th.—Batteries nearly finished. platforms laid, and two-thirds of the ordnance mounted. New battery planned and begun, near the Chalk Mill Wharf.

31st.—The enemy attempted a sortie on the right, before sunrise, and were stopped by a piquet of the 50th regiment, commanded by lieutenant Light. They persevered for some time, and were repulsed by the piquets with loss. Sir David Baird twice slightly wounded, but did not quit the field.

The Danish general Oxholm arrived with his officers at head-quarters, when they were put on parole, and sent to their respective homes.

In the evening 1500 prisoners were distributed in the fleet.

The batteries in progress; all armed and completed, except the Chalk Kiln battery, which is close to the enemy.

The gun-boats attacked the in-shore squadron of light vessels: blew up one of them, and obliged them to retire; the gun-boats, as well as the block-ship, having apparently suffered considerable damage from the batteries at the Windmill.

September 1.—The mortar batteries being nearly ready for action, the place was summoned. The answer

swer arriving late, accompanied by a desire, on his part, to take the pleasure of his Danish majesty, the reply could not be sent till the following day. During all these days the enemy has fired from the walls and outworks with cannon and musketry upon the advanced posts, and has thrown many shells on all parts of the line, but has had no success, except in setting fire to some houses, and cutting some trees on his own side of the lakes.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Head-quarters before Copenhagen,
MY LORD, Sept. 2.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the expedition undertaken by brigadier-general Von der Decken; in the course of which he made a great number of troops capitulate, and also took possession of the foundry and powder-mills at Friedricksverk. — Amongst the inclosures is the capitulation, which has been ratified; and the commanding-general in Copenhagen has actually permitted the artillery-men included in the capitulation, but who were serving in the place, to come out of the town as prisoners on capitulation.

The talents, zeal, and activity of the brigadier-general have rendered him extremely useful on every occasion which has occurred to employ him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

To Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

Jagerberg, August 19, 1807.

MY LORD,

After I had the honour to state to your lordship yesterday the capture of six waggons loaded with powder, and also of a considerable

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quantity of arms at Friedrickstadt, which I have sent to major-general Linsengen, I learned that a convoy of 180 waggons, loaded with gunpowder, and escorted by upwards of 500 men, was on its way to Friedrickstadt, after having in vain attempted to enter Copenhagen by way of Roeskilde. I resolved to attempt to cut it off from Friedricksverk, and proceeded for that purpose to Krigume. I was informed here, that the said convoy had passed there two hours before, that the escort was very much fatigued, and had begun to desert. I was told that Friedrick-werk was a very strong position, defended by a corps called the volunteers of that place, raised by the Crown-prince himself for the protection of the powder-mills and arsenal there. Although the horses of my detachment (which was composed of 100 light dragoons of the 1st line, including eighteen dragoons of the 3d) were very fatigued, yet I thought it adviseable to attempt to take the place by surprise. I approached Friedricksverk at one o'clock of the morning. Captain Kraukenberg, of the 1st light dragoons, succeeded in surprising an advanced piquet of nine men. In arriving near the entrance, where we expected to find a battery, we met an officer, who informed me that the commanding officer was willing to capitulate, if I would grant him honourable terms. After some conversation with major Tschering, aide-de-camp to the prince, and governor of that place, he agreed to surrender with his corps, 860 strong, including officers, under the condition that he and his whole corps should not serve during the war, or until an exchange had taken place.

*X y

I found

I found a great quantity of powder (about 1,600 centners), a number of guns and small arms. As I had no means to carry off the powder, and even no time to destroy it, I was obliged to be satisfied with the promise of the major, and all the officers, upon honour, that neither powder nor stores should be issued to the Danes. As there was no means of getting waggons, I was obliged to be satisfied with carrying off the four guns, and half the arms of the corps which had surrendered, and which I have delivered to major-general Linsengen.

I left Friedrichswerk this morning at five o'clock, and found myself soon after attacked almost in all the villages by peasants armed with forks, delivered for that purpose by the Danish government, the greater part on foot, but some on horseback. The dragoons took about fifty of these peasants, and five horses, without any loss on our side. On receiving information that all the roads in the woods before and behind Friedrichswerk, were full of peasants (some of which were armed with rifles), I changed my road by marching to the left, where the ground is open, and I discharged the peasants, after explaining to them the object of our being in this country.

I cannot conclude this long report without certifying to your lordship my great satisfaction with the conduct of the officers and men which I have had the honour to command on this occasion, and to recommend to your lordship's notice captain Kraukenberg, of the 1st light dragoons.

I have the honour to be, &c.

FRIED. VON DECKEN, Brig.-gen.
Right Hon. Lord Cathcart.

[The above is followed by a dispatch from lord Cathcart, enclosing the following from sir Arthur Wellesley.]

My Lord, *Kioge, Aug. 29.*

According to the intention which I announced to your lordship on the evening of the 27th, I moved to Roeskild Kroe, and placed colonel Reden at Vallensbæk, and general Linsengen marched yesterday morning to Roeskild: by these different movements, his force became the right instead of the left.

Having had reason to believe that the enemy still remained at Kioge, I determined to attack him this day. I settled with general Linsengen, that he should cross the Kioge rivulet at Little Sellyas, and turn the enemy's left flank, while I should move along the sea-road towards Kioge, and attack him in front.

Both divisions broke up this morning, and marched according to the plan concerted. Upon my approach to Kioge, I found the enemy in force on the north side of the town and rivulet, and they commenced a cannonade upon the patrols of hussars in my front; they had three or four regular battalions formed in one line, with cavalry on both flanks, and apparently a large body beyond the town and rivulet. At the time agreed upon with general Linsengen, I formed my infantry in one line, with the left to the sea, having the two squadrons of hussars upon the right. There had been some appearance of a movement by the enemy to their left; and I had not had any communication with general Linsengen, and was not certain that he had passed the rivulet. I therefore thought it proper to make the attack in an echelon

schallon of battalions from the left; the whole covered by the 1st battalion 95th regiment, and by the fire of our artillery.

It fell to the lot of the 92d regiment to lead this attack, and they performed their part in the most exemplary manner, and were equally well supported by the 32d and 43d.

The enemy soon retired to an entrenchment which they had formed in front of a camp on the north side of Kioge, and they made a disposition of their cavalry upon the sands to charge the 92d in flank, while they should attack this entrenchment. This disposition obliged me to move colonel Reden's hussars from the right to the left flank, and to throw the 43d into a second line; and then the 93d carried the entrenchment, and forced the enemy to retreat into the town in disorder. They were followed immediately, in the most gallant style, by colonel Reden and his hussars, and by the 1st battalion of the 95th regiment, and afterwards by the whole of the infantry of my corps. Upon crossing the rivulet, we found general Linsengen's corps upon our right flank, and the whole joined in the pursuit of the enemy.

Major-general Ozhoken, the second in command, who had joined the army with four battalions last night from the southern island, attempted to stand in the village of Hørsolge; but he was attacked briskly by the hussars, with detachments of which were captain Blaquiere, and captain Cotton of the staff, and by a small detachment of the 1st of the 95th; and he was compelled to surrender with count Wedel Jarisburg, several other officers, and 400 men.

The loss of the enemy has been

very great, many have fallen, and there are nearly 60 officers and 1,100 men prisoners. In their flight they have thrown away their arms and clothing, and many stands of the former have fallen into our hands. I believe that we have taken ten pieces of cannon; but I have not yet received all the reports from the detachments employed in the pursuit of the enemy. I have not seen general Linsengen, as he is still out with his hussars; but I understand that the enemy had destroyed the bridges at Little Salbye, which was the cause of the delay of his operations upon their flank.

I cannot close this letter without expressing to your lordship my sense of the good conduct of the troops; all conducted themselves with the utmost steadiness. But I cannot avoid to mention particularly the 92d regiment, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Napier; the 1st battalion 95th regiment, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Beckwith; the British artillery, under the command of captain Newhouse; the Hanoverian hussars, under colonel Reden; and the Hanoverian light artillery, under captain Sympter; as corps that had particular opportunities of distinguishing themselves: I am also much obliged to general Linsengen, and to brigadier-general Stewart, for the assistance I received from them in the formation and execution of the plan by which the enemy have been defeated. The officers of the staff have also rendered me much assistance; and I must particularly mention captain Blaquiere and captain Campbell.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
Lieut-gen. Lord Cathcart, K. T. &c.

*Y y 2

P. S. We

P. S. We have taken a large store of powder and other military stores in this town, which I propose to destroy, if I should not be able to prevail upon the captain of one of his majesty's ships to take charge of them.

[Then follows a letter from lord Cathcart, enclosing major-general Linsenger's account of the engagement before Kioge, on the 29th ult.]

Sir, *Ringstedt, Aug. 31.*

The right column, consisting of six squadrons of the 1st, 2d, and 3d light dragoons, king's German legion, five companies of the 95th, half a battery of horse artillery, the 43d foot, and the 6th line battalion, king's German legion, broke up from Roskiold by five o'clock on the 29th instant, reached Arstead by eight o'clock, when two squadrons, that had been sent the night before from Roskiold to Arstead, did join the division. This detachment, under the command of major Grote, 1st light dragoons, had been sent to Arstead for the purpose of getting information with regard to the enemy at and in the neighbourhood of Ringstedt and Kioge. The major took two prisoners in the night; the one carrying dispatches directed to a Danish general, and detailing all our marches, and ascertaining the strength of our corps. The major likewise took thirty waggon with provisions. The column again, after a short halt, moved towards Laddger, on the road to Eigbye: having reached the former place, some armed militia and small detachments were seen towards Eigbye.

As it was my intention to cross the rivulet that runs from Gungarg

to Kioge at Yderholm, or Littenge Gaard, I detached one squadron, one gun, and two companies of the 95th riflemen, to the right, to reconnoitre either passage, under the command of major Plessen, of the 1st light dragoons. The grounds between Eigbye and Dalbye being greatly covered with wood, intersected by a large morass, and found impracticable for a column to pass, the passage at Yderholm was given up, and that of Littenge Gaard chosen. The detachment under major Plessen went along the left bank of the rivulet by Spanager, to protect the right of the column, which moved on by Eigbye at about half past nine o'clock, A. M. The cavalry being arrived at the banks of the rivulet near Littenge Gaard, the planks over the bridge had been taken up, and nothing remained for the cavalry and part of the horse artillery, but to ford the rivulet, which they instantly did, and advanced along the right bank of it, halted to await the infantry and the rest of the horse artillery, who by this time had arrived in close column at the bridge. The pioneers of the 6th battalion of the line repaired it so far, in twenty-five minutes time, that the infantry were enabled to pass by single files (which retarded much the progress of the column), while the rest of the horse artillery passed through the ford. Till now the enemy did not in the least attempt to oppose it. After having passed the bridge, the infantry moved on in close column, through Littenge Gaard, on the road to Kioge, between the rivulet and the wood. Here I ordered part of the 95th to clear the woods to the right of the column; the detachment of the 43d to do the same in

in front ; and forming the 6th battalion and rest of the 43d in line, advanced with them, and the horse artillery in the rear of the cavalry, four squadrons of which had already reached the plain at the end of the woods. In the mean while I detached two squadrons in the rear, directing them to cross the wood upon the right, and to advance upon Swansberg Syllum to the bridge on the road between Horttolge and Soeder. Major Plessen, who took the command, passed the wood, which in the mean time had been cleared by the rifle corps, and some sharp-shooters of the 6th battalion, who met with little opposition, except some platoon firing, occasioned by several divisions of the enemy's infantry retreating out of the woods, the greatest part of whom were either taken prisoners or cut to pieces. It was at this time that lieutenant Ruedorff, of the 1st light dragoons, was dangerously wounded, together with lieutenant Jance, of the 3d light dragoons, whilst gallantly charging some infantry at the entrance of Kioge.

The cavalry of colonel Alten having passed the opening between the woods, I ordered the horse-artillery to play upon a Danish column of infantry, retreating from Kioge towards the shore, which captain Wetzleben executed with as much precision as effect ; but a few shots were fired by the Danish artillery, the same being soon silenced by the superior firing of the British. The cavalry during this had taken eighteen waggons with ammunition, arms, and accoutrements, and made a few prisoners.

The country being much intersected with high banks and ditches,

did not allow the 6th battalion and 43d to advance in line : they were obliged to cross them, by firing in divisions, before they could reach the plain before the wood, where they formed the line again. By this time the squadron of major Plessen having crossed the wood in front of Ashay, and advanced across the plain, overtook about fifty waggons, partly laden with baggage, ammunition, arms, &c. and being obliged to leave a good number of men with them and the prisoners, they greatly weakened their strength, and were necessitated to wait the arrival of the centre, under colonel Alten, whom I, after he passed Clemenhap, ordered to advance speedily upon Helfalze, where part of the Danish column of infantry had taken possession of the church-yard, colonel Alten inclined to the right with his squadrons, in order to turn the village ; and whilst the light artillery opened a fire upon the church, and some riflemen of the 95th assailed it in flank, he and lieutenant Schnuring, of the 2d light dragoons, rapidly advanced with 16 hussars, obliged the Danish general Oxenholm, four officers, and about 150 privates, to lay down their arms ; on this occasion a corporal of the 2d light dragoons was shot, and several horses wounded. The village having been taken, the cavalry, joined by the horse-artillery, followed up their advantage, by pursuing the enemy towards Soeder, where many prisoners were made.

The infantry being unable to follow the rapid movements of the cavalry, took a position near Swansberg ; and perceiving the enemy completely routed, I took the road through the wood by Fuagerod, and

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from

from thence to Giersler; in order to pursue the enemy in the right flank, and watch his movements in his retreat, protecting at the same time the flanks of my cavalry that had advanced towards the heights of Soeder, losing sight of the enemy. The cavalry of my division received orders, with the 95th rifle corps, to fall back to us to take a position, with their advanced posts from Lillenge Gaard, by Ashay, Swansberg, Sillecraass, and Vinkjold, to cover the head-quarters at Kioge.

The 6th battalion, part of the 43d foot, some horse-artillery, and a few cavalry, followed me to Giersler, and, with some detachments, pursued the retreating enemy towards the plains of Ringstedt:

The conduct of both officers and men on this occasion claims my warmest thanks; and I beg leave to bring to your notice colonel Holmstedt, who commanded the infantry, colonel Alten, who led the cavalry, and lieutenant Wade, at the head of the rifle corps and light infantry, who all three, by their zeal and attention, greatly assisted me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) LIXSINGEN, Maj.-gen.
Major-general the Right Hon.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B.

[Here follows a short note from lord Cathcart, announcing the opening of all the batteries—and a memorandum, containing uninteresting copies of notes which passed between lieutenant-general lord Cathcart and general Peyman, alluded to in the dispatches of admiral Gambier and lord Cathcart, which were published in the first extraordinary Gazette.]

Copenhagen, Sept. 5, 1807.

MY LORDS,

For preventing further effusion of blood, and not exposing the city to the sad consequences of a longer bombardment, I propose an armistice of twenty-four hours, in order to come to an agreement that may lead to the settling of the preliminary articles of a capitulation. It is with the highest personal consideration

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) PEYMAN.

*The Commanders-in-chief of
the British Forces.*

*Head-quarters before Copenhagen,
SIR, Sept. 5.*

The same necessity which has obliged us to have recourse to arms on the present occasion, compels me to decline any overture which might be productive of delay only; but to prove to you my ardent desire to put an end to scenes which I behold with the greatest grief, I send an officer who is authorised to receive any proposal you may be inclined to make, relative to articles of capitulation, and upon which it may be possible for me to agree to any, even the shortest armistice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART, Lieut.-gen.
His Excellency, Major-gen.

Peyman.

MY LORD, *Copenhagen, Sept. 5.*

The proposal has been made without any the least dilatory intention; but the night being too far advanced for deliberating upon a matter of such very high importance, with the respective departments, a measure necessary on account of his majesty's absence, and that of the prince;

prince; and my state of health not permitting me to proceed as expeditiously as I wish; I engage to send to-morrow, before twelve o'clock, the articles relative to the capitulation, and have, in the mean time, the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) PEYMAN.

**Lord Cathcart, Commander-in-chief
of the British Troops.**

Head-quarters, before Copen.

SIR, *hagen, Sept. 6.*

Having communicated to admiral Gambier your letter received this morning, together with those of last night, I have to acquaint you, that we will consent to treat with you for the capitulation of Copenhagen, on the basis of your delivering up the Danish fleet.

But, as you have not forwarded articles of capitulation, officers of rank, in the sea and land service of his Britannic majesty, shall be sent forthwith, to prepare articles with you, or with the officers you may appoint; and which may, if possible, unite the objects you have in view, in regard to the occupation of Copenhagen, with the performance of the service entrusted to us.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Major-general Peyman.

Copenhagen, Sept. 6.

My LORD,

I accept of your proposal with respect to the delivering up of his majesty's fleet, as the fundamental basis of negotiations ; but with this proviso, that no other English troops enter the city than those commissaries, officers, and military men, who shall be stipulated and

agreed on in the course of said negotiations.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) PEYMAN.

*Lord Cathcart, Commander of
the British Troops.*

Copenhagen, September 6.

My Lord.

As soon as you shall be pleased to appoint a neutral place out of the town where to meet on both sides for regulating the articles of capitulation, officers, provided with full powers for negotiating, shall be sent, and in the interim the armistice is considered as subsisting till contrary orders shall be given.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) **PEYMAN.**

*Lord Cathcart, Commander of
the British Troops.*

Head-quarters before Copen.

Sir, hagen, Sept. 6.

The officers appointed to treat with you are, major-general the right honourable sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. sir Home Popham, captain of the fleet, and lieutenant-colonel Murray, deputy-quarter-master-general of the army. These officers are waiting at the barrier, and will meet the officers named by you, at any place you may appoint for immediate discussion, between our advanced posts and your lines.

Orders were given to desist from the bombardment, and to cease firing, the moment your first letter was received; but there has been no armistice concluded; a proof of which is, that a house in the suburbs has been seen set on fire, within these few minutes, by your people, close to our sentinels.

As we have already stated more
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than once, we can admit of no delay in this business, and therefore it will immediately appear, whether the articles proposed are of such a nature as to warrant an armistice.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART, Lieut.-gen.
Major-general Peyman.

Gallant Action.—Letter from Captain Mundy, of his Majesty's Ship Hydra, addressed to Vice-admiral Lord Collingwood.

*His Majesty's Ship Hydra,
MY LORD, at Sea, Aug. 7.*

I have the honour to relate, that I chased three armed polaccas into the harbour of Begu, on the coast of Catalonia, late last night; and having reconnoitred this morning, deemed an attempt on them practicable, although under the close protection of a battery and tower. At fifty minutes after noon the ship was anchored, with springs on the cables, at the entrance of the port, and began the attack; a smart fire was returned by the enemy, which however considerably abated after somewhat more than an hour's action; on perceiving which, I ordered a party of seamen and marines, under the command of the second lieutenant (Mr. Drury), with lieutenants Hayes and Pengelly, of marines, Mr. Finlaison, midshipman, Mr. Goddard, clerk, volunteer, attended by Mr. Bailey, assistant-surgeon, to land on the flank of the enemy, and drive them from their guns, keeping up a heavy fire from the Hydra, to cover the boats; yet, notwithstanding our endeavours to draw the particular attention of the battery, the detachments were soon exposed to a cross discharge of landgrage from

the shipping and fort, as well as musketry from the rocks: unshaken, however, they advanced; and having mounted the cliff, which was most difficult of access, they attacked the fort with such intrepidity, that the enemy did not think proper to await their closing, but, spiking their guns, rushed out on the one side, as our brave fellows entered at the other. The battery contained four twenty-six pounders.

This gallant achievement gave me an opportunity of employing the broadside solely on the vessels, from which a constant fire was still kept on our people on shore.

On gaining the guns, Mr. Drury advanced with the seamen and a few marines to the town, leaving Mr. Hayes and his party to retain them, and to occupy the heights that commanded the decks of the vessels, and from which he could annoy the enemy, who were in great numbers on the opposite side of the harbour, which is extremely narrow. As soon as the town was cleared of the enemy, the crews abandoned their vessels, but formed in groups of musketry among the rocks and bushes, firing on the seamen, who had now seized the boats on the beach, and were boarding the polaccas, while another party of the enemy had gained a height above the marines, and kept them continually engaged, notwithstanding some guns were kept playing on them from the Hydra.

At half past three, observing Mr. Drury in full possession of the vessels, I sent the rest of the boats, under lieutenant Little, to assist in towing them out, and at four had the satisfaction of seeing them rounding the point, when the marines re-imbarked under a heavy discharge of

of musketry, the enemy having collected their whole force to harass the retreat.

When I review the circumstances attending the debarkation of this handful of men, and reflect on the many difficulties they had to surmount in an attack on a fort strongly defended by nature, as well as art, there opposed to more than three times their force for two hours, succeeding in possessing themselves of the vessels, and deliberately laying out hawsers to the very rocks that were occupied by the enemy, and warping them out against a fresh breeze, exposed to a galling fire of musketry, I feel perfectly incapable of writing a panegyric equal to their merits; but it has not required this exploit to stamp these officers with the character of cool judgment and determined bravery. During the term of four years I have witnessed frequent instances of the gallantry of lieutenants Drury and Hayes; and lieutenant Pengelly (though not of so long a standing in the *Hydra*) has ever been a volunteer on such services.

I have also the greatest pleasure in adding, that the above-mentioned officers speak in enthusiastic terms of the behaviour of all employed under them: to your lordship's notice and protection, therefore, I beg most strongly to recommend them. The conduct of the rest of the officers and ship's company, fully equalled my utmost wishes; to the tremendous fire they kept up, I attribute the smallness of our loss and damage, namely, one killed and two wounded on board, and four wounded of the detachment: the fore and mizen-topmasts, and foretop-sail-yard shot

through, a few in the hull, and the rigging triflingly cut, is all the damage.

To Mr. M'Kenzie, the first lieutenant, who has served with me the whole of the war, I feel much indebted for his assistance throughout this little enterprise. A description of the captured vessels, and the names of the killed and wounded, I enclose, for your lordship's information. The prince Eugene and Caroline were returning to Marseilles.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. MUNDT.

A List of Vessels captured by his Majesty's Ship the Hydra, Aug. 7.

Polacca ship Prince Eugene, of 16 guns (pierced for 20) and 130 men—Polacca brig La Belle Caroline, of 10 guns (pierced for 14) and 40 men.—Polacca brig El Carmen de Rosaria, of 4 guns (pierced for 10) and 20 men.

Names of the Killed and Wounded belonging to his Majesty's Ship Hydra.

H. Brown, seaman, killed. Mr. Goddard, clerk; serjeant Bush, and C. Simson, seaman, slightly wounded. Jer. M'Carthy, J. Sullivan, seamen, and G. Salisbury, marine, severely wounded.

Extract of a Dispatch received from Lieutenant-general the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, K. T. addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated on-board the Africaine, Oct. 21.

As no sort of infraction of the capitulation had been made by the Danes, who, on the contrary, acted most honourably in the strict and literal fulfilment of their engagement;

ment; with a view to the fulfilment of the articles of the capitulation on our part, it was decided to commence the embarkation of the army on Tuesday the 13th instant. Accordingly, on that day, the eight battalions of the line of the king's German legion were embarked in the arsenal; and, on the 14th, the two light battalions of the king's German legion, together with brigadier-general Macfarlane's brigade, viz. the 7th and 8th regiments of British, which embarked in the same ships which brought them from Hull. These corps, with the dépôt and garrison company of the legion, and the sick and wounded of the army, completely occupied all the troop-ships, whether for home or foreign service, which had not been appropriated to the conveyance of naval stores. These ships having been removed to the road, were replaced by the horse-ships. On the same day the advanced posts were withdrawn from Kolhaven, Werdenberg, Corsoer Kallenberg, Fredericksberg, Hersholtm, and adjacents, and proceeding through a chain of cavalry posts, reached the environs of Copenhagen in three marches.

The embarkation of the royal artillery, with the field and battering ordnance, having been gradually carried on from the Kalk Brau-derie, that of the cavalry and foreign artillery in the dock-yard, and that of the British regiments from the citadel to the men-of-war, there remained on shore, on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant, only the brigade of guards, who moved on that day from the palace of Fredericksberg, to the strand near Hellerup, with one brigade of British light artillery, the flank companies of the 32d and 50th, with the 82d,

under major-general Spencer, in the arsenal; and the 4th regiment, with a detachment of royal artillery in the citadel, under lieutenant-colonel Wynch, who acted as lieutenant-governor; the 4th, or king's own regiment, having been in garrison there the whole time. Lieutenant-general sir G. Ludlow was appointed to command the rear-guard of the army. In the evening of the 18th inst. a gale of wind came on, which lasted twenty-four hours, and rendered further embarkation impossible, and any communication from the shore with the ships very difficult. As soon as it became evident that the evacuation of the island, on the 19th, was impracticable, a correspondence took place between the British and Danish head-quarters, the result of which left no reason to apprehend that hostilities would re-commence on either side at the expiration of the term; although the Danish general protested in strong terms against our retaining the citadel, which, on the other hand, it was not judged expedient to evacuate. On the 20th, the morning was calm, and as soon as it was light, the drums of all his majesty's regiments on shore beat the *generale*; and the dock-yard and harbour being entirely cleared of transports and British vessels, the corps commanded by major-general Spencer rowed out of the arsenal, under the guns of the citadel, and proceeded along the shore to Hellerup, to be in readiness to reinforce the guards. His majesty's sloop Rosamond having been also towed out of the harbour, and the king's ships within reach of the Three-crown battery having got under weigh, the 4th regiment marched out of the citadel, and proceeded

ceeded to join the guards, covered by its own flank companies, and by a piquet of the guards."—His lordship proceeds to state, that no troops of the enemy appeared, and that there was no concourse of inhabitants. People of all ranks in the city, in the villages, and on the public road, were extremely civil. Had any disturbance been intended, or had any been accidentally excited, the embarkation would have been equally secure from insult, the place selected being open and level, and out of the range of fire from the crown battery or citadel, but commanded by his majesty's light ships of war. The brow, or stage itself, from which the troops embarked, was judiciously and ingeniously contrived by sir Home Popham, to answer equally the purposes of embarkation and defence. A small vessel, a praam, and a floating battery, were fastened successively to each other on the beach; the two first being planked over, and the last beyond them having several guns of large calibre prepared for action in an oblique direction, and manned by seamen. The flat-boats drew up on the two sides of the praam, and the gun-boats, which also received troops, were placed behind the floating battery, so that, as soon as the brigade of artillery was embarked, the troops marched to their boats, and the whole put off to their respective ships; after which the floating battery and praam were destroyed.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Gambier, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on-board his Majesty's Ship the Prince of Wales, off Copenhagen, the 20th October, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that the whole of the Danish fleet being equipped (except two unserviceable ships of the line, and two frigates, which have been destroyed), and the arsenal cleared of the stores, the army has been re-embarked; and that I shall proceed with the first favourable wind to carry into execution the instructions I have received from the lord viscount Castlereagh. Having so far accomplished the service on which I have been employed, I feel it my duty to state the great activity, energy, and zeal, which have been shewn by vice-admiral Stanhope and rear-admiral sir Sam. Hood, in superintending the equipment of the Danish ships, and the embarkation of the stores from the arsenal; nor has the same spirit been less manifest in the captains, officers, seamen, and marines, who have all executed their respective parts in the general exertion with a promptitude and alacrity, which have not only entitled them to my warmest thanks and praise, but will, I doubt not, when the aggregate result of their labour is considered, obtain for them the approbation of their sovereign, and the applause of the nation. In the space of six weeks, sixteen sail of the line, nine frigates, fourteen sloops of war, and smaller vessels, beside gun-boats, have been fitted for sea, and all the large ships laden with masts, spars, timber, and other stores, from the arsenal, from whence also 92 cargoes have been shipped on-board transports, and other vessels chartered for the purpose, the sum of whose

whose burthen exceeds 20,000 tons. A considerable number of masts and spars have been put on-board the *Leyden* and *Inflexible*, which were well adapted for this purpose, and some valuable stores on-board his majesty's ships; nor can I forbear to remark, that such was the emulation among the several ships of the fleet to which the Danish ships were respectively attached for equipment, that within nine days 14 sail of the line were brought out of the harbour, although several of them underwent, in our hands, considerable repairs. Of the three ships on the stocks, two have been taken to pieces, and the useful part of their timber brought away; and the third, being in a considerable state of forwardness, was sawed in various parts, and suffered to fall over.— On a review of the whole, I think it may be asserted, without derogating from the merit of any former service, that the characteristic activity of British officers, seamen, and marines, was never more zealously exerted than on this occasion; but I must not omit, at the same time, to inform their lordships, that a very considerable proportion of the labour of the arsenal has been performed with equal zeal and energy by large working parties from the army, whose exertions entitle them to the same praise.

I beg leave to express the great satisfaction I have felt from the zealous and attentive services of rear-admiral Essington, to whom the general superintendence of the numerous transports, and the re-embarkation of the army, with all its artillery and stores, had been committed. I embrace this opportunity to make a particular acknowledg-

ment of the very able and judicious dispositions which rear-admiral Keats has made from time to time of the force under his command, for guarding the Belt; and the vigilant attention which his whole squadron have paid to this important branch of the service. Sir Home Popham has not ceased to manifest his usual zeal and ability in the assistance he has rendered me in the various services of the fleet; and I should not do justice to the diligent attention and arduous endeavours of captain Mackenzie to fulfil the civil duties of the arsenal; which were committed to his management and superintendence, if I do not, on this occasion, express my warm approbation of his exertions; and I beg leave to recommend him to their lordships' favourable notice. I have the honour to transmit herewith a list of the Danish ships and vessels which have been brought away, and of those destroyed. The account of the stores shipped from the arsenal shall also be sent as soon as the several returns can be collected and arranged.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. GAMBIER.

N. B. The list of the Danish ships found at Copenhagen has been already published. Two ships of the line and two frigates have been destroyed.

Whitchall, Nov. 3.—The king has been pleased to grant the dignities of baron and viscount of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, unto the right hon. William baron Cathcart, knight of the most ancient order of the thistle, and lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces,

forces, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, styles, and titles of baron Greenock, of Greenock, in the county of Renfrew, and viscount Cathcart, of Cathcart, in the said county.

The king has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a baron of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland unto James Gambier, esq. admiral of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of baron Gambier, of Iver, in the county of Buckingham.

The king has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a baronet of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland unto Harry Burrard, of Lymington, in the county of Southampton, esq. lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The king has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a baronet of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland unto Henry Edwin Stanhope, of Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex, esq. vice-admiral of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The king has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a baronet of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland unto Thomas Blomefield, of Attleborough, in the county of Norfolk, esq. major-general of his majesty's forces, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

A Dispatch this Day received from Lord Viscount Strangford, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary

at the Court of Lisbon, by the Right Honourable George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty's Ship Hibernia, off the Tagus, November 29, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honour of announcing to you, that the prince regent of Portugal has effected the wise and magnanimous purpose of retiring from a kingdom which he could no longer retain, except as the vassal of France; and that his royal highness and family, accompanied by most of his ships of war, and by a multitude of his faithful subjects and adherents, have this day departed from Lisbon, and are now on their way to the Brazils, under the escort of a British fleet.

This grand and memorable event is not to be attributed only to the sudden alarm excited by the appearance of a French army within the frontiers of Portugal: it has been the genuine result of the system of persevering confidence and moderation adopted by his majesty towards that country; for the ultimate success of which I had in a manner rendered myself responsible; and which, in obedience to your instructions, I had uniformly continued to support, even under appearances of the most discouraging nature.

I had frequently and distinctly stated to the cabinet of Lisbon, that in agreeing not to resent the exclusion of British commerce from the ports of Portugal, his majesty had exhausted the means of forbearance; that in making that concession to the peculiar circumstances of the prince regent's situation, his majesty had done all that friendship and the remembrance of ancient alliance

alliance could justly require; but that a single step beyond the line of modified hostility, thus most reluctantly consented to, must necessarily lead to the extremity of actual war.

The prince regent, however, suffered himself for a moment to forget that, in the present state of Europe, no country could be permitted to be an enemy to England with impunity, and that however much his majesty might be disposed to make allowance for the deficiency of the means possessed by Portugal of resistance to the power of France, neither his own dignity, nor the interests of his people, would permit his majesty to accept that excuse for a compliance with the full extent of her unprincipled demands. On the 8th instant, his royal highness was induced to sign an order for the detention of the few British subjects, and of the inconsiderable portion of British property, which yet remained at Lisbon. On the publication of this order, I caused the arms of England to be removed from the gates of my residence, demanded my passports, presented a final remonstrance against the recent conduct of the court of Lisbon, and proceeded to the squadron commanded by sir Sidney Smith, which arrived off the coast of Portugal some days after I had received my passports; and which I joined on the 17th instant.

I immediately suggested to sir Sidney Smith the expediency of establishing the most rigorous blockade at the mouth of the Tagus; and I had the high satisfaction of afterwards finding, that I had thus anticipated the intentions of his majesty; your dispatches (which I received by the messenger Sylvester,

on the 23d) directing me to authorize that measure, in case the Portuguese government should pass the bounds which his majesty had thought fit to set to his forbearance, and attempt to take any farther step injurious to the honour or interest of Great Britain.

Those dispatches were drawn up under the idea that I was still resident at Lisbon; and though I did not receive them until I had actually taken my departure from that court, still, upon a careful consideration of the tenor of your instructions, I thought that it would be right to act as if that case had not occurred. I resolved, therefore, to proceed forthwith to ascertain the effect produced by the blockade of Lisbon, and to propose to the Portuguese government, as the only condition upon which that blockade could cease, the alternative (stated by you) either of surrendering the fleet to his majesty, or of immediately employing it to remove the prince regent and his family to the Brazils. I took upon myself this responsibility in renewing negotiations after my public functions had actually ceased; convinced that although it was the fixed determination of his majesty not to suffer the fleet of Portugal to fall into the possession of his enemies, still his majesty's first object continued to be the application of that fleet to the original purpose of saving the royal family of Braganza from the tyranny of France.

I accordingly requested an audience of the prince regent, together with due assurances of protection and security; and upon receiving his royal highness's answer, I proceeded to Lisbon on the 27th, in his majesty's ship *Confiance*, bearing

bearing a flag of truce. I had immediately most interesting communications with the court of Lisbon, the particulars of which shall be more fully detailed in a future dispatch. It suffices to mention in this place, that the prince regent wisely directed all his apprehensions to a French army, and all his hopes to an English fleet; that he received the most explicit assurances from me that his majesty would generously overlook those acts of unwilling and momentary hostility to which his royal highness's consent had been extorted; and that I promised to his royal highness, on the faith of my sovereign, that the British squadron before the Tagus should be employed to protect his retreat from Lisbon, and his voyage to the Brazils.

A decree was published yesterday,* in which the prince regent announced his intention of retiring to the city of Rio de Janeiro until the conclusion of a general peace, and of appointing a regency to transact the administration of government at Lisbon, during his royal highness's absence from Europe.

This morning the Portuguese fleet left the Tagus. I had the honour to accompany the prince in his passage over the Bar. The fleet consisted of eight sail of the line, four large frigates, several armed brigs, sloops, and corvettes, and a number of Brazil ships, amounting, I believe, to about thirty-six sail in all. They passed through the British squadron, and his majesty's ships fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was returned with an equal number. A more interesting specta-

cle than that afforded by the junction of the two fleets has been rarely beheld.

On quitting the prince regent's ship, I repaired on-board the *Hibernia*, but returned immediately, accompanied by sir Sidney Smith, whom I presented to the prince, and who was received by his royal highness with the most marked and gracious condescension.

I have the honour to enclose lists† of the ships of war which were known to have left Lisbon this morning, and which were in sight a few hours ago. There remain at Lisbon four ships of the line, and the same number of frigates, but only one of each sort is serviceable.

I have thought it expedient to lose no time in communicating to his majesty's government the important intelligence contained in this dispatch. I have therefore to apologise for the hasty and imperfect manner in which it is written.

I have the honour to be, &c.

STRANGFORD.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 21.

Dispatches, of which the following are Extracts and Copies, were received at this Office on Saturday last, by Captain Fco, of his Majesty's sloop the Confidence, from Rear-Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, addressed to the hon. William Wellesley Pole.

His Majesty's ship Hibernia, 22 leagues west of the Tagus, Dec. 1, 1807.

SIR,

In a former dispatch, dated the 22d November, with a postscript of the 26th, I conveyed to you, for the information of my lords com-

* A copy of this decree or proclamation will be seen in p. 775, 776.

† See rear-admiral sir Sidney Smith's dispatches.

missioners of the Admiralty, the proofs contained in various documents of the Portuguese government being so much influenced by terror of the French arms, as to have acquiesced to certain demands of France operating against Great-Britain. The distribution of the Portuguese force was made wholly on the coast, while the land-side was left totally unguarded. British subjects of all descriptions were detained; and it therefore became necessary to inform the Portuguese government, that the case had arisen which required, in obedience to my instructions, that I should declare the Tagus in a state of blockade; and lord Strangford agreeing with me that hostility should be met by hostility, the blockade was instituted, and the instructions we had received were acted upon to their full extent; still, however, bearing in recollection the first object adopted by his majesty's government, of opening a refuge for the head of the Portuguese government, menaced as it was by the powerful arms and baneful influence of the enemy, I thought it my duty to adopt the means open to us, of endeavouring to induce the prince regent of Portugal to reconsider his decision "to unite himself with the continent of Europe," and to recollect that he had possessions on that of America, affording an ample balance for any sacrifice he might make here, and from which he would be cut off by the nature of the maritime warfare, the termination of which could not be dictated by the combination of the continental powers of Europe.

In this view lord Strangford having received an acquiescence to the

proposition which had been made by us, for his lordship to land and confer with the prince regent under the guarantee of a flag of truce, I furnished his lordship with that conveyance and security, in order that he might give to the prince that confidence which his word of honour as the king's minister plenipotentiary, united with that of a British admiral, could not fail to inspire towards inducing his royal highness to throw himself and his fleet into the arms of Great Britain, in perfect reliance on the king's overlooking a forced act of apparent hostility against his flag and subjects, and establishing his royal highness's government in his ultramarine possessions, as originally promised. I have now the heartfelt satisfaction of announcing to you, that our hopes and expectations have been realized to the utmost extent. On the morning of the 29th, the Portuguese fleet (as per list annexed) came out of the Tagus with his royal highness the prince of Brazil and the whole of the royal family of Braganza on board, together with many of his faithful counsellors and adherents, as well as other persons attached to his present fortunes.

This fleet of eight sail of the line, four frigates, two brigs, and one schooner, with a crowd of large armed merchant-ships, arranged itself under the protection of that of his majesty, while the firing of a reciprocal salute of twenty-one guns announced the friendly meeting of those who but the day before were on terms of hostility; the scene impressing every beholder (except the French army on the hills) with the most lively emotions of gratitude to Providence, that there

there yet existed a power in the world able, as well as willing, to protect the oppressed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. S. SMITH.

List of the Portuguese Fleet that came out of the Tagus on the 29th of November, 1807.

Principe Reale, of 84 guns; Rainha de Portugal, of 74 guns; Conde Henrique, of 74 guns; Medusa, of 74 guns; Alfonso d'Albuquerque, of 64 guns; D. Joao de Castro, of 64 guns; Principe de Brazil, of 74 guns; Martino de Freitas, of 64 guns.

FRIGATES.—Minerva, of 44 guns; Golfinho, of 36 guns; Urinia, of 32 guns; and one other, name not as yet known.

BRIGS.—Voador, of 22 guns; Vinganea, of 20 guns; Lebre, of 22 guns.

SCHOONER.—Curioza, of 12 guns.

(Signed)

JOAQ. JOZE MONT. TORRES,
Major-general.

(Copy) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

His Majesty's ship Hibernia, 22 leagues west of the Tagus Dec. 1, 1807.

SIR,

In another dispatch of this day's date, I have transmitted a list of the Portuguese fleet that came out of the Tagus on the 29th ultimo, which I received that day from the admiral commanding it, when I went on-board the Principe Reale to pay my visit of respect and congratulation to his royal highness the prince of Brazil, who was embarked in that ship. I here enclose the list of those left behind. The absence of but one of the four ships is regretted by the Portuguese (the Vasco de Gama), she being under repair;

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her guns have been employed to arm the Freitas, 64, a new ship, and one of those which came out with the prince. The other three are mere hulks; and there is also one ship on the stocks, the Principe Regente, but she is only in frame.

The prince said every thing that the most cordial feelings of gratitude towards, and confidence in, his majesty and the British nation, might be supposed to dictate.

I have by signal (for we have no other mode of communicating in this weather) directed captain Moore in the Marlborough, with the London, Monarch, and Bedford, to stay by the body of the Portuguese fleet, and render it every assistance.

I keep in the Hibernia close to the prince's ship. I cannot as yet send the Foudroyant, Plantagenet, and Conqueror on to admiral Purvis, according to their lordships' order of the 14th, which, I trust, will be the less felt as an inconvenience off Cadiz, as they appear to have been ordered thither with reference to the Russians being within the Straits, before it was known they were on my station.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

List of the Portuguese Ships that remained in Lisbon.

S. Sebastiano, of 64 guns—unserviceable without a thorough repair.

Maria Prima, of 74 guns—unserviceable; ordered to be made into a floating battery, but not yet fitted.

Vasco de Gama, of 74 guns—under repair, and nearly ready.

Princesa de Beira, of 64 guns—condemned; ordered to be fitted as a floating battery.

*Z z.

Frigates.

Frigates.

Fenix, of 48 guns—in need of thorough repair.

Amazona, of 44 guns—in need of ditto.

Perola of 44 guns—in need of ditto.

Tritao, of 40 guns—past repair.

Vency, of 30 guns—past repair.

(Copy) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Hibernia, at sea, lat. 37. 47. long.

14. 17. Dec. 6, 1807.

Sir,

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that I succeeded in collecting the whole of the Portuguese fleet, except a brig, after the gale, and that the weather was such as to allow the necessary repairs and such distribution of supernumeraries and resources to be made, as to enable vice-admiral Don Manuel d'Acunha, sotto-mayor, to report to me yesterday all the ships capable of performing the voyage to Rio Janeiro, except one line-of-battle ship, which he requested might be conducted to an English port. I meant to escort her part of the way, but she did not quit the fleet with me last night as settled. I hope, however, she may arrive safe, as she is not in a bad state, being substituted for the Martino de Freitas, which was at first destined to go to England, in consequence of a fresh arrangement made yesterday, on the latter being found in the best state for the

voyage of the two. I have detached captain Moore in the Marlborough, with the London, Monarch, and Bedford, to attend the Portuguese fleet to the Brazils. I have thought it my duty, in addition to the usual order to take the above ships under his orders, to give captain Moore one to hoist a broad pendant after passing Madeira, in order to give him greater weight and consequence in the performance of the important and unusually delicate duties I have confided to him. I feel the most perfect reliance in that officer's judgment, ability, and zeal.

The Portuguese ships did not, after their reparation, want more provisions or slops from us than the list enclosed, which I supplied from this ship and the Conqueror.

This dispatch will be delivered by captain Yeo, of his majesty's sloop Confidence, who has shewn great address and zeal in opening the communications by flag of truce, which it was the interest of those in power who were against the measure of emigration, to obstruct. — Lord Strangford speaks of his conduct in terms of warm approbation; on this ground I beg leave to recommend him to their lordships, to whom his general merits as an officer are already well known. Having been in Lisbon without restraint during the intercourse, he is qualified to answer any questions their lordships may wish to put to him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

A GENL.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS,

From DECEMBER 16, 1806, to DECEMBER 15, 1807.

Christened	{ Males..... 9812 } In all, { Females.. 9604 } 19416	Buried	{ Males.....9296 } In all, { Females..9038 } 18334
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Increased in Burials this Year, 396.

Died under 2 years	5443	50 and 60.....	1665	102.....	1
Between..... 2 and 5.....	2010	60 and 70.....	1507	103.....	0
5 and 10.....	737	70 and 80.....	1158	104.....	0
10 and 20	581	80 and 90	462	105.....	0
20 and 30	1160	90 and 100.....	49	110..	0
30 and 40.....	1883	100.....	0	115.....	0
40 and 50.....	1677	101.....	1		

DISEASES.					
ABORTIVE,		Croup.....	57	Mortification....	210
Still born.....	481	Diabetes.....	1	Palsy.....	106
Abscess.....	50	Dropsy.....	790	Palpitation of	
Aged.....	1424	Evil.....	4	the Heart.....	1
Ague.....	1	Fevers of all		Pleurisy.....	32
Apoplexy and		kinds.....	1033	Purples.....	1
sudden.....	242	Fistula.....	3	Quinsy.....	4
Asthma and		Flux.....	8	Rheumatism....	5
Phthisic.....	523	French Pox.....	26	Rising of the	
Bedridden.....	2	Gout.....	32	Lights.....	1
Bile.....	3	Gravel, Stone,		Small Pox.....	1297
Bleeding.....	22	and Strangury	10	Sore Throat.....	4
Bursten and Rup-		Grief.....	10	Sores and Ul-	
ture.....	13	Headmouldshot,		cers.....	12
Cancer.....	83	Horse-shoe-head,		St. Anthony's	
Canker.....	2	and Water in		Fire.....	3
Chicken Pox....	3	the Head.....	209	Spasm.....	12
Childbed.....	164	Jaundice.....	29	St. Vitus's Dance..	1
Colds	10	Jaw-locked....	5	Stoppage in the	
Cholic, Gripes,		Imposthume.....	2	Stomach.....	14
&c.....	14	Inflammation..	632	Swelling.....	3
Consumption..	4964	Lethargy.....	3	Teeth.....	322
Convulsions....	3991	Livergrown.....	10	Thrush..	43
Cough & Hoop-		Lunatic.....	135	Tumour.....	1
ing Cough.....	489	Measles.....	452	Vomiting and	
		Miscarriage.....	8	Looseness....	3

Worms.....	5
CASUALTIES.	
Bit by Mad Dogs..	2
Broken Limbs..	2
Bruised.....	1
Burnt.....	36
Drowned.....	111
Excessive Drink-	
ing.....	9
Executed*.....	5
Found Dead.....	13
Fractured.....	1
Frighted.....	4
Killed by Falls,	
and several	
other Acci-	
dents.....	101
Killed them-	
selves.....	45
Murdered.....	2
Poisoned.....	1
Scalded.....	8
Suffocated.....	11
Total	352

* There have been executed in the city of London and county of Surrey 13; of which number 5 only have been reported to be buried (as such) within the bills of mortality.

CURRENT PRICES IN THE LONDON MARKETS, FROM JANUARY 4, TO DECEMBER 20, 1807.

1807	Bread per Quar- tern.	Flour per Sack	Wheat Sup. per Quarter.	Beef, per Stone of 8lbs.		Mutton, per Stone of 8lbs.		Lamb, per Stone of 8lbs.		Veal, per Stone of 8lbs.		Tork, per Stone of 8lbs.		Sugar, per Cwt.		Candles, Store *, per Doz.		Hops, in Bags.		Coalst.						
				d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Biggs Main.
1807	1807 s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Jan. 4 to	11 1	14 70 a 75	72 a 84	4	4 a 5	4	8 a 5	8 0	0 a 0	0 5	0 a 6	4 5	0 a 6	4 1	18	1 1	10	6 4	10 a 5	12 49	9 52	3				
11 to	18 1	14 70 a 75	72 a 86	4	0 a 5	2 4	2 a 5	4 0	0 a 0	0 4	8 a 6	4 4	0 a 5	0 1	17	2	10	6 4	10 a 5	12 51	0 52	3				
18 to	25 1	14 70 a 75	72 a 86	4	0 a 5	0 4	4 a 5	4 0	0 a 0	0 5	0 a 6	0 4	4 a 5	0 1	17	10 1	10	6 4	10 a 5	12 50	0 51	3				
25 to Feb. 1	1 1	14 68 a 73	70 a 83	4	4 a 5	6 4	8 a 6	0 0	0 a 0	0 5	0 a 6	0 4	8 a 5	6 1	17	0 1	10	6 4	15 a 5	15 48	0 51	0				
Feb. 1 to	8 1	14 68 a 73	70 a 84	5	0 a 6	0 5	4 a 6	4 0	0 a 0	0 5	4 a 7	4 5	4 a 6	4 1	15	3	10	6 4	15 a 5	15 46	3 47	6				
8 to	15 1	0 1 65 a 70	78 a 83	4	6 a 5	3 5	4 a 6	0 0	0 a 0	0 5	4 a 7	4 5	4 a 6	4 1	14	0 1	10	6 4	15 a 5	15 46	0 46	9				
15 to	22 1	0 1 65 a 70	72 a 85	4	0 a 5	0 4	4 a 5	4 0	0 a 0	0 4	8 a 6	2 4	8 a 5	0 1	14	6 1	10	6 4	15 a 5	15 46	0 46	9				
22 to Mar. 1	1 1	0 1 66 a 72	74 a 88	4	0 a 5	0 4	4 a 5	4 0	0 a 0	0 4	8 a 5	8 4	8 a 6	2 1	13	10	10	6 4	10 a 5	15 00	0 48	9				
Mar. 1 to	8 1	0 1 68 a 72	74 a 90	4	0 a 5	4 4	4 a 5	6 0	0 a 0	0 5	4 a 7	1 5	0 a 6	0 1	13	8 1	10	6 4	10 a 5	15 46	3 47	6				
8 to	15 1	0 1 68 a 72	74 a 88	4	4 a 5	6 4	8 a 5	8 0	0 a 0	0 5	0 a 6	6 5	0 a 6	0 1	14	7 1	10	6 5	8 a 6	0 47	0 48	6				
15 to	22 1	0 1 65 a 70	74 a 86	4	4 a 5	6 4	8 a 5	8 0	0 a 0	0 5	0 a 6	7 4	0 a 6	0 1	13	8 1	10	6 5	8 a 6	0 52	6 54	0				
22 to	29 1	0 1 65 a 70	74 a 86	4	4 a 5	4 4	8 a 5	6 0	0 a 0	0 5	0 a 6	6 5	0 a 6	0 1	14	6	10	6 4	10 a 5	16 00	0 49	6				
29 to Apr. 5	1 1	0 1 65 a 70	70 a 85	4	0 a 5	0 4	4 a 5	4 0	0 a 0	0 4	6 a 6	4 4	8 a 5	8 1	14	10 1	10	6 4	10 a 5	16 00	0 00	0				
Apr. 5 to	12 1	0 1 65 a 70	70 a 85	4	8 a 5	8 5	0 a 6	0 6	4 a 8	4 5	4 a 6	4 5	0 a 6	0 1	15	4	10	6 4	10 a 5	15 49	6 59	0				
12 to	19 1	0 1 65 a 70	66 a 82	4	8 a 5	8 5	0 a 6	0 6	4 a 8	6 5	4 a 6	4 5	0 a 6	0 1	14	11	10	6 4	10 a 5	10 49	0 59	0				
19 to	26	11 4 60 a 65	66 a 84	4	4 a 5	0 4	10 a 5	8 0	0 a 8	6 5	0 a 6	0 4	8 a 5	4 1	16	4 1	10	6 5	0 a 6	0 51	0 52	0				
26 to May 3	10	11 4 60 a 65	63 a 86	4	0 a 5	4 4	8 a 5	6 6	0 a 7	6 5	0 a 6	0 5	0 a 6	0 1	13	8 1	10	6 5	0 a 6	0 52	0 46	0				
May 3 to	17	11 4 60 a 65	63 a 86	4	0 a 5	6 4	8 a 5	6 6	0 a 7	6 5	0 a 6	0 5	0 a 6	0 1	14	0	10	6 5	0 a 6	0 52	0 46	9				
10 to	17	11 4 60 a 65	66 a 84	3	4 a 4	4 3	8 a 4	8 4	10 a 6	6 2	4 a 4	4 3	4 a 4	4 1	14	0 1	10	6 4	0 a 6	0 51	0 49	9				
17 to	24 1	0 60 a 65	68 a 84	4	8 a 5	8 5	0 a 5	8 5	4 a 6	4 4	8 a 5	8 6	8 a 7	8 1	13	5	10	6 4	15 a 5	16 48	0 48	9				

* Moulds are generally 1s. per dozen advance on Stores.

† Delivered at 1ss. advance on the above prices.

24 to 31	11½	60 a 65	64 a 82	4	0 a 5	0 4	0 a 5	0 6	0 a 7	0 4	0 a 5	4 4	0 a 5	4 1	13	5½	10	6 5	0 a 6	0 0	0 51	6
31 to June 7	11½	60 a 65	65 a 80	3	8 a 5	0 4	4 a 5	4 6	0 a 7	8 5	0 a 6	4 4	0 a 5	8 1	11	10	10	6 5	5 a 6	10	0 0	0
June 7 to 14	11½	60 a 65	64 a 82	3	8 a 5	0 4	4 a 5	4 6	0 a 7	8 5	0 a 6	4 4	0 a 5	8 1	12	9½	10	6 5	6 a 6	10	54	0 0
14 to 22	11½	60 a 65	64 a 82	4	0 a 5	0 4	4 a 5	0 4	3 a 6	4 3	8 a 5	0 4	8 a 5	4 1	13	1½	10	6 5	5 a 6	10	51	3 52
22 to 28	11½	60 a 68	66 a 80	4	6 a 5	4 4	6 a 5	0 5	0 a 6	0 4	0 a 5	6 4	6 a 5	0 1	11	4	10	6 5	0 a 6	16	50	9
28 to July 5	11½	60 a 65	64 a 78	4	6 a 5	4 4	6 a 5	4 5	0 a 6	0 4	0 a 5	4 4	6 a 5	4 1	14	4½	10	6 5	5 a 6	15	47	0 51
July 5 to 12	11½	60 a 65	64 a 79	4	4 a 5	4 4	6 a 5	0 5	0 a 6	4 4	4 a 5	4 4	4 a 5	0 1	16	4½	10	6 6	0 a 7	15	50	0 49
12 to 19	11½	60 a 65	66 a 82	4	4 a 5	4 4	6 a 5	0 5	0 a 6	4 4	4 a 5	4 4	4 a 5	0 1	15	11½	10	6 6	0 a 7	15	50	0 51
19 to 26	11½	60 a 65	66 a 84	3	10 a 4	10 4	0 a 5	0 5	0 a 6	4 4	0 a 5	4 4	0 a 4	8 1	14	0½	10	6 5	12 a 6	15	30	6
26 to Aug. 2	11½	60 a 65	68 a 80	4	4 a 5	4 4	8 a 5	4 5	4 a 6	4 4	8 a 6	2 4	8 a 5	0 1	13	3½	10	6 6	0 a 7	7	50	3 50
Aug. 2 to 9	11½	60 a 65	68 a 80	4	8 a 5	4 4	8 a 5	4 5	4 a 6	4 4	8 a 6	2 4	0 a 5	0 1	14	5½	10	6 5	5 a 7	0	51	0 51
9 to 16	11½	60 a 65	66 a 78	4	6 a 5	2 4	6 a 5	4 5	6 a 6	6 4	8 a 6	8 4	0 a 5	0 1	14	10½	10	6 3	12 a 6	12	48	6 30
16 to 23	11½	55 a 60	62 a 74	3	6 a 4	6 4	0 a 4	8 5	0 a 6	0 4	4 a 5	4 4	8 a 5	4 1	15	4½	10	6 3	12 a 6	15	48	6 50
23 to 30	11½	55 a 60	62 a 70	3	6 a 4	6 4	0 a 4	8 5	0 a 6	0 4	8 a 5	4 4	4 a 5	4 1	14	7	10	6 5	0 a 6	6	50	9 1
30 to Sept. 6	11	55 a 60	62 a 70	3	6 a 4	6 4	0 a 4	8 5	0 a 6	0 4	8 a 5	4 4	4 a 5	4 1	15	4½	10	6 5	0 a 6	0	50	9 50
Sept. 6 to 13	11	55 a 60	64 a 72	4	0 a 5	4 4	8 a 5	8 5	0 a 6	0 5	0 a 6	0 4	8 a 5	8 1	14	8½	10	6 5	0 a 6	0	51	3 51
13 to 20	11	55 a 60	64 a 73	4	0 a 5	4 4	8 a 5	8 5	0 a 6	0 5	0 a 6	0 4	8 a 5	8 1	15	0½	10	6 4	10 a 5	12	50	3 54
20 to 27	11	55 a 60	66 a 64	3	0 a 4	0 3	4 a 4	6 3	8 a 4	8 3	8 a 4	8 4	8 a 5	8 1	14	0½	11	0 4	10 a 5	12	53	0 55
27 to Oct. 4	11	55 a 60	65 a 70	3	0 a 4	0 3	4 a 4	6 3	8 a 4	8 3	8 a 4	8 4	8 a 5	8 1	12	9	11	0 5	12 a 6	6	54	3 50
Oct. 4 to 11	11	55 a 60	65 a 70	3	4 a 4	8 4	0 a 4	10 4	4 a 5	4 4	10 a 5	8 4	4 a 6	0 1	13	3½	11	0 5	0 a 6	0	55	0 56
11 to 18	11½	55 a 60	62 a 68	3	4 a 4	6 4	4 a 5	0 4	0 a 5	0 4	4 a 5	4 4	0 a 5	0 1	13	8	11	0 5	5 a 6	2	58	3 54
18 to 25	11½	55 a 60	62 a 68	3	0 a 4	6 4	4 a 5	0 4	0 a 5	0 4	4 a 5	4 4	0 a 5	6 1	12	6	11	0 5	0 a 6	6	54	3 53
25 to Nov. 1	10½	50 a 55	62 a 68	3	10 a 5	4 4	4 a 5	4 5	0 a 5	8 1	4 a 6	0 5	0 a 6	0 1	11	9½	11	0 4	15 a 5	12	52	0 53
Nov. 1 to 8	10½	50 a 55	58 a 66	3	0 a 4	2 3	8 a 4	8 5	0 a 5	8 1	4 a 6	0 5	0 a 6	0 1	10	3½	11	0 4	15 a 5	12	51	3 53
8 to 15	10½	50 a 55	58 a 66	3	2 a 4	0 3	6 a 4	4 5	0 a 5	8 4	6 a 5	0 4	8 a 5	8 1	11	2½	11	0 4	16 a 5	12	51	6 53
15 to 22	10½	50 a 55	58 a 70	3	0 a 4	8 4	8 a 5	0 5	0 a 5	8 1	4 a 6	0 5	0 a 6	0 1	13	10½	11	0 4	10 a 5	16	52	6 53
22 to 29	10½	50 a 55	56 a 68	3	0 a 4	8 4	0 a 5	4 0	0 a 0	0 4	0 a 5	6 4	4 a 5	4 1	12	4½	11	0 4	15 a 5	16	53	6 54
29 to Dec. 6	10½	50 a 55	56 a 68	3	4 a 4	10 4	0 a 5	0 0	0 a 0	0 4	0 a 5	6 4	0 a 5	0 1	12	9½	12	0 4	15 a 5	16	00	0 00
Dec. 6 to 13	10½	55 a 58	58 a 74	3	0 a 4	0 3	2 a 4	4 0	0 a 0	0 5	0 a 6	0 5	0 a 6	0 1	12	8	12	0 4	15 a 6	0	55	6 00
13 to 20	10½	55 a 60	62 a 78	2	0 a 4	0 3	2 a 4	4 0	0 a 0	0 5	0 a 6	0 5	0 a 6	0 1	12	8½	12	0 4	15 a 6	0	54	3 55

TABLE of the Number of Bankruptcies, in England, from Dec. 1806 to Nov. 1807, inclusive.

Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
73	117	111	75	95	102	77	42	56	66	77	135

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

*

PRICES of STOCKS for 1807.—N. B. The highest and lowest Prices of each Stock in the course of each Month are set down in that Month.

1807.	Bank Stock.	3 pr Ct. Reduc.	3 pr Ct. Consol.	5 pr Ct. Navy.	5 pr Ct. 1797.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omn.	Irish 5 p. ct.	Imp. 3 p. ct.	Lottery Tickets.
Jan	{ 217	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{8}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 pr.	5 pr.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 pr.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	19l. 16s.
	{ 208 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{8}$	77	91	—	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	179	par	2 dis.	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	59	$\frac{1}{2}$ pr.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	21 10
Feb.	{ 216	63 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	18	186 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 pr.	2 pr.	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.	92	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 0
	{ 229	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 pr.	2 dis.	—	62 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	19 16
Mar.	{ 224 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	17 $\frac{3}{8}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 pr.	1 pr.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 16
	{ 229	—	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	80 $\frac{7}{8}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 pr.	3 dis.	—	—	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.	—	62	19 17
Apr.	{ 235 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	80 $\frac{7}{8}$	97	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 pr.	3 pr.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	91	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 18
	{ 234	62	61 $\frac{7}{8}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 dis.	1 dis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	{ 229	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	99	—	18	188	7 pr.	3 pr.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 pr.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 18
	{ 233 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{8}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 pr.	1 dis.	—	62 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	1 pr.	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 16
June	{ 235 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{8}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	17 $\frac{3}{8}$	189	9 pr.	4 pr.	69	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 17
	{ 230 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	187	1 pr.	1 dis.	—	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ pr.	—	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 16
July	{ 233	63	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	17 $\frac{3}{8}$	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 pr.	1 pr.	68	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 pr.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	21 11
	{ 228	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	par.	2 dis.	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	19 18
Aug.	{ 233 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{3}{8}$	63	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	179	4 pr.	2 pr.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 pr.	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 11
	{ 231 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	18 $\frac{1}{8}$	175	1 dis.	2 dis.	67	62	62	$\frac{1}{4}$ dis.	93	61	20 19
Sept.	{ 234	64	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	177	par.	1 pr.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ pr.	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{8}$	20 19
	{ 231	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 dis.	2 dis.	67	62	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ dis.	—	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Oct.	{ 226 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	174	par.	2 pr.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	par.	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	62 $\frac{1}{8}$	21 10
	{ 225 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 dis.	2 dis.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ dis.	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{8}$	—
Nov.	{ 225 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{8}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	par.	4 pr.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{8}$	63 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 pr.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 10
	{ 224	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	18	174	1 dis.	par.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ dis.	—	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Dec.	{ 226	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{8}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	18	—	2 pr.	3 pr.	—	63	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 19
	{ 224 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 dis.	—	—	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

SUPPLIES granted to Parliament for the Year 1807.

NAVY, &c.

December 30, 1806.

THAT 120,000 be employed for the sea-service, for
the year 1807, including 29,000 royal marines :

	£.	s.	d.
For wages for ditto	2,886,000	0	0
For victuals for ditto	2,964,000	0	0
For wear and tear of ships in which they are to serve	4,680,000	0	0
For ordnance sea-service on-board such ships.....	390,000	0	0

January 26, 1807.

That an additional number of 10,000 men be employ-
ed for the sea-service for 1807, including 2,400
royal marines :-

For wages for ditto	240,500	0	0
For victuals for ditto	247,000	0	0
For wear and tear of ships in which they are to serve	390,000	0	0
For ordnance sea-service on-board such ships	32,500	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy for 1807	1,135,434	9	3
For the extraordinary establishment of ditto	2,134,903	0	0
For the hire of transports	1,500,000	0	0
For sick and wounded seamen at home and abroad ..	300,000	0	0
For prisoners of war at home and abroad.....	500,000	0	0

£.17,400,337 9 3

ARMY.

January 23, 1807.

That 113,795 effective men be employed from 25th
December, 1806, to 24th December, 1807 :

For guards, garrisons, and other land forces, in Great Britain and Ireland	4,051,623	0	6
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For

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. *725

	£.	s.	d.
For forces in the plantations, including those serving at Gibraltar, in the Mediterranean, &c.	2,609,143	13	9
For five troops of dragoons, and thirteen companies of foot stationed in Great-Britain for recruiting regiments serving in India	25,214	10	0
For recruiting and contingencies for land-forces in Great-Britain and Ireland	277,249	0	10
For general and staff-officers, and officers of the hospitals	190,529	17	6
For defraying the charge of full pay to supernumerary officers	34,418	11	0
For allowances to the principal officers of several public departments	221,200	18	5
For the increased rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others on quartering soldiers	467,273	3	11
For half-pay to reduced officers	186,982	1	9
For military allowances to ditto	5,533	1	2
For half-pay and allowances to reduced officers of American forces	44,000	0	0
For officers late in the service of the states-general ..	750	0	0
For the in and out pensioners of Clelsea and Kilmainham hospitals	406,383	7	5
For pensions to widows of officers of the land forces in Great-Britain and Ireland	43,258	7	6
For foreign corps	832,540	19	9
For the royal military college	22,175	5	10
For the royal military asylum	21,227	8	4
For allowances to retired chaplains and officiating chaplains of the forces	18,208	15	11
For general and hospital expences in Ireland	18,461	10	10
For the barrack department in Ireland	469,450	12	6
For allowances on the compassionate-list	12,000	0	0
For the commissary-general's department for Great-Britain	841,526	6	5
For the barrack department in Great-Britain	506,237	0	0
	<u>£.11,305,387</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>

MILITIA AND FENCIBLE CORPS, &c.

January 23, 1807.

For the embodied militia and corps of fencible infantry in Great-Britain and Ireland, from 25th December, 1806, to 24th December, 1807	2,493,644	7	5
For contingencies for ditto	62,153	17	0
For cloathing for the embodied militia in Great-Britain	157,227	16	4
For volunteer corps in Great-Britain and Ireland...	1,490,301	4	8

April

*726 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1807.

April 20.

£. s. d.

Making provision for the pay and cloathing of the militia of Great-Britain for 1807.

Making allowances to adjutants and serjeants of the militia disembodied.

Ditto, to the subaltern officers of the militia in time of peace.

Making provision for the pay and cloathing of the militia of Ireland, and of allowances to subaltern officers in time of peace, for 1807.

£.4,203,327 5 5

ORDNANCE.

January 8, 1807.

For the charge of the office for land-service for Great Britain for 1807

2,278,197 0 10

Ditto, in Ireland

479,246 19 7

Ditto, for Great-Britain, and not provided for in 1805

301,406 9 8

Ditto, in 1806

262,365 14 2

£.3,321,216 4 3

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

January 26, 1807.

For defraying the charge of the superintendance of aliens

6,853 0 6

For the Public-office in Bow-street

12,000 0 0

For confining, maintaining, and employing convicts at home

51,350 0 0

For defraying the extra charge for contingencies of the three secretaries of state

15,000 0 0

For messengers for ditto

12,000 0 0

For foreign and other secret services

175,000 0 0

For law charges

20,000 0 0

For extraordinary expences incurred in prosecutions, &c. relating to the coin

3,000 0 0

To be paid to sheriffs for conviction of felons

11,600 0 0

For the relief of the suffering clergy and laity of France, &c.

140,199 17 6

To make good deficiency for 1806

1,432 13 6

For Protestant dissenting ministers in England and Ireland

10,336 3 0

For the ministers of the Vaudois churches

1,828 5 4

For defraying bills of the usher of the court of exche-

quer

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

*727

	£.	s.	d.
quer for supplying the court and offices with stationery	1,934	4	5
For salaries and allowances to officers of the houses of lords and commons	5,210	0	0
For works done at the two houses of parliament, and at the speaker's house	39,760	0	0
To make good the deficiency of the vote of last session for ditto	11,800	0	0
For works and repairs of the military roads in North Britain	4,992	5	0

March 4.

For defraying the expence of civil buildings in Ireland	25,000	0	0
For printing and binding 250 copies of Acts 47 Geo. III.	1,200	0	0
For proclamations and advertisements in the Dublin Gazette	10,500	0	0
For printing, stationery, and other disbursements for the public offices in Ireland	21,208	0	0
For defraying the expence of criminal prosecutions in Ireland	25,000	0	0
Ditto, of apprehending public offenders in Ireland ..	2,500	0	0
For the support of the non-conforming ministers of Ireland	9,429	18	0
For the expence of Pratique, in the port of Dublin ..	1,047	10	2
Ditto, of his majesty's gold mine in the county of Wicklow	1,000	0	0
To be paid to the accountant-general, for extraordinary trouble in preparing public accounts of Ireland for parliament	340	0	0
Ditto to the deputy-accountant ditto	240	0	0
Ditto to the examiner of corn bounties	200	0	0
Ditto to the inspector-general of imports and exports ..	250	0	0
Ditto to the first clerk in the office of ditto	200	0	0
Ditto to the examiner of excise	200	0	0
Ditto to the assistant ditto	150	0	0
Ditto to the clerk in the office of auditor of the exchequer	200	0	0
For defraying the expence of treasury incidents in Ireland	3,500	0	0
For the linen and hempen manufactures of Ireland ..	21,600	0	0
To be paid to the Board of First-Fruits	5,000	0	0
For defraying the charge of cloathing his majesty's heralds, pursuivants at arms, and state trumpeters ..	1,086	0	0
Ditto the battle-axe guards	740	0	0
For defraying the charge of the Society for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland	22,621	0	0
Ditto of the Foundling Hospital in Dublin	22,500	0	0

For

***728 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1807.**

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the charge of the Hibernian Marine Society in Dublin.....	1,609	0	0
Ditto, of the Hibernian School for Soldiers' Children.....	11,626	0	0
Ditto, of the Female Orphan House in Dublin.....	1,000	0	0
Ditto, of the Society for promoting the knowledge and practice of the Christian Religion.....	1,262	0	0
Ditto, of the Westmorland Lock Hospital in Dublin.....	7,957	0	0
Ditto, of the House of Industry in Dublin.....	22,862	0	0
Ditto, of the Fever Hospital in Dublin.....	3,092	0	0
Ditto, of the Lying-in Hospital in Dublin.....	2,500	0	0
Ditto, of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations.....	400	0	0
Ditto, of the Roman-Catholic Seminary in Ireland....	13,000	0	0
Ditto, of the expence of Doctor Steevens's Hospital.....	503	0	0
Ditto, for building the intended hall for the Royal College of Surgeons.....	6,000	0	0
Ditto, to the Dublin Society for promoting Husbandry and other useful arts in Ireland.....	12,000	0	0
Ditto, of the Farming Society in Ireland.....	5,000	0	0
For paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets of Dublin.....	10,000	0	0
To be paid to the commissioners for making wide and convenient streets in Dublin.....	4,500	0	0
For finishing sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.....	6,000	0	0

March 5.

To make good the like sum which has been advanced to the king of Prussia.....	80,000	0	0
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March 12.

For paying off and discharging certain annuities after the rate of £.5 per cent. per ann. granted by acts 37 and 42 Geo. III.	196,949	19	10
Towards completing the purchase of buildings and ground in and near Palace-yard, Westminster, per acts 44, 45, and 46 Geo. III.....	11,750	14	6
To defray the charge of printing and stationery for the two houses of parliament for 1807.....	29,500	0	0
For defraying the expence of printing and delivering the Votes, and for printing bills, &c.....	20,000	0	0
Ditto, that may be incurred for reprinting Journals, &c. for 1807.....	10,000	0	0
Ditto, that may be incurred for printing the 59th volume of Journals for 1807.....	4,000	0	0
To make good the deficiency of grant of last session for printing and stationery for houses of parliament.....	9,789	11	8½
Ditto, for printing and delivering the Votes, &c.....	14,881	16	2
Ditto, for printing the 58th volume of Journals.....	459	2	4

For

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the expence of carrying on the building of a new mint on Tower-hill	70,977	17	0
Ditto, of printing articles of impeachment, minutes of evidence, and copies of the trial of lord Viscount Melville.....	2,046	6	0
To be applied in further execution of act 43 Geo. III. for making roads and building bridges in Scotland..	10,250	14	0
For defraying the expence of the Caledonian Canal for 1807	51,250	14	0
For paying fees on passing public accounts for 1807 ..	5,000	0	0
To discharge bills drawn and to be drawn from New South Wales.....	25,000	0	0
PLANTATIONS: { For civil establishment of Upper Canada in 1807	8,280	0	0
{ Ditto, of Nova Scotia	7,165	0	0
{ Ditto, of New Brunswick	4,650	0	0
{ Ditto, of Prince Edward Island	3,100	0	0
{ Ditto, of Cape Breton.....	2,040	0	0
{ Ditto, of Newfoundland	2,565	0	0
{ Ditto, of the Bahama Islands	4,400	0	0
{ Ditto, of the Bermudas.....	1,030	0	0
{ Ditto, of the Island of Dominica.....	600	0	0
{ Ditto, of New South Wales.....	12,704	19	6

March 23, 1807.

To make good, money issued pursuant to addresses....	5,382	17	8
To satisfy an award made by Dr. Swabey and Mr. Greffulhe respecting the ship Dunkirk	11,538	14	6
To make good, money issued for salaries to the additional commissioners of public accounts.....	5,397	2	0
To defray expences of carrying on the building of the new mint	5,000	0	0
Ditto, of additional allowances to clerks in the office for auditing public accounts	4,252	1	1
To make good money issued to Dr. Brooke Clarke, for his trouble relative to act for enforcing the residence of the clergy	731	11	11
Ditto, for expences attending the trial of lord viscount Melville	1,216	17	10
Ditto, to Messrs. Kay and Winter, solicitors to the managers of the impeachment against lord Melville	7,549	0	2
Ditto, to the officers of the house of commons for attending public committees	233	10	0
Ditto, to the counsel to the chairman of the committees of the house of lords in 1806	762	10	0
Ditto, for the Thames-police-office	649	12	0
Ditto, issued to Henry Cowper, esq. for additional trouble during the trial of lord viscount Melville..	224	12	0

To

***730 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1807.**

	£.	s.	d.
To make good, money as compensation to persons attending during the trial of lord Melville	974	3	6
Ditto, for the purchase of an house for an office for the commissioners of India affairs	272	5	4
Ditto, towards defraying the expence of a plan for the establishment of an horse patrol	3,172	18	0
Ditto, to pay a bill drawn by sir Eyre Coote for bounties on fish	535	9	0
Ditto, to Mr. Panter for expences of the office for examination of accounts in the West-Indies	1,622	19	6
Ditto, for extra expences incurred at the funeral of the late lord viscount Nelson	71	4	0
Ditto, for books of science and chemical articles for the settlement of New South Wales	114	11	0
Ditto, for charges incurred in execution of act for enquiring into the public military expenditure....	2,637	13	6
Ditto, to Mr. Clementson for the rent of an house...	219	14	0
Ditto, to pay bills drawn by commissioner Laidlow for bounties on fish imported into Dominica	271	12	6
Ditto, for publishing the average price of sugar	434	17	0
Ditto, for contingent expences incurred in the execution of act for enquiring into naval abuses	1,060	19	0
Ditto, to the serjeant at arms to the house of lords, for his service during session 1806	1,623	0	0
Ditto, to the chairman of the committees of the house of lords, for his attendance in session 1806	2,698	13	0

April 20.

For paying off and discharging certain £.5 per cent. annuities granted <i>per</i> acts 37 and 42 Geo. III.	139,138	16	3
To be paid to the captors of the second Swedish convoy	10,306	18	5

April 23.

Towards enabling the trustees of the British Museum to carry on the trusts reposed in them by parliament	3,872	4	8
To be paid to ditto, for making good deficiency for 1805	1,684	0	4

£.1,326,339 11 10¹
and Irish currency,
285,023 8 2

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

January 3, 1807.

For paying off exchequer bills made out <i>per</i> act of last session for raising £.10,500,000	10,500,000	0	0
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February

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

*731

	February 9.	£.	s.	d.
For discharging the interest of such exchequer bills as may be paid off in 1807.....		1,200,000	0	0
	April 20.			
For paying off and discharging exchequer bills made out by act of last session for raising £.1,500,000		1,500,000	0	0
Ditto.....for raising £.3,000,000.....		3,000,000	0	0
		<u>£16,200,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

WAYS and MEANS for raising the SUPPLY for 1806.

(Omitted in our last Volume.)

GRANTS.

	January 31, 1806.	£.	s.	d.
For continuing the duties on malt.				
For raising four shillings in the pound upon pensions, offices, and personal estates.				
For continuing certain duties on sugar, malt, tobacco, and snuff.				
	February 11.			
For raising £.5,000,000 by loans or exchequer bills		5,000,000	0	0
	March 10.			
That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia of Great Britain be defrayed out of the land tax.				
That the charge of allowances to adjutants and ser- jeant-majors of the militia of England disembodied, be defrayed out of the land tax.				
That the allowances to certain subaltern officers of the militia in Great Britain be defrayed out of the land tax.				
That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia of Ireland, and allowances to subaltern officers, be defrayed out of the consolidated fund of Ireland.				
	March 18.			
For raising £.10,500,000 by loans or exchequer bills		10,500,000	0	0
For raising £.1,500,000 by loans or exchequer bills		1,500,000	0	0
	March 29.			
For raising £.20,000,000 by annuities, whereof the charges of £.18,000,000 are to be defrayed on the part of Great Britain, and of £.2,000,000 on the part of Ireland		20,000,000	0	0

For

***732 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1807.**

	April 3.	£.	s.	d.
For raising £.3,000,000, by loans or exchequer bills		3,000,000	0	0

	May 8.-			
For raising £2,000,000 (Irish currency), by annuities or debentures, for the service of Ireland.....		Irish Currency.		
		2,000,000	0	0
For raising £.500,000 (Irish currency) by treasury bills, for the service of Ireland.....		500,000	0	0

	June 30.			
For applying £.4,500,000, part of the sum remaining to be received on the 30th of May 1806, to complete the sum of £.14,500,000 granted out of the produce of the war taxes for 1805.....		4,500,000	0	0

	July 3.			
For raising a certain sum by lotteries, to be applied to the service of Great Britain and Ireland, in the proportion of two-thirds for Great Britain, and one-third for Ireland.				

	July 8.			
For applying the sum of £.3,500,000 out of the monies that shall arise of the surplus of the consolidated fund of Great Britain.....		3,500,000	0	0
For applying £.18,000,000 arisen or to arise from the duties and revenues charged by acts 43, 44, 45, and 46 Geo. III. for granting certain duties during the war.....		18,000,000	0	0

	January 1, 1807.			
For continuing the duties on malt.				
For raising four shillings in the pound upon pensions, offices, and personal estates.				
For continuing certain duties on sugar, malt, tobacco, and snuff.				

	January 6.			
For raising £.10,500,000 by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain.....		10,500,000	0	0

	January 27.			
		Irish Currency.		
For raising £.1,000,000 Irish currency, for the service of Ireland.....		1,000,000	0	0

	March 5.			
For raising £.14,200,000 by annuities, whereof the charges of £.12,200,000 are to be defrayed on the part of Great Britain, and of £.2,000,000 on the part of Ireland, and for defraying the charges created by the said £.12,200,000.....		14,200,000	0	0

For

Statement of their Bond Debts and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of Interest and the Amount; and the State of Cash remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects, appertaining to the Company in Great-Britain, and afloat, 1st March, 1807.

Bonds bearing interest . . .	£.2,882,775
Bonds not bearing interest . . .	15,517
Bills of exchange unpaid from China	788,700
Ditto . . . India . . .	282,073
Ditto . . . on account of Indian debt	1,440
Customs and excise on goods sold, and customs on goods unsold	809,756
Bank, for a loan on mortgage of annuities that may be sold per act of 1788, at 4l. per cent. per annum.	700,000
Do. for a loan on bond, at 4l. per cent.	100,000
Do. for interest on above loans	42,666
Freight and demorage	181,000
Supracargoes commission on all goods sold and unsold	86,000
Proprietors of private trade on goods sold	235,836
Almshouses at Poplar	69,723
Interest on military and contingent funds, more than applied	520
Warrants passed the court unpaid	80,400
Owing for teas returned by buyers, and resold	971
Interest on bonds	71,097
Dividends on stock	63,174
Owing in department of committee of shipping, exclusive of exports.	120,560
Do. for exports of former seasons	32,930
Do. to warehouse contingent fund	20,358
	<hr/>
	6,588,496
Balance in favour	12,668,969
	<hr/>
	£.19,252,465

Due from government to the Company	£.1,207,560
Cash, balance 1st March, 1807	511,979
Goods sold not paid for	267,500
Board of Ordnance for salt-petre delivered	106,598
Goods in England unsold	6,875,158
Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China at the dates of the several quick stocks	4,689,724
Exports paid for, exclusive of bullion, season 1806-7	1,366,917
Impress and war allowances paid owners of ships not arrived in England	610,472
Value of ships, sloops, and vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	100,200
Value of the East-India house and warehouses	1,024,969
Due from government for stores and supplies to his majesty's troops, &c.	2,460,000
Owing from sundry persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England	51,583
	<hr/>
	£.19,252,465

*East-India House,
March 24, 1807.*

New or increased salaries, establishments, or pensions, payable in Great-Britain, chiefly for East-India College, 4,504l. 10s.

CHARLES CARTWRIGHT,
Accomptant-general.

The following public Bills received the Royal Assent in the First and only Session of the Third Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, commencing on the 19th day of December 1806, and ending April 29, 1807.

- January 6, 1807.

An act to revive and make perpetual and to amend an act, made in the 42d year of his present majesty, for the further regulation of the trials of controverted elections or returns of members to serve in parliament, and for expediting the proceedings relating thereto.

January 16.

An act for raising the sum of 10,500,000*l.* by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for the year 1807.

January 22.

An act for continuing and granting to his majesty certain duties upon malt in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1807.

An act for continuing and granting to his majesty a duty on pensions, offices, and personal estates, in England; and certain duties on sugar, malt, tobacco and snuff, in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1807.

February 19.

An act to continue during the present war and until one year after the termination thereof by the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, an act made in the 44th year of his present majesty, for empowering his majesty to accept the services of such parts of his militia forces in Ireland, as might voluntarily offer themselves to be employed in Great Britain.

An act to declare that certain provisions of an act of the last session of the last parliament, intituled, An act to permit the free interchange of every species of grain between Great Britain and Ireland, shall extend to grain, the produce of those countries only.

An act to continue for the term of 7 years certain acts of the parliament of Ireland, for preventing the importation of arms, gunpowder, and ammunition, and the making, removing, selling, and keeping of gunpowder, arms, and ammunition, without licence.

An act for allowing the exportation annually of a limited quantity of worsted yarn to Canada.

An act for raising the sum of 1,000,000*l.* by treasury bills for the service of Ireland for the year 1807.

An act to authorize his majesty, until the 25th day of March 1808, to make regulations respecting the trade and commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope.

An act to abolish certain offices in the customs of Ireland; and to abolish or regulate certain other offices therein.

An act for investing certain commissioners appointed for the examination of accounts and expenditure relating to the office of barrack-master-general, with certain powers and authorities necessary for the examination of such accounts and expenditure.

An act to amend several acts, for regulating the trial of controverted elections or returns of members to serve in parliament, so far as the same relate to Ireland.

An act to continue for the term of 7 years, certain acts for the bet-

ter prevention and punishment of attempts to seduce persons serving in his majesty's forces by sea or land from their duty and allegiance to his majesty, or to incite them to mutiny or disobedience.

March 16.

An act to grant to his majesty certain inland duties of excise and taxes in Ireland, and to allow certain drawbacks in respect thereof; in lieu of former duties of excise, taxes, and drawbacks.

An act to provide more effectually for regulating the drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of sugar from Ireland; and for allowing British plantation sugar to be warehoused in Ireland, until the 25th day of March 1808.

An act to provide for regulating and securing the collection of certain rates and taxes in Ireland, in respect of dwelling houses, fire hearths, windows, male servants, horses, dogs, and carriages.

An act to allow for two years, from and after the passing of this act, an additional bounty on double-refined sugar, and to extend former bounties on other refined sugar to such as shall be pounded, crashed, or broken; and to allow for one year certain bounties on British plantation raw sugar exported.

An act for repealing so much of an act, made in the 9th year of her late majesty queen Anne, as vests in the South Sea company or corporation, by the said act erected, the sole and exclusive privilege of carrying on trade and traffic to and from any part whatsoever of South America, or in the South Seas, which now are, or may at any time hereafter be, in the possession of his majesty, his heirs or successors.

An act for raising the sum of 14,200,000*l.* by way of annuities.

March 23.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for the regulation of his majesty's royal marine forces while on shore.

An act for continuing, until the 1st day of August 1808, an act of the 45th year of his present majesty, for allowing, under certain restrictions, the bringing a limited quantity of coals, culm, or cinders, to London and Westminster, by inland navigation.

March 25.

An act to secure the payment of the duties on licences granted to persons in Ireland dealing in exciseable commodities.

AN ACT FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

April 9.

An act to amend several acts for regulating and securing the collection of the duties on paper, made in Ireland; and to make perpetual so much of an act made in the 45th year of his present majesty, as relates to paper hangings printed or stained in Ireland.

An act to rectify a mistake in an act made in the last session of parliament, for enabling his majesty to settle annuities on certain branches of the royal family.

April 25.

An act to grant to his majesty, until the 29th day of September 1808, a duty upon malt made in Ireland, and upon spirits made or distilled in Ireland, and to allow certain drawbacks on the exportation thereof.

An

An act to continue until the 25th day of March 1808, and from thence until the end of the then next session of parliament, an act, made in the 44th year of his present majesty's reign, for appointing commissioners to inquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments received in several public offices in Ireland; to examine into abuses which may exist in the same; and into the mode of receiving, collecting, issuing, and accounting for public money in Ireland.

An act to declare, that the provisions of an act made in the parliament of Ireland in the 33d year of king Henry the eighth, relating to servants' wages, shall extend to all counties of cities and counties of towns in Ireland.

An act for raising the sum of 1,500,000*l.* by way of annuities, for the service of Ireland.

An act to authorize the payment of prize money arising from captures made by ships of his Sicilian majesty in conjunction with British ships, to the Sicilian envoy, for the use of the officers and men of such ships; and also the payment of money arising out of proceeds of prizes or captures made by any other ships or vessels belonging to foreign states, in conjunction with his majesty's ships.

An act for permitting the exportation of fullers earth, fulling clay, and tobacco pipe clay, to any place in possession of his majesty.

An act to repeal the several duties under the care of the commissioners for managing the stamp duties in Ireland, and to grant new and additional duties in lieu thereof; and to amend the laws relating to the stamp duties in Ireland.

An act for enabling his majesty to grant the palace called the King's House, with the appurtenances, situate in Greenwich Park, in the county of Kent, to the commissioners for the government of the royal naval asylum, and for enabling the said commissioners to appoint a chaplain to officiate therein.

An act to suspend for 12 months so much of an act of the 2d year of king James the first, intitled An act concerning tanners, curriers, shoemakers, and other artificers occupying the cutting of leather, as prohibits the regrating and ingrossing of oaken bark.

An act for increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others on quartering soldiers.

An act for charging the sum of 12,000,000*l.* part of the loan of twelve millions two hundred thousand pounds, raised for the service of Great Britain for the year 1807, upon the duties of customs and excise, granted to his majesty during the continuance of the present war, and for certain periods after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace; and for providing a sinking fund for the redemption of the stocks or funds thereby created.

An act for the further regulating the office of treasurer of his majesty's navy.

Public Bills of the First Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

July 7.

An act to continue until the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred

hundred and eight, several acts for granting certain rates and duties, and for allowing certain drawbacks and bounties on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into and exported from Ireland.

July 17.

An act to revive and continue, until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, three acts, passed in the thirty-seventh, forty-fifth, and forty-sixth years of his majesty's reign, for carrying into execution the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his majesty and the United States of America; and for empowering his majesty to suspend, before the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight, the provisions of the said acts, for such period as his majesty may deem expedient.

An act to indemnify persons who have advised or acted under an order of council for making regulations with respect to the navigation and commerce between his majesty's subjects and the subjects of the United States of America.

An act for raising the sum of three millions by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for the year one thousand eight hundred and seven.

An act for raising the sum of one million five hundred thousand pounds, by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for the year one thousand eight hundred and seven.

July 25.

An act for granting to his majesty a sum of money to be raised by lotteries.

An act to provide for the reco-

very of penalties under certain acts, made in the forty-seventh year of his present majesty, for securing the rates and duties in Ireland in respect of dwelling houses, fire hearths, windows, male servants, horses, dogs, and carriages; and on licences to persons dealing in exciseable commodities; and on paper and paper hangings; and to alter the condition of certain bonds to be given by brewers in Ireland.

August 1.

An act to suppress insurrections, and prevent the disturbance of the public peace in Ireland.

An act to repeal certain duties of excise, and also certain stamp-duties in Ireland, and to grant certain new stamp-duties in lieu thereof; and to amend the laws relating to the stamp-duties in Ireland.

An act to grant to his majesty, until the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight, certain duties on the importation, and to allow drawbacks on the exportation, of certain goods, wares, and merchandise, into and from Ireland.

An act to enable his majesty to appoint the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being in Ireland, one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord high treasurer in England, without salary.

An act to enable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury to issue exchequer bills, on the credit of such aids or supplies as have been or shall be granted by parliament for the service of Great-Britain, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seven.

An act to continue until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eight, an act of the
forty-

forty-fifth year of his present majesty, for appointing commissioners to inquire into the public expenditure, and the conduct of the public business in the military departments therein mentioned.

August 8.

An act to enable the trustees of the British Museum to exchange, sell, or dispose of such parts of the collections, and under such restrictions as are therein specified.

An act for permitting, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the importation of certain enumerated articles into the British colonies on the continent of North America, from the United States of America, and the exportation of other enumerated articles from the same colonies to the said states.

An act for more effectually charging public accountants with interest upon balances; and for other purposes relating to the passing of public accounts.

An act to enable the East-India company to raise money upon bond; instead of increasing their capital stock.

An act to continue, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ten, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and amend an act of the forty-second year of his present majesty, for the more effectual administration of the office of a justice of the peace in such parts of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey as lie in and near the metropolis; and for the more effectual prevention of felonies.

An act for transferring to his

majesty certain possessions and rights vested in the Sierra Leone company, and for shortening the duration of the said company, and for preventing any dealing or trafficking in the buying or selling of slaves within the colony of Sierra Leone.

An act to enable his majesty to grant to her majesty the queen a capital messuage, called Frogmore, and divers lands and hereditaments in the parishes of New Windsor and Old Windsor, in the county of Berks, and a piece of land in Wyrothsbury, in the county of Bucks, for a term of ninety-nine years, if her majesty and the princesses, her five younger daughters, or any of them, shall so long live, for and in lieu of her majesty's present terms and interest therein; and also to make exchanges.

An act to grant certain duties on calicoes, muslins, cotton yarn, and cotton twist, of the manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland respectively, on their importation into either country from the other, according to the regulations contained in the acts for the union of Great-Britain and Ireland.

An act to explain an act, of the forty-seventh year of his present majesty, for enabling the Albion fire and life-insurance company to sue in the name of their secretary, and to enrol annuities.

An act to explain an act, of the forty-seventh year of his present majesty, for enabling the Globe insurance company to sue in the name of their treasurer, and to enrol annuities.

An act to explain an act, of the forty-seventh year of his present majesty, for enabling the Pelican life-

life-insurance company to sue in the name of their secretary, and to enrol annuities.

August 13.

An act to prevent improper persons from having arms in Ireland.

An act for allowing a certain proportion of the militia in Ireland, voluntarily to enlist into his majesty's regular forces.

An act for increasing the militia of Ireland, under certain limitations and restrictions.

An act for allowing a certain proportion of the militia in Great-Britain voluntarily to enlist into his majesty's regular forces.

An act for encouraging the exportation of salt from Ireland.

An act to amend an act, of the forty-sixth year of his majesty, for the better regulation of the office of receiver-general of the post-office in England.

August 14.

An act for the speedy completing the militia of Great-Britain, and increasing the same under certain limitations and restrictions.

An act for raising the sum of five

hundred thousand pounds by treasury bills for the service of Ireland for the year one thousand eight hundred and seven.

An act for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of four millions five hundred thousand pounds for the service of Great-Britain.

An act for more effectually securing the payment of the debts of traders.

An act for suspending the operation of an act of the thirty-sixth year of his present majesty, for the further support and maintenance of curates within the church of England, and for other purposes in the said act mentioned, so far as relates to the avoidance of benefices by the incumbents thereof having accepted augmented curacies.

An act for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and for applying certain moneys there mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and seven, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

STATE PAPERS.

[The following Paper was, by accident, omitted in our Volume for 1806. Its proper place, in that volume, would have been immediately preceding *The Swedish Declaration*, in p. 686.]

The King of Prussia's Proclamation, respecting the occupation, by his Troops, of the Electorate of Hanover.

“WE, Frederic William, by the Grace of God, king of Prussia, &c. &c. hereby make known, &c. After the events which have terminated in peace between Austria and France, all our endeavours have been directed to ward off from these districts the flames of war, and its disastrous consequences, which momentarily threatened the north of Germany, and particularly the countries of the electorate of Brunswick. With this view, and as the only possible means to attain it, a convention has been made and concluded between us and the emperor of the French, in pursuance of which, the states of his Britannic Majesty in Germany will not be again occupied by French or other troops combined with them; and, till the conclusion of a general peace, will be wholly occupied and governed by us: in pursuance of which, we have caused the Brunswick electoral countries, to be occupied by the corps under the command of our general of cavalry, Count Von Der Schulenburg Kennert, to whom, in our name, and till the peace, we

entrust the administration of the said countries in such manner that, through him, and the commission of government which he may think proper to appoint, all affairs relating to the government of the country may be transacted, and the necessary orders thereto communicated to the interior of magistracy and magistrates.

“We therefore charge, as well those, as the prelates, nobles, citizens, and all subjects and inhabitants of the said country, without exception, to conform themselves duly to these dispositions made for their welfare; and also to the commands of our before-mentioned commissaries of administration, and the commission by them to be appointed, as well with regard to civil as military affairs; not only not throwing any impediment in the way of our troops which are to march in, but to assist and afford them all the information in their power; and in the high or more general affairs of the country, and also in propositions and petitions thereto relating, alone and only to address themselves to the before-mentioned commissaries of administration, as standing highest under our immediate orders.

“As by this measure we have in view the repose and tranquillity of the

the North of Germany and of the Brunswick states, so we have resolved to pay out of our treasury for the necessities for our troops, according to the peace establishment, and leaving the extraordinary expences of a state of war to be defrayed by the country; while we, on another hand, shall take care in general, that its revenues, during our administration, after deducting the expences of government, shall only be appropriated to its advantage.

"We further promise, that our troops shall observe the strictest discipline; that attention shall be given to all just complaints; and in general, that every quiet and peaceable inhabitant shall be maintained in his property and rights, and, in case of need, be vigorously protected; but that, on the contrary, those who may refuse to conform themselves to the dispositions concluded on, and the measures which have been taken, or who may dare to counteract them in anywise, will have to reproach themselves for the rigid and disagreeable consequences which will unavoidably result to them.

"Given under the signature of our own hand, at Berlin, the 27th of January, 1806.

(L.S.) "FREDERICK WILLIAM.
VON HARDENBURG."

Revolution in St. Domingo. Narrative of the Haytian Campaign against Tyranny, from the 13th to the 16th of October, 1806.

"A horrible crime was about to be committed in the department of the south; thousands of victims were on the point of being sacrificed to the suspicion, or the ferocity rather, of Dessalines. General Moreau, and the

inspector Etienne Mentor, were the ministers charged with the execution of these sanguinary orders in the quarters of Des Cayes. They were already employed in taking measures for executing them, when, being detected in their abominable projects, they were both arrested by order of the brave Ouagnac. The inhabitants of the town of Des Cayes, finding support in this amiable chief and his troops, rose *en masse*, and swore to die with arms in their hands.

"Colonel Francis Yeune, informed of the movements which took place in the town of Des Cayes, appeared in the midst of his fellow-citizens, confirmed them in these noble resolutions, and departed to propose in his division those sublime principles which were to ensure the triumph of innocence. To arrive, address his companions in arms, and to dispose them to adopt his sentiments, were for him only the work of a moment.

"The minister of war, apprised by the colonel of the disposition of the inhabitants and troops, although ill, quitted his bed to put himself at the head of this holy insurrection. His whole suite followed him, and his zeal was well rewarded by the gratitude of his fellow-citizens. Soon after generals Ferou and Vaval followed his generous example. Colonel Brune also conducted himself perfectly in this crisis.

"After having formed all his dispositions, the minister set out from L'Anse a Veau, with the 15th and 16th demi-brigade, and advanced towards Mirajoune. On the next day he had a conversation with general Gayon, who was encamped at Little Goave, and finding him favourable to his designs, every thing was agreed upon; but still this general would not conclude any thing until the arrival of

of general Petion, with whose sentiments he was previously acquainted. Colonel Lamane, and all the troops of his division, were also of the same inclination. General Ambroise, though much indisposed, and scarcely able to stand, repaired, notwithstanding, to Leogane, on the first intelligence of these movements, in order to be able to confer with general Petion on the part he was to take. They scarcely met, when they fully agreed.

"On the 15th, at noon, general Petion arrived at Little Goave, where he was received by the army with the enthusiasm he merited. The two divisions having joined, marched direct for great Goave, where general Germain waited for his brigade. Having been surrounded, he affected to decide in our favour; but it was soon perceived that he only wished to gain time.

"The same day we proceeded to Leogane; and the next morning, with the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 21st, and 24th demi-brigades, and three squadrons of dragoons, we were in possession, at four o'clock, of Port-au-Prince.

"The conduct of general Germain becoming more suspicious, and fears being entertained that he would escape by night, he was arrested.

"At ten at night we were apprised by a traveller of the approach of a battalion of the 3d, from Archhayé, and forming the advanced guard of Dessalines. Every thing was prepared for their reception. They arrived, and surrendered without the least resistance, in consequence of the vigorous measures adopted by general Gayon.

"A deputation from the soldiers and planters of the plain of Cul de Sac, came at midnight to declare to

general Petion, in the name of their constituents, that the deaths of Dessalines and Germain were necessary for the preservation of liberty; that the soldiers were resolved to do their duty; that the planters would take care of the plain, and that they would besides engage to keep the tyrant ignorant of the measures which it was necessary to adopt against him. They kept their words; Dessalines crossed the plain, without receiving information from any one of the disposition of the army. This event confirms the observation, that tyrants have numbers of flatterers, but no friends.

"Dessalines, who was ignorant of this, and who had not the least suspicion of our arrival at Port-au-Prince, pursued his journey with the most perfect security. At eight in the morning he had reached our advanced posts without perceiving it, and it was only when they proceeded to arrest him, that he perceived he was not in the midst of his friends. He then endeavoured to escape, and in the attempt received the blow which put an end to his life and his crimes. Colonel Maardie, who wished to defend him, also fell on this occasion, but with general regret. On the part of the enemy there were also a few persons wounded; our loss was one man killed.

"Such were the operations of the army. Four days were sufficient to crown it with perfect success.

"This great event, which will contribute an æra in human revolutions, will proclaim to the astonished world the energy of an oppressed people, and attract to us the admiration and esteem of all nations.

"On the 18th, at nine in the morning, *Te Deum* will be sung in celebration of this memorable day, which

has been the fall of tyranny and the resuscitation of liberty.

(Signed) GERIN, minister of war and marine.

PETION, general commandant of the second division of the west.

GAYON, VAVAI, generals of brigade.

BRUNET, intendant general and head of the staff.

Head-quarters,, Port-au-Prince,
17th October, 1806."

Address of the Government of Hayti to the Commerce of Neutral Nations.

"The inhabitants of Hayti had scarce delivered themselves from the French yoke, than they had another hydra to destroy, which they had nourished in their own bosom. Their whole attention is now turned to the cultivation of that valuable produce which the mercantile part of Europe obtains at a great expence from the most distant countries. Our persevering industry has procured us a most abundant recompence for our laborious exertions. The riches of our soil offer a most pleasing prospect to your speculations. Our warehouses, filled with all the productions of the Antilles, only wait the arrival of your mercantile fleets, to make an exchange for the manufactures of which we stand in need, of those which you require. If a system, unfavourable to the progress of commerce, has hitherto interposed to prevent its success among us, that disastrous influence will shortly cease. The imposture is dissipated, the phantom has disappeared, and all the illusions that hovered round it are dispersed. So far is our government, in its present regenerated state, from opposing

the freedom of commerce in our ports, that it offers facilities to you which cannot be granted by any other government. It is of no consequence under what colours you may appear: the protection of your property, the security of your persons, and a rigid maintenance of the laws, in every thing that relates to you, are guaranteed to you on the faith of government. Solid regulations, and dictated by wisdom—duties arranged in proportion to the difficulties that you may experience in gaining our ports, are equitably collected; great dispatch in expediting your vessels; with men of integrity in the direction of the public offices—such are the changes on which you may have a perfect reliance. The government is firmly persuaded, that where a reciprocal advantage does not prevail, there can be no commerce. It has already directed the suppression of exclusive consignments; of the tax on the price of articles; of the privileges granted for the sale of coffee, as well as the obligation to take cargoes of sugar, &c. Every one will be at liberty to sell and to buy on the conditions that he shall judge most for his advantage. Those regulations, produced by ignorance, will no longer offer impediments to your speculations; your confidence will be no longer forced in favour of individuals who were equally strangers to you, and to the welfare of their country. Your friends, your own particular factors, shall have the possession of your property; and the government engages to grant them all the protection which they can desire. The sanguinary horrors which have too notoriously marked the commencement of a cruel reign, will no more renew the sad spectacle of scenes that are past. Come with perfect confidence to traffic in our ports: come

come and exchange the fruits of your industry for our riches; and be persuaded that you will never have cause to repent of a reliance on our promises.

"At the same time, while the government is exerting all its efforts to procure you the advantages of a brilliant commerce, it requires of your agents the same loyalty and good faith, which it will exercise towards you. It also expresses its hope, that the base conduct of the privateers of Louisiana will not be imitated, and that it will have no cause to regret that its too great confidence has been abused.

"The ports are the Cape, Fort Dauphin, Port-de-Paix, the Gonaives, Saint Mark, Port-au-Prince, the Cayes, Jeremie, and Jacmel, where you may send your cargoes with the certainty of an advantageous return.

"The well-known exactness with which the government of Hayti acquits its engagements is a solemn pledge for the execution of the treaties it may enter into with you. Notwithstanding the misfortunes which preceded our independence, and the disastrous wars which it naturally produced, the means of government have never failed of keeping pace with its wants. Such is the astonishing extent of our immense resources, that even the vices of the preceding administration did not prevent the liquidation of all its contracts. Judge then what will now be our prospects as well as yours, when a wise economy shall take the place of prodigality, and an equitable collection of the revenues will determine the rights of government as well as those of individuals. Haste then to come and avail yourselves of

these favourable dispositions, which your connections with us will confirm more and more. Whatever may be the number of your vessels, whatever may be the extent of your speculations for our ports, entertain not the least apprehension that you will not acquire a certain profit. An abundant harvest, commodities already prepared wait your coming, and the certainty of an immediate sale of your cargo is assured you.

"Given at the Cape, Oct. 24, 1806, in the third year of the independence of Hayti.

"The chief of the government of Hayti,

"HENRY CHRISTOPHE.

"By his excellency the secretary of the government,

"RONANEZ, the younger."

Revolution in St. Domingo. Address of the Army of Hayti to the General in Chief, Henry Christophe.

"Tyranny has been destroyed along with the tyrant! Liberty revives! Since the 17th we have been free—striking example of revolutions effected by Machiavelism, and which proves that a people long in bondage, if once made acquainted with their own strength, though they may suffer themselves to be abused for a time, by those they believed capable of putting them in the enjoyment of their efforts, yet it will never be possible to shut their eyes against their true interests; the incessant agitations which have succeeded each other have sufficiently proved this, and that the object proposed had not yet been obtained—

U u 2

that

that period alone when the Temple of War may be closed.

"The principles you have always acted upon, and which you have had the courage to communicate to the generals in the periods of barbarism, when even our breath was construed into a meaning, and might bring the heads of the most innocent to the scaffold, these principles have been the electric flame which has caused the commotion that has been so strongly felt, and which has carried away every thing with it, to the moment when Jean Jaques Dessalines, our common oppressor, ceased to live.

"Vengeance has had its operation, and now the army only waits for your presence to concur in the formation of the social compact which should unite us—of a constitution, in which every citizen shall at length find security for his person, and the sacred right of property, emanating from the general will; not like that misshapen act which we have trodden under our feet, made in the silence of the cabinet, without the knowledge of those most interested in it, and calculated only to flatter the caprice of a single individual, and even in the letter of it contrary to every principle of liberty. Thus long abused, we have sworn not to separate till we have seen the new constitutional act proclaimed—that act by which we ought to be governed—until we have approved of it, and sworn to obey it; and until, conformably to the usages of ancient warriors, we have publicly acknowledged you for the head of our government, and borne you upon our shields.

"Satisfy, general, the impatience of your brave soldiers, of the whole

nation assembled, who are admirers of your virtues, and to which nothing is wanting, at these moments of joy, but your presence.

"Head-quarters, Port-au-Prince,
Oct. 24, 1806."

[Here follow the signatures.]

Proclamation of the Provisionary Government.

"An horrible tyranny, exercised a long time upon the people and the army, has at length exasperated all minds, and excited them, by a movement worthy the motive that produced it, to rise in a mass, in order to oppose a powerful boundary against the torrent that threatened them,

"A plot, framed in silence and reflection, was upon the point of execution; men capable of thinking—those men capable of making the sublime principles of true liberty finally triumphant—men who were even the defenders of that liberty, were to disappear for ever. A rapid step towards its total subversion had already appalled the most indifferent; every thing seemed to announce, that we were approaching the moment when we were to see all the former scenes of horror and proscription renewed; those dungeons, gibbets, faggots, drownings, of which we were the sorrowful and unhappy victims under the iniquitous governments of Rochambeau, the Darbois, the Ferrands, Bergers, &c. &c.

"Less affected by the happiness of his people, than greedy to amass riches, the chief of the government unjustly despoiled thousands of families of their property, and who are at this moment reduced to the utmost misery, under the apparent pretext that they could not justify the

the titles to their property, but, in fact, to augment his own domains. Is it not incontestible, after enjoying an estate ten, twenty, or thirty years, that one ought to be admitted as the real proprietor? Dessalines was not ignorant of this: but had persuaded himself, that even his fellow-citizens had lost their titles in the late disturbances. He wished to avail himself of this to satisfy his cupidity. Some little farmers were hurried away from their dwellings, and sent, without regard to age or sex, to the plantations to which they formerly belonged. If any particular situation, or any view of the general interest, could authorise that measure which appears to have been adopted by preceding governments, at least it would have been but justice to have granted an indemnification to those against whom it was exercised.

"Commerce, the source of plenty and prosperity to states, languished in apathy under this ignorant man, the chief causes of which were the vexations and the horrors exercised upon strangers. Cargoes violently seized, bargains broken as soon as they were contracted, banished far from our ports the ships of all countries. The assassination of Thomas Thuat, an English merchant, who had long resided in this country, where he was respected on account of his blameless conduct and his virtues, excited general indignation; and why was he murdered? Thomas Thuat was rich; this was his sole crime. The Haytian merchants were not better treated. The advantages which it was affected to allow them, were only calculated upon the profits which it was expected to extract from them.

"Always swayed by his vicious disposition, the chief of the govern-

ment, in his last tour, disorganized the army. His cruel avarice suggested to him the idea to transfer the troops of one corps to another, for the purpose of bringing them nearer to their native place, in order that they should require no subsistence, although he exacted from them the most assiduous service. The soldier was deprived of his pay, of his subsistence, and appeared every where almost naked; while the public treasure furnished, in profusion, annual stipends of 20,000 dollars to each of his mistresses, of which he kept twenty at least, to support their boundless extravagance, which was both a disgrace to the government and an insult to the general misery.

"The Jews were not more respected. A constitution was framed by order of the emperor, solely for the advancement of his private interests, dictated by caprice and ignorance, put into form by his secretaries, and published in the name of the generals of the army, who not only never approved or signed this misshapen and ridiculous document, but never had the least knowledge of it until it was published and promulgated. The regulating laws, formed without plan or combination, and rather with the intention of satisfying a passion than regulating the interests of the inhabitants, were always violated and trodden under foot by the monarch himself. No protecting statute shielded the people from the barbarity of the sovereign; his supreme pleasure sent a citizen to death, and none of his friends or relatives could tell why. No restraint, in fact, arrested the ferociousness of this tyger thirsting for the blood of his fellows; no representation had any effect upon his savage heart, not even the entreaties

of his amiable wife, whose excellent qualities we all admire.

"The ministers, whose duties were defined by the constitution, if that act can be so named, could never exercise it for the happiness of the people. Their plans and representations were always laughed at, and rejected with disdain; their zeal for the public good in general, and that of the army in particular, was always, of course, rendered ineffectual.

"Cultivation, that first branch of public and private wealth, was not encouraged, and the orders of the chief only tended to diminish the number of unhappy planters. Was it wise, in fact, to snatch from cultivation the hands which promoted it, for the purpose of unnecessarily augmenting the number of troops, who were neither paid, clothed, nor subsisted, while the army was before on a respectable footing?

"Such crimes, such enormities, such vexations, could no longer remain unpunished. The people and the army, tired of the odious yoke which he imposed upon them, have re-assumed their courage and their energy, and, by one great spontaneous effort, have broken it. Yes, we have burst our chains. Soldiers, you will be paid and clothed. Labourers, you will be protected. Proprietors, you will be secured in the possession of your estates. A wise constitution will shortly fix the rights and the duties of all.

"Until the moment shall arrive when we shall be able to establish it, we declare, that concord, brotherhood, and friendly intercourse, being the foundations of our union, we will never lay down our arms before we shall have struck down the tree of our slavery and debasement, and placed at the head of the govern-

ment a man whose courage and virtues we have long respected, and who, like us, has been the object of the insults of the tyrant. The people and the army, whose voice we speak, proclaim general Henry Christophe, provisional chief of the government of Hayti, until the constitution shall have definitively conferred on him that august title.

(Signed) GERIN,
PETION, &c. &c. &c."

Address of Kosciusko to the Poles.

"Brave Countrymen,

"The din of arms with which Poland once more resounds, summons Kosciusko to join you. They are not barbarians hungering for pillage, who now advance into your plains, They do not resemble those ferocious men who came to divide your territory, and to insult your weakness, after having fattened on your misfortunes and your blood. On the contrary, you will, by their valour and their triumphs, by that thunder-bearing eagle which hovers in their front, recognize the approach of those unconquerable legions, whose victories have rendered the four quarters of the world illustrious—who have in one campaign extinguished the united power of two vast empires—and who have in one week levelled with the dust a throne raised by an age of successes, the great work of Frederick, shaded by all the laurels of his old generals. Thus has it been willed by the destiny of Napoleon, who creates or destroys kings, who overthrows hostile armies with the rapidity of lightning, and who can, by the force of his arm, and the conceptions of his genius, elevate those nations which bend

bend under the yoke of an atrocious policy. Poles, there are thousands among you who have followed the first general of Europe through the defiles of Italy. Your battalions are already united with the army of the brave. Now Napoleon marches to you. His eye observes you. He leads into the heart of Poland those Frenchmen, among whom we have found a second country; who have collected the wrecks of our own legions in their camps; who have treated us as brothers; who have covered our misfortunes with their laurels;—those French generals, among whom your Kosciusko has ceased to consider himself proscribed; before whom he could raise, with a sentiment of consolation, and perhaps of pride, his head, which, though humbled by defeat, never has been dishonoured; and among whom he has been permitted to cherish the love of his country, and the hope of its future freedom.

“ Dear countrymen, you who, banished from your paternal soil, have still remained Poles in a foreign land, and you who, on the contrary, though rendered foreigners in the midst of Poland, have still remained faithful to your country and your brethren, I summon you all to arise—the time of your deliverance is come! the great nation is beside you—Napoleon beholds you, Kosciusko calls to you. Look around you, and see how Europe, shaken to her ancient foundations, is hastening at the call of genius to re-construct the social edifice, and to immortalize the nineteenth century by new creations and new claims to future glory.—Behold how the yoke of the tyrant of the seas, of the enemy of the repose of Europe, is breaking on every side. The people of all countries

are elevating themselves under the authority of governments constituted by law. Oppressed nations are every where advancing to their independence. Poles! what more is necessary to be said to animate you, to induce you to become again yourselves? Doubtless, you are still the children of the hero who delivered Europe from the Mussulman yoke; your hearts are still inflamed with that ardour which formerly made your enemies at once esteem and dread you. Though your territory has been divided, are you not still united by blood, by language, by misfortune, and by all that is dear among men? If Poland has been effaced from the political map, she still exists entire in the hearts of her children. If without the help of France, without any support but a consciousness of our own rights, and our valour, we were able to make fortune balance between us and the three empires which united to oppress us, what doubt can you have of triumphing, when the conqueror of the triple alliance has passed your frontiers—when the man of destiny directs his views towards you? Do not you observe the armies of your enemies tremble at his approach? See you not the shades of the heroes who died in combating for you, press around him, and implore his vengeance! Listen to their sighs; listen to the voice of your country, which calls upon you to restore her ancient glory and independence.—Poles! escaped by a miracle from the steel of your assassins, and the chains of your tyrants, I collected and carried with me the last sighs of my expiring country. Now, full of confidence, I breathe my last wishes among you. Soon shall I tread again on that dear paternal land which my arm

arm has defended, which my blood has dyed, and which, when I behold again, I shall salute with kisses, and bathe with my tears. Unfortunate friends, whom I was prevented from following to the grave—dear, brave countrymen, whom I was compelled to leave under the yoke of an usurper,—I have lived only in the hope of avenging you—I come to break your chains. Sacred remains of my country, I salute you with a holy enthusiasm; I rejoin you, never more to part. I shall shew myself worthy of the great man, whose arm is raised to protect us, and worthy of the people, who answer to my call. I shall assist in emancipating my country, and in establishing its future prosperity on stable bases. But if I shall find that the dear name of our country is with you now only an empty sound, I shall then escape from the common shame, and from my own misfortunes, by burying myself under the noble ruins of Poland. But it cannot be so. The glorious day of Poland redawns—fate has not conducted Napoleon and his invincible troops to the banks of the Vistula without an object. We are under the ægis of that monarch, who overcomes difficulties by prodigies. The re-establishment of Poland is a deed too glorious not to have been reserved by the Eternal Director of all things for him to achieve.

(Signed) "KOSCIUSKO.
Paris, Nov. 1, 1806."

Proclamation issued by the Emperor of Russia.

"Alexander, Emperor, &c.

"Our manifesto of the 30th of August (see vol. XLVIII. p. 798.) declared the situation of our affairs with the French government. At

that period of our hostile situation, Prussia still formed a barrier between us and the French, who tyrannized over various parts of Germany. But, soon after, the fire of war blazed out in Prussia also; after various disasters and important losses on her part, our own dominions on the frontiers are now threatened by the flame. To Russians, accustomed to love the glory of their country, and to sacrifice every thing to it, it is unnecessary to explain how unavoidable these events have made the present war. Honour unsheathed our sword for the protection of our allies; how much more justly must it be drawn for the defence of our own safety! Before these events could approach our frontiers, we took, at an early period, every measure to be ready to meet them. Having, in good time, ordered our army to move beyond the frontier, we have now commissioned our general field marshal Kamenskoy to command it, and to act against the enemy with all the forces intrusted to him. We are assured, that all our faithful subjects will join us in fervent prayers to the Almighty, who directs the fate of states and the issue of battles, that he may take our righteous cause under his all-powerful protection; that his victorious strength and blessing may direct the Russian armies employed in repelling the general foe of Europe. We are confident that our faithful subjects of the government on the frontier will, in the present circumstances particularly, redouble the proofs of their attachment, and their zeal for the common good; and that, unshaken by fear or delusive promises, they will tread with firmness the same path in which, under the protection of the laws and of a mild government, they

they have hitherto enjoyed tranquillity and undisputed property, and shared in the universal prosperity of the whole empire. Lastly, we are confident that all the children of the land, relying on the help of God, on the valour of our troops, and on the known experience of their leader, will spare no sacrifice, no efforts, which patriotism and the safety of our country may demand.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28, 1806.

Proclamation of his Prussian Majesty to the Inhabitants of Silesia.

“ Brave Inhabitants of Silesia.

“ Among the mournful events which have taken place during the course of the present war, there is nothing that has so much filled with grief the heart of his majesty, as to see a considerable part of his provinces and faithful subjects oppressed by the weight of sufferings, which must be the inevitable consequence of a war, in which the enemy, by his manner of making war, unusual in our time, entirely exhausts the country through which he passes, by forced requisitions of every kind, and by the large bodies of marauders who swarm round his disciplined armies, and who, incapable of sparing, treat the armed warrior and the unhappy peaceable inhabitant with the same cruelty, and every where leave behind them traces of the grossest barbarity, desarts, and ashes; even where, through fear of violence, the unarmed inhabitants have shewn the greatest submission in the reception of those destroying hordes.

“ His majesty perceives that his faithful Silesian provinces are now

threatened with the same wretched fate.

“ It sensibly grieves his majesty that he is prevented by the situation of affairs, which renders his presence necessary at other points, from hastening in person to the aid of his faithful Silesians, who have at all times, and under all circumstances, rewarded the paternal care of their monarch for the welfare and prosperity of their country, by the most unshaken attachment to the house of Prussia.

“ The enemy boasts—favoured by fortune, so liable to change, and not less favoured by the treachery of base traitors—that he has already annihilated the whole force of the Prussian monarchy.

“ But he knows not that his majesty is at this moment at the head of a formidable army, which burns with eagerness to engage the oppressors of the country.

“ He knows not, or appears not to wish to know, that the monarch of Prussia finds himself surrounded by a guard, which no force, no misfortunes, no talisman, can subdue—the unalterable love of his people.

“ He knows not that every day thousands of volunteers offer themselves, with arms in their hands, to set bounds to his progress, and that the Silesians display no less activity and energy in defence of their king and country, than to defend their property from unexampled rapacity.

“ He flatters himself with the doubts he is anxious to disseminate of the promised aid of Russia.

“ But he deceives himself in his hopes; the most sacred and inviolate fulfilment of all treaties entered into

into is one of the principal traits in the character of the noble-minded sovereign of all the Russians.

“Already two formidable Russian armies have arrived near the banks of the Vistula, while a third, much more numerous, is advancing by rapid marches.

“Already legions of patriots, voluntarily armed, and used to battle, are prepared to join the armies in the field.

“His majesty, under these circumstances, depends on the attachment of his Silesian states and subjects, who have at all times, both by word and deed, given the most manifest proofs of their unshaken fidelity; and he believes that, by the appointment, *ad interim*, of one of the most distinguished of them, his excellency the prince of Anhalt Pless, to be governor-general of Silesia, he gives them a proof of his confidence and good-will. Conducted by this prince, who has gloriously signalized himself in the course of the war, the states, and all classes of the inhabitants of Silesia, will certainly exert themselves to contribute all in their power, in conjunction with the forces which his majesty will send to their assistance, to defend their country, and their own province in particular.

“Invested with full power by his majesty, I therefore hereby call on all and each of the inhabitants of the Silesian provinces, to bear cheerfully the sacrifices and burthens which probably may be necessary for the attainment of this great object, and the rather as they not only can bear no proportion to the enormous sacrifices to which they must be subjected should the enemy succeed in his attempt to conquer Silesia, but as in due time they will be rewarded

by his majesty, and as far as possible, made good.

“Given at Breslaw, the 3d of
“Dec. 1806.

“Count VON GOTZEN,
“Major and flugel adjutant to his majesty the king.”

Proclamation of the King of Prussia.

The battle of the 14th of last month was, notwithstanding the most courageous efforts of the army, so unfortunate in its issue for the army of Prussia, that the enemy found the way quite open to the capital, and into the heart of the monarchy. The king was of course induced to propose an armistice: he thought he might promise himself a good reception in this undertaking, as during the battle he had received a letter from the emperor Napoleon, full of friendly expressions. But to this proposal, as no attention could be paid unless his majesty consented to numerous sacrifices as the fundamental basis of peace, the king, who immediately perceived the whole of the danger to which his faithful subjects would be inevitably exposed, preferred those sacrifices to the less certain and distant means of saving the country, by trusting to the fate of arms; he therefore determined upon every risk for the preservation of the independence of the monarchy, and dispatched his minister of state, the marquis Lucchesini, on the 18th of October, with full powers, to the head quarters of the emperor and king. The sacrifices to which the king had authorised his minister, the marquis Lucchesini, to accede, were the effects of the advantages which the enemy had obtained by the fortune of a single day;
and

and his majesty's proposals were deemed so moderate, that on the 30th of October they were accepted as the basis of a peace, by the grand marshal of the palace Duroc, who was charged by the emperor and king with the conduct of the negotiations.

Upon these bases, the peace might have been concluded without loss of time; and the king, on his part, had actually taken all the necessary measures to fulfil the conditions of the peace without delay immediately after its conclusion.

The emperor Napoleon, on the contrary, refused to discontinue the prosecution of hostilities; he not only suffered his army, without relaxation, to follow up all the advantages they had gained, but at the same time overrun all the provinces on the Oder and the Wartha, which were unprovided with troops. These provinces, equally with the capital, were compelled to feel all the inconveniences of war. From the headquarters of the emperor, even four days after the conditions of peace were received, a seditious proclamation was issued, printed, and distributed among the inhabitants of South Prussia, exciting them to insurrection, and which was promoted in various ways. Wherever the enemy's troops arrived, they seized upon the king's property, sequestered the royal treasures, and even endeavoured to compel his majesty's servants to act against him, contrary to the oath of fidelity which they had taken.

These events soon excited suspicion that the emperor was by no means in earnest to conclude a peace upon the conditions which had been proposed.

The indefatigable but vain efforts of his majesty's plenipotentiary to

continue the course of the negotiation uninterrupted, were employed till it was expressly declared, "that the emperor must avail himself of the unfortunate situation into which Prussia had fallen, in consequence of the battle of the 14th, to conclude a peace with Russia and England." This declaration left no doubt remaining. The bases of peace which had been formally concluded were now entirely set aside; and instead of these, an armistice was proposed on the part of the French, the conditions of which, at the very moment when it was supposed every difficulty had been got over, were increased with every advantage obtained by the enemy.

After so many hopes that still remained unrealized, his majesty's plenipotentiary at length, on the 10th of November, thought proper to conclude the armistice marked (A) in the supplement; by that means to affix some boundaries to the increasing demands of the enemy. This act was accompanied by the official declaration of the prince Benevento, the minister of foreign affairs, marked (B); the contents of which prove more clearly than any thing that preceded them, that Prussia would flatter herself in vain, should she indulge the most distant hope of preserving peace, even by making the unreasonable sacrifices which the armistice demanded. And if his majesty had been inclined to indulge this hope, it was no longer in his power to fulfil the conditions expressed—to compel the retreat of the Russian armies; for as the French troops, even during the armistice, had advanced towards the Vistula, it was then impossible to arrest the march of the Russians, who saw their own frontiers threatened.

No choice now remained for his majesty;

majesty; he was compelled to refuse his ratification of the armistice concluded by marshal Duroc on the 22d of November. It only remained for his majesty to solicit the courts of St. James's and St. Peterburg to negotiate with him for the bases of a general peace with the emperor Napoleon. This his majesty has done; and, under the distant hopes of a happy issue to this proceeding, his majesty has not yet recalled his plenipotentiary, the marquis Lucchesini, from the head quarters of the emperor and king.

Whilst the king has thus done every thing in his power to prevent the further effusion of blood, he has, on the other hand, been incessantly occupied in preparing the means of resistance with which Providence has supplied him. Though the fortresses of Stettin, Custrin, and Magdeburg, notwithstanding their being abundantly supplied with provisions, and furnished with sufficient garrisons, have been unjustifiably surrendered by their governors and commanders; yet the remaining fortresses of the country, and particularly those on the Vistula, have been with the utmost activity placed in the best state of defence, and confided to the care of resolute and faithful commanders. The troops remaining in the provinces on the Vistula, and the Wartha, will form a junction with the numerous and brave Russian armies; besides which, a new army will be collected, and got in readiness for service. The king, therefore, relies upon the support of the nation, which, in the seven years war, made a glorious stand against almost the whole of Europe, and which gave no signs of despair or irresolution, though then, as now, the capital, and the greater part of the kingdom,

had fallen into the power of the enemy, and chose to sustain the greatest perils and dangers, with a degree of firmness and intrepidity which rendered it the wonder of the age and that of posterity. The stake we now contend for is greater than ever. We now fight for all that is honourable to the nation and sacred among mankind. This is well known to the country and to the whole world. The king has only taken up arms to defend his independence; nor will the enemy succeed in deceiving the people with the idea of a coalition, for which there is not the least foundation. In the seven years war Prussia stood alone, or at least without any considerable assistance from any other nation, against the principal powers of Europe. In the present war she depends upon the aid of the powerful and magnanimous Alexander, who will raise his whole force in her behalf. In this great contest Prussia will have but one and the same interest with Russia. Both will stand or fall together. From this intimate connection between the two powers, and in so sacred a cause, against an enemy whose power has so rapidly risen to such a giddy height, that he no longer sets any bounds to his good fortune, a happy issue cannot be doubted. Perseverance in danger conformably to the glorious example of our ancestors, can and must infallibly lead us to victory.

[Next follows the armistice (A.) concluded at Charlottenburg, on the 16th of November, 1806.]

French Declaration. (B.)

“The undersigned, minister for foreign affairs, has been ordered by his majesty the emperor and king to make

make the following declaration to their excellencies the marquis of Lucchesini and general Zastrow, the plenipotentiaries of his Prussian majesty:

“ Four coalitions, the last of which has produced the present war, have been formed against France. Every one of the four have been conquered. The victories obtained over each of them have placed vast territories in the power of his majesty the emperor and king. Three times has France, with a moderation unexampled in history, restored the whole, or nearly the whole of its conquests, and re-established on their thrones, without almost any diminution of their power, princes who were hurled from them by victory. The conduct which his majesty the emperor has thrice pursued, he is still disposed to follow, without considering that this extreme moderation may, before the expiration of ten years, produce a fifth coalition. But in the course of these perpetually reviving wars, France, Spain, and Holland, have lost their colonies. It is natural, it is just, that the countries which the right of war has placed in the emperor's power, should be employed as compensations for these colonies.

“ But that which particularly distinguishes the injury done to France by the fourth coalition is, that the Porte has lost its independence. Wallachia and Moldavia, governed by men whom it had justly deposed, and whom the threats of Russia forced it to restore, are become absolute conquests in the hands of Russia. The complete independence of the Ottoman Porte being one of the great objects of France, his majesty the emperor would lose the principal reward of his successes, if they did not tend to insure it. His

majesty, consequently, cannot restore any of the territories which the chance of arms has placed in his power, before the Ottoman Porte shall be reinstated in the plenitude of all its rights over Wallachia and Moldavia, and that its absolute independence shall be recognised and guaranteed.

“ The undersigned has the honour to renew to their excellencies the marquis of Lucchesini and major-general Zastrow, the assurances of his high consideration.

“ CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.”

Berlin, Nov. 16, 1806.

British Order of Council.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace,
January 7, 1807.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty
in Council.

“ Whereas the French government has issued certain orders, which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to prohibit the commerce of all neutral nations with his majesty's dominions; and also to prevent such nations from trading with any other country in any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of his majesty's dominions; and whereas the said government has also taken upon itself to declare all his majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, at a time when the fleets of France and her allies are themselves confined within their own ports, by the superior valour and discipline of the British navy; and whereas such attempts on the part of the enemy would give to his majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation, and would warrant his majesty in enforcing the same prohibition of all commerce

merce with France, which that power vainly hopes to effect against the commerce of his majesty's subjects, a prohibition which the superiority of his majesty's naval forces might enable him to support, by actually investing the ports and coasts of the enemy with numerous squadrons and cruizers, so as to make the entrance or approach thereto manifestly dangerous; and whereas his majesty, though unwilling to follow the example of his enemies, by proceeding to an extremity so distressing to all nations not engaged in the war, and carrying on their accustomed trade, yet feels himself bound by a due regard to the just defence of the rights and interests of his people, not to suffer such measures to be taken by the enemy, without taking some steps on his part to restrain this violence, and to retort upon them the evils of their own injustice; his majesty is thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no vessel shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to, or be in the possession of France or her allies, or shall be so far under their controul as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat; and the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers shall be, and are hereby instructed to warn every neutral vessel coming from any such port, and destined to another such port, to discontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any such port; and any vessel, after being so warned, or any vessel coming from any such port, after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving information of this his majesty's orders which shall be found proceeding to another such port, shall be captured

and brought in, and, together with her cargo, shall be condemned as lawful prize. And his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty, and courts of vice admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKNER.

Treaty of Peace between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Serene Highness the Elector of Saxony.

His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, and his serene highness the elector of Saxony, anxious to provide for the final re-establishment of peace between their states, have named for their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit, his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, the general of division, Michel Duroc, grand marshal of the palace, &c. &c. and his serene electoral highness the elector of Saxony, count Charles De Bose, his principal chamberlain, &c. &c. who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.—From the day of the signing of the treaty, there shall be peace and perfect friendship between the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, on the one part, and his serene electoral highness the elector of Saxony, on the other.

II. His electoral highness accedes to the treaty of confederation and alliance, concluded at Paris on the 12th of July in the present year; and by

by such accession, he succeeds to all the privileges and obligations of the alliance, in the same way as if he were a principal contracting party to the said treaty.

III. His electoral highness will assume the title of king, and take his place in the college in the rank of kings, according to the order of his introduction.

IV. He cannot, without the previous consent of the confederation of the Rhine, in any case or for any cause whatever, allow a passage through the kingdom of Saxony to any army or corps, or detachment of troops, appertaining to a power not a party to the said confederation.

V. The laws and ordinances which define the several rites of the various forms of worship established in Germany, having been abolished by the effect of the dissolution of the ancient Germanic body, and moreover not being compatible with the principle upon which the confederation has been formed, the exercise of the catholic worship shall, throughout the whole kingdom of Saxony, be fully assimilated to the Lutheran form of worship, and the followers of the two religions shall without restriction enjoy the same civil and political rights. This object is a particular condition with his majesty the emperor and king.

VI. His majesty the emperor of the French undertakes, that by the future treaty of peace with Prussia, the *Cotbüsser Kreis*, or Circle of *Cotbus*, shall be ceded to his majesty the king of Saxony.

VII. His majesty the king of Saxony cedes to such prince as shall be named by his majesty the emperor of the French, and in that part of Thuringia situated between the principalities of *Eichfeld* and *Erfurt*, a

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territory, equal in revenue and population to the Circle of *Cotbus*, which territory, serving as a point of union between the said principalities, shall be possessed by the said prince, in full and entire sovereignty. The limits of this territory shall be fixed by commissaries appointed for that purpose, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications.

VIII. The contingent of the kingdom of Saxony, in case of war, shall consist in the whole of 20,000 men.

IX. During the present campaign, considering what has happened, the contingent of the kingdom of Saxony shall be 1500 cavalry, 4200 infantry, 300 artillery, and 12 pieces of cannon.

X. No contributions shall be levied after the signing of the present treaty.

XI. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at *Dresden*, in the course of eight days. Done at *Posen*, Dec. 11, 1806.

(Signed) DUROC,

CHARLES, count de Boze.

Message of the American President.

Washington City, Dec. 2.

This day, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his secretary, the following message to both houses of congress:—

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

"It would give me, fellow-citizens, great satisfaction to announce, in the moment of your meeting, that the difficulties in our foreign relations, existing at the time of our last separation, had been amicably and justly terminated. I lost no time in taking those measures which were most likely

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to

to bring them to such a termination, by special missions, charged with such powers and instructions as, in the event of failure, could leave no imputation on either our moderation or forbearance. The delays which have since taken place in our negotiations with the British government, appear to have proceeded from causes which do not forbid the expectation that, during the course of the session, I may be enabled to lay before you their final issue. What will be that of the negotiations for settling our differences with Spain, nothing which had taken place at the date of the last dispatches enables us to pronounce. On the western side of the Mississippi she advanced in considerable force, and took post at the settlement of Bayon Pierre, on the Red River. This village was originally settled by France, was held by her as long as she held Louisiana, and was delivered to Spain only as a part of Louisiana. Being small, insulated, and distant, it was not observed, at the moment of redelivery to France and the United States, that she continued a guard of half a dozen men, which had been stationed there. A proposition, however, having been lately made by our commander in chief, to assume the Sabine River as a temporary line of separation between the troops of the two nations, until the issue of our negotiations shall be known, it has been referred by the Spanish commandant to his superior; and in the mean time he has withdrawn his force to the western side of the Sabine River. The correspondence on this subject, now communicated, will exhibit more particularly the present state of things in that quarter.

“The nature of that country requires indispensably that an unusual proportion of the force employed

there should be cavalry, or mounted infantry. In order, therefore, that the commanding officer might be enabled to act with effect, I authorized him to call on the governors of Orleans and Mississippi for a corps of 500 volunteer cavalry. The temporary arrangement he has proposed may perhaps render this unnecessary. But I inform you, with great pleasure, of the promptitude with which the inhabitants of those territories have tendered their services in defence of their country. It has done honour to themselves, entitled them to the confidence of their fellow-citizens in every part of the union, and must strengthen the general determination to protect them efficaciously under all circumstances which may occur.

“Having received information that in another part of the United States a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organizing themselves, contrary to law, to carry on a military expedition against the territories of Spain, I thought it necessary, by proclamation, as well as by special orders, to take measures for preventing and suppressing this enterprize, for seizing the vessels, arms, and other means provided for it, and for arresting and bringing to justice its authors and abettors. It was due to that good faith which ought ever to be the rule of action in public as well as in private transactions: it was due to good order, and regular government, that, while the public force was acting strictly on the defensive, and merely to protect our citizens from aggression, the criminal attempts of private individuals to decide for their country the question of peace or war, by commencing active and unauthorized hostilities, should be promptly and efficaciously suppressed.

“Whether

“Whether it will be necessary to enlarge our regular force, will depend on the result of our negotiations with Spain. But as it is uncertain when that result will be known, the provisional measures requisite for that, and to meet any pressure intervening in that quarter, will be a subject for your early consideration.

“The possession of both banks of the Mississippi reducing to a single point the defence of that river, its waters, and the country adjacent, it becomes highly necessary to provide for that point a more adequate security. Some position above its mouth, commanding the passage of the river, should be rendered sufficiently strong to cover the armed vessels which may be stationed there for defence; and, in conjunction with them, to present an insuperable obstacle to any force attempting to pass. The approaches of the city of New Orleans, from the eastern quarter also, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. For the internal support of the country, the encouragement of a strong settlement on the western side of the Mississippi, within reach of New Orleans, will be worthy the consideration of the legislature.

“The gun-boats, authorised by an act of last session, are so advanced, that they will be ready for service in the ensuing spring. Circumstances permitted us to allow the time necessary for their more solid construction. As a much larger number will still be wanting to place our sea-port towns and waters in that state of defence to which we are competent, and they entitled, a similar appropriation for a further provision of them is recommended for the ensuing year.

“A further appropriation will also be necessary for repairing fortifica-

tions already established, and the erection of such other works as may have real effect in obstructing the approach of an enemy to our sea-port towns, or their remaining before them.

“In a country whose constitution is derived from the will of the people, directly expressed by their free suffrages, where the principal executive functionaries, and those of the legislation, are renewed by them at short periods—where, under the character of jurors, they exercise in person the greatest portion of judiciary powers—where the laws are consequently so formed and administered as to bear with equal weight and favour on all, restraining no man in the pursuits of honest industry, and securing to every one the property which that acquires, it would not be supposed that any safeguards could be needed against insurrection or enterprize on the public peace or authority. The laws, however, aware that these should not be trusted to moral restraints only, have wisely provided punishment for these crimes when committed. But would it not be salutary to give also the means of preventing their commission? Where an enterprize is meditated by private individuals against a foreign nation in amity with the United States, powers of prevention, to a certain extent, are given by the laws.—Would they not be as reasonable and useful, where the enterprize preparing is against the United States? While adverting to this branch of law, it is proper to observe, that in enterprizes meditated against foreign nations, the ordinary process of binding to the observance of the peace and good behaviour, could it be extended to acts to be done out of the jurisdiction

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of the United States, would be effectual in some cases where the offender is able to keep out of sight every indication of his purpose, which could draw on him the exercise of the powers now given by law.

"The states of the coast of Barbary seem generally disposed at present to respect our peace and friendship. With Tunis alone some uncertainty remains. Persuaded that it is our interest to maintain our peace with them on equal terms, or not at all, I propose to send, in due time, a reinforcement into the Mediterranean, unless previous information shall shew it be unnecessary.

"We continue to receive proofs of the growing attachment of our Indian neighbours, and of their disposition to place all their interests under the patronage of the United States. These dispositions are inspired by their confidence in our justice, and in the sincere concern we feel for their welfare. And as long as we discharge these high and honourable functions with the integrity and good faith which alone can entitle us to their continuance, we may expect to reap the just reward in their peace and friendship.

"The expedition of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, for exploring the river Missouri, and the best communication from that to the Pacific Ocean, has had all the success which could have been expected. They have traced the Missouri nearly to its source, descended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, ascertained with accuracy the geography of that interesting communication across our continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants; and it is but justice to say, that Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave

companions, have, by this arduous service, deserved well of their country.

"The attempt to explore the Red River, under the direction of Mr. Freeman, though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful. After proceeding up it about 600 miles, nearly as far as the French settlements had extended while the country was in their possession, our geographers were obliged to return without completing their work.

"Very useful additions have been made to our knowledge of the Mississippi, by Lieut. Pike, who has ascended to its source, and whose journal and map, giving the details of his journey, will shortly be ready for communication to both houses of congress. Those of Messrs. Lewis, Clarke, and Freeman, will require further time to be digested and prepared. These important surveys, in addition to those before possessed, furnish materials for commencing an accurate map of the Mississippi and its western waters. Some principal rivers, however, remain still to be explored, towards which the authorization of congress, by moderate appropriations, will be requisite.

"I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority constitutionally, to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in those violations of human rights which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country, have long been eager to proscribe. Although no law you may pass can take prohibitory effect till the first day
of

of the year 1808, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent, by timely notice, expeditions which cannot be completed before that day.

"The receipts of the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, have amounted to near 15 millions of dollars, which have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, to pay two millions seven hundred thousand dollars of the American claims, in part of the price of Louisiana; to pay, of the funded debt, upwards of three millions of principal, and nearly four of interest; and, in addition, to reimburse, in the course of the present month, near two millions of five and a half per cent. stock. These payments and reimbursements of the funded debt, with those which had been made in the four years and a half preceding, will, at the close of the present year, have extinguished upwards of twenty-three millions of principal.

"The duties composing the Mediterranean fund will cease, by law, at the end of the present session. Considering, however, that they are levied chiefly on luxuries, and that we have an impost on salt, a necessary of life, the free use of which otherwise is so important, I recommend to your consideration the suppression of the duties on salt, and the continuation of the Mediterranean fund, instead thereof, for a short time, after which they will become unnecessary for any purpose now within contemplation.

"When both of these branches of revenue shall, in this way, be relinquished, there will still, ere long, be an accumulation of monies in the treasury, beyond the instalment of public debt which we are permitted by contract to pay. They cannot then, without a modification assented

to by the public creditors, be applied to the extinguishment of this debt, and the complete liberation of our revenues, the most desirable of all objects; nor, if our peace continues, will they be wanting for any other existing purpose. The question, therefore, now comes forward, to what other object shall these surpluses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost, after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when the purposes of war shall not call for them? Shall we suppress the impost, and give advantage to foreign over domestic manufacturers? On a few articles of a more general and necessary use, the suppression, in due season, will doubtless be right; but the great mass of these articles on which impost is paid are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance, and application to the great purposes of public education, roads, rivers, and canals, and such other objects of public improvement as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers.—By those operations, new channels of communication will be opened between the states; the lines of separation will disappear, their interests will be identified, and their union much cemented by new and indissoluble ties.—Education is here placed among the articles of public care; not that it would be proposed to take its ordinary branches out of the hand of private enterprize, which manages so much better all the concerns to which it is equal; but a public institution can alone supply those sciences which, though rarely called for, are yet necessary to complete the

circle, all the parts of which contribute to the improvement of the country, and some of them to its preservation.

“The subject is now proposed to the consideration of congress, because, if approved by the time the state legislators shall have deliberated on this extension of the federal trusts, and the laws shall be passed, and the other arrangements made for their execution, the necessary funds will be on hand, without employment. I suppose an amendment of the constitution, by consent of the states, necessary; because the objects now recommended are not among those enumerated in the constitution, and to which it permits the public money to be applied.

“The present consideration of a national establishment, for education particularly, is rendered proper by this circumstance also, that if congress, approving the proposition, shall yet think it more eligible to found it on a donation of lands, they have it now in their power to endow it with those which shall be among the earliest to produce the necessary income. This formation would have the advantage of being independent on war, which may suspend other improvements, by requiring for its own purposes the resources destined for them.

“This, fellow-citizens, is the state of the public interests at the present moment, and according to the information now possessed. But such is the situation of the nations of Europe, and such too the predicament in which we stand with some of them, that we cannot rely with certainty on the present aspect of our affairs, that may change from moment to moment, during the course of your session, or after you shall have separated. Our duty is therefore to act upon the

things as they are, and to make a reasonable provision for whatever they may be. Were armies to be raised whenever a speck of war is visible in our horizon, we never should have been without them. Our resources would have been exhausted on dangers which have never happened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place. A steady, perhaps a quickened pace, in preparations for the defence of our sea-port towns and waters—an early settlement of the most exposed and vulnerable parts of our country—a militia so organized, that its effective portions can be called to any point in the union, or volunteers instead of them, to serve a sufficient time, are means which may always be ready, yet never preying upon our resources until actually called into use. They will maintain the public interests, while a more permanent force shall be in a course of preparation. But much will depend on the promptitude with which these means can be brought into activity. If war be forced upon us, in spite of our long and vain appeals to the justice of nations, rapid and vigorous movements, in its outset, will go far towards securing us in its course and issue, and towards throwing its burthens on those who render necessary the resort from reason to force.

“The result of our negotiations, or such incidents in their course as may enable us to infer their probable issue; such further movements also on our western frontier as may shew whether war is to be pressed there, while negotiation is to be protracted elsewhere, shall be communicated to you from time to time, as they become known to me; with whatever other information I possess, or may receive, which may

may aid your deliberations on the great national interests committed to your charge.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

"Dec. 2, 1806."

House of Representatives, Dec. 3.

In a committee of the whole house, resolutions were entered into for referring the several subjects of the president's message to seven different committees.

Special Message from the President of the United States.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you that the negotiation depending between the united states and the government of Great Britain is proceeding in a spirit of friendship and accommodation which promises a result of mutual advantage. Delays indeed have taken place, occasioned by the long illness and subsequent death of the British minister charged with that duty. But the commissioners appointed by that government to resume the negotiation have shewn every disposition to hasten its progress: it is, however, a work of time, as many arrangements are necessary to place our future harmony on stable grounds.

"In the mean time, we find, by the communications of our plenipotentiaries, that a temporary suspension of the act of last session, prohibiting certain importations, would, as a mark of candid disposition on our part, and of confidence in the temper and views with which they have been met, have a happy effect on its course.

"A step so friendly will afford further evidence that our proceedings have flowed from views of justice and conciliation, and that we give them willingly that form which may best meet corresponding dispositions.

"Add to this that the same motives which produced the postponement of the act till the 15th of November last, are in favour of its further suspension; and as we have reason to hope that it may soon yield to arrangements of mutual consent and convenience, justice seems to require that the same measure may be dealt out to the few cases which may fall within its short course, as to all others preceding and following it. I cannot, therefore, but recommend the suspension of this act for a reasonable time, on considerations of justice, amity, and the public interests.

"THOS. JEFFERSON."

Volunteers.

The following is an abstract of the effective strength of the volunteers in Great Britain; distinguishing infantry, cavalry, and artillery, according to the latest returns, dated the 1st of December, 1806:—

Cavalry.—Field-officers, 160; captains, 493; subalterns, 1,032; staff-officers, 745; serjeants, 1,556; trumpeters and drummers, 520; rank and file, 25,180.

Infantry.—Field-officers, 1,238; captains, 3,854; subalterns, 7,456; staff-officers, 1,786; serjeants, 13,826; trumpeters and drummers, 6,762; rank and file, 259,501.

Artillery.—Field-officers, 29; captains, 151; subalterns, 309; staff-officers, 55; serjeants, 554; trumpeters

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and drummers, 228; rank and file, 10,482.

Total.—Field-officers, 1,487; captains 4,458; subalterns, 8,797; staff-officers, 2,586; serjeants, 15,936; trumpeters and drummers, 7,505; rank and file, 295,160.

Whitehall, Jan. 27, 1807.

J. BECKETT.

List of Papers presented relative to communications with Foreign Powers, on the Subject of the Slave Trade.

No. I.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox: dated Paris, July 1, 1806—Received July 4.

I gave M. Talleyrand a copy of the addresses presented to his majesty, for the abolition of the slave trade. Having read it, he said, that he could not receive the communication regularly from a person having no official character; but that I might inform you that, on a general view of the subjects, the sentiments and wishes of France were similar to those of Great Britain, but that no decisive answer could be given till they had considered the interests of their colonies, which would take some time, the question being to them new.

No. II.

Extract from a Dispatch from Secretary Fox to the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Downing-street, July 5, 1806.

If the discussion should proceed, your lordship will avail yourself of any favourable opportunity of reverting to the subject of the addresses of the two houses of parliament respecting the slave trade; and of urging

that this opportunity may not be lost of giving effect, by the co-operation of Great Britain and France, to an object the accomplishment of which would be so honourable to them, and so interesting to humanity.

No. III.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox; dated Paris, July 9, 1806—Received July 12.

I asked M. Talleyrand whether I should write for instructions to enable me to treat with France for the abolition of the slave trade; he said, that the emperor would discuss that point when the others, of greater importance, were arranged.

No IV.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox; dated Paris, July 24, 1806—Received July 28.

I next mentioned the slave trade. General Clarke assured me, that the emperor would enter into immediate negotiation upon that point, whenever the peace was made; but that it could make no article in the treaty, as the question had not yet received the necessary consideration.

Lord Henry Petty's Plan of Finance.

The new plan of finance has for its object, to provide the means of maintaining the honour and independence of the British empire, during the necessary continuance of the war, without perceptibly increasing the burthens of the country, and with manifest benefit to the interests of the public creditor.

The proposed measure is grounded on

on the flourishing state of the permanent revenue ; on the great produce of the war taxes ; on the high and accumulating amount of the sinking fund ; and on some inferior aids to be derived from revenues set free by annuities originally granted for a term of years, and now expiring. These circumstances, so favourable to the introduction and maintenance of a new system, are justly to be attributed to the wise, provident, and spirited exertions, which have had the concurrent support of parliament and of the people, during the whole eventful period of the last twenty years.

The plan is adapted to meet a scale of expenditure nearly equal to that of the year 1806 ; and it assumes, that during the war, the annual produce of the permanent and temporary revenues will continue equal to the produce of the same year 1806. It is understood, that any further or unforeseen change, or any deficiency of revenue, shall be separately and specifically provided for.

Keeping these premises in view, it is proposed that the war loans for the years 1807, 1808, and 1809, shall be twelve millions annually ; for the year 1810, fourteen millions ; and for each of the ten following years, sixteen millions.

Those several loans, amounting for the fourteen years to 210 millions, are to be made a charge on the war taxes, which are estimated to produce 21 millions annually.

The charge thus thrown on the war taxes is meant to be at the rate of 10 per cent. on each loan. Every such loan will therefore pledge so much of the war taxes as will be sufficient to meet this charge : that is, a loan of 12 millions will pledge

1,200,000*l.* of the war taxes. And in each year, if the war should be continued, a further portion of the war taxes will, in the same manner, be pledged. And consequently, at the end of 14 years, if the war should last so long, 21 millions, the whole produce of the war taxes, would be pledged for the total of the loans, which would at that time have amounted to 210 millions.

The 10 per cent. charge thus accompanying each loan will be applied to pay the interest of the loan, and to form a sinking fund, which sinking fund will evidently be more than 5 per cent. on such of the several loans as shall be obtained at a less rate of interest than 5 per cent.

It is well known, that a 5 per cent. sinking fund, accumulating at compound interest, will redeem any sum of capital debt in 14 years.—Consequently, the several portions of the war taxes, proposed to be pledged for the several loans above-mentioned, will have redeemed their respective loans, and be successively liberated in periods of 14 years from the date of each such loan. The portions of war taxes thus liberated, may, if the war should still be prolonged, become applicable in a revolving series, and may be again pledged for new loans.

It is, however, shewn by the printed calculations and tables, that, whatever may be the continuance of the operation, the property-tax will not be payable beyond the period for which it is now granted by the 46 Geo. III. ch. 65, but will in every case be in force only during the war, and until the 6th day of April next after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, and no longer.

It is next to be observed, that the charge

charge for the interest and the sinking fund of the proposed loans, being taken from the annual produce of the war taxes, a deficiency equal to that charge will be created in the amount of the temporary revenue applicable to the war expenditure.

Supplementary loans will be requisite to make good that deficiency.

Those supplementary loans must increase in proportion to the increasing deficiency, if the war should be continued; but the whole amount of the loan, in any one year, including that charged upon the war taxes, and the supplementary loan, will never, even in a period of 20 years war from the present time, exceed 5,000,000*l.* in any year, beyond the amount to which the combined sinking fund of that year will have been raised; and upon an average of those 20 years, will not exceed 3,800,000*l.*

It is proposed that the supplementary loans shall be formed on the established system of a sinking fund of 1 per cent. on the nominal capital.

The charge so created will be provided for, during the first three years, by the expiring annuities; and during that period the country will have the great benefit of an exemption from all additional burthens. A new spring may thus be given to the energy of our commerce: at all events it will obtain a security from the increased pressures which it must otherwise experience.

From 1810, and for the six following years, a charge must be provided for, amounting on the average of those seven years to not more than 293,000*l.* annually: a sum in itself so small, in comparison with the great additions which have necessarily been made to the taxes in each

year, for the last fourteen years, that it can scarcely be felt, and cannot create any difficulty as to the means of providing for it: but even this comparatively small amount may probably be much diminished by the increasing produce of the actual revenues, and by regulations for their further improvement.

And thus provision is made, on the scale of actual expenditure, for ten years of war, if it should be necessary, without any additional taxes, except to the inconsiderable amount above stated. At the close of that period, taking the 3 per cents. at 60, and reducing the whole of the public debts at that rate to a money capital, the combined amount of the public debts will be 387,360,000*l.* and the combined amount of the several sinking funds then existing will be 22,720,000*l.*: whereas the present amount of the whole public debt, taken on the same scale of calculation, is 352,793,000*l.* and the present amount of the sinking fund is no more than 8,235,000*l.*

If the war should still be continued beyond the ten years thus provided for, it is proposed to take in aid of the public burthens certain excesses to accrue from the present sinking fund. That fund, which Mr. Pitt (the great author of a system that will immortalize his name) originally proposed to limit to four millions annually, will, with the very large additions derived to it from this new plan, have accumulated in 1817 to so large an amount as 24 millions sterling. In the application of such a sum, neither the true principles of Mr. Pitt's system, nor any just view of the real interests of the public, or even of the stockholder himself, can be considered as any longer opposing an obstacle to the means of obtaining

ing at such a moment some aid in alleviation of the burthens and necessities of the country. But it is not proposed in any case to apply to the charge of new loans a larger portion of the sinking fund than such as will always leave an amount of sinking fund equal to the interest payable on such part of the present debt as shall remain unredeemed. Nor is it meant that this or any other operation of finance shall ever prevent the redemption of a sum equal to the present debt in as short a period as that in which it would have been redeemed, if this new plan had not been brought forward. Nor will the final redemption of any supplementary loans be postponed beyond the period of 45 years prescribed by the act of 1792 for the extinction of all future loans; while each of the annual war loans will be successively redeemed in fourteen years from the date of its creation, so long as war shall continue; and whenever peace shall come, it will be redeemed always within a period far short of the 45 years required by the above-mentioned act.

In the result therefore of the whole measure, there will not be imposed any new taxes for the first three years from this time. New taxes of less than 300,000*l.* on an average of seven years from 1810 to 1816, both inclusive, are all that will be necessary, in order to procure for the country the full benefit and advantages of the plan here described; which will continue for twenty years; during the last ten of which again no new taxes whatever will be required.

It appears, therefore, that parliament will be enabled to provide for the prolonged expenditure of a necessary war, without violating any

right or interest whatever, and without imposing further burthens on the country, except to a small and limited amount: and these purposes will be attained with benefit to the public creditor, and in strict conformity both to the wise principles on which the sinking fund was established, and to the several acts of parliament by which it has been regulated.

It is admitted, that if the war should be prolonged, certain portions of the war taxes, with the exception of the property tax, will be more or less pledged for periods, in no case exceeding fourteen years. How far some parts of those taxes are of a description to remain in force after the war; and what may be the provision to be made hereafter for a peace establishment, probably much larger than in former periods of peace; are considerations which, at present, need not be anticipated.

It is reasonable to assume, that the means and resources which can now maintain the prolonged expenditure of an extensive war, will be invigorated and increased by the return of peace, and will then be found amply sufficient for the exigencies of the public service. Those exigencies must, at all events, be comparatively small, whatever may still be the troubled and precarious circumstances of Europe.

Undoubtedly there prevails in the country a disposition to make any further sacrifices that the safety, independence, and honour of the nation may require: but it would be an abuse of that disposition, to apply it to unnecessary and overstrained exertions. And it must not pass unobserved, that in the supposition of a continued war, if the loans for
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the annual expenditure should be raised according to the system hitherto pursued, permanent taxes must be imposed, amounting in the period assumed, to 13 millions additional revenue. Such an addition would add heavily to the public burthens, and would be more felt after the return of peace than a temporary continuance of the war taxes. In the mean time, and amidst the other evils of war, the country would be subjected to the accumulated pressure of all the old revenues, and of the war taxes, and of new permanent taxes.

The means of effectuating a plan of such immense importance, arise partly from the extent to which the system of the sinking fund has already been carried in pursuance of the intentions of its author, and partly from the great exertions made by parliament, during the war, to raise the war taxes to their present very large amount. It now appears, that the strong measure adopted in the last session, by which all the war taxes, and particularly the property tax, were so much augmented, was a step taken not merely with a view to provide for present necessities, but in order to lay the foundation of a system which should be adequate to the full exigencies of this unexpected crisis, and should combine the two apparently irreconcilable objects, of relieving the public from all future pressure of taxation, and of exhibiting to the enemy resources by which we may defy his implacable hostility, to whatever period it may be prolonged.

To have done this, is certainly a recompence for many sacrifices and privations. This is a consideration which will enable the country to submit with cheerfulness to its present

burthens, knowing, that although they may be continued in part for a limited time, they will now be no further increased.

Lord Castlereagh's Plan of Finance.

In the house of commons, Feb. 12, his lordship said, that he never rose with greater diffidence in the course of his parliamentary experience than at present; for, considering the attention which the noble lord (H. Petty, see p. 680,) must have given the subject, and the able assistance which he had, it was painful and embarrassing to an individual to press upon the attention of the house a view so different from his. But as a considerable error existed between them, however the house might be disposed to think that the error was on his side, yet he felt so strongly that it lay with the noble lord, that he could not forbear to state the view which he had of this subject. He was anxious that ministers might be in possession of it, that they might prove its fallacy if founded in error. Therefore he hoped that his motives would receive an indulgent construction from the house; as this was a task which he would not have undertaken had it not have been for a strong impression that there were good grounds of doubt as to the solidity of the noble lord's plan. While he said this, he was anxious that the house should not suppose the difference between the noble lord and him to be greater than it really was. He had no objection to the mode of taking a general view of the subject. There was no principle, for instance, which he thought more clear, than that the rapid reduction of the debt by the sinking fund,

fund, might be dangerous to the interests of the country, and he thought that a maximum ought undoubtedly to be established. But he objected to the superstructure which the noble lord had raised, by taking the ordinary expenditure of the year, without providing for the extraordinary expences which might be necessary in time of war, and by mortgaging the war taxes. He was glad that the noble lord took an extended view of the subject; and he was only sorry that he had adopted a principle inconsistent with the proper plans which such a view would suggest. The noble lord had thought proper to adopt a legislative measure for the next twenty years. But, on such a subject as this, he contended that no legislative measure ought to be adopted for such a long period, because it would reduce parliament to the greatest difficulties; and however beautiful the noble lord's plan at present might appear, he would find that it would soon occasion very considerable embarrassment. Nothing was more impolitic than legislating for future years, during which many circumstances might occur which could not at present be foreseen. He admitted, that it was proper to look forward, and to reason on probable data; and to the reasoning itself he had only to object that it was founded on data so fallacious, that it would serve only to raise expectations which must be disappointed. This would add material difficulties to the raising of the necessary supplies, when disappointed hope would be a grievance strongly felt, as accompanied with the additional burthens which must be borne by the people. The noble lord must feel that the difficulty of raising necessary subsidies would be materially increas-

ed; and subsidies must be raised, unless we were to be "*Britannos toto orbe divisos*."—The noble lord, indeed, fairly and candidly stated, that such extraordinary supplies must be provided for, independent of his plan. But certainly he might have taken an average of the sums that would be required in this way, and considered what provision was to be made for them; as in all probability they would be no less necessary than other expences. The war expenditure at the time of the union was 32 millions, and now it was 38 millions, independent of extraordinary expences.—The probability of increase ought, therefore, to have been considered. However, he would argue the point with the noble lord upon his own data, and his own facts. His plan, if acted on in the mode which he proposed, was calculated to produce embarrassment, if not ruin; and he contended, that this embarrassment was gratuitous and unnecessary; for the indulgence which he proposed to grant might be given without any such embarrassment. This might be difficult to shew; but he hoped he should be allowed to state the view which he had of the subject. As to the expediency of making any arrangements with respect to the sinking fund, he admitted that the excesses would so far answer his purposes; but he begged of the noble lord also to admit him, that the excesses from 1816 would afford ways and means for any other system. From the written explanation that he had seen, (p. 682) he thought the noble lord's was one of the worst plans that could be adopted, and this was one fallacy. Another fallacy was, the assumption that the war taxes might be absorbed, without the greatest prejudice to

to the country. This system of absorbing the war taxes was one which, if acted upon, would be considered as borrowing money on its own loans. Yet this was the way in which the noble lord proposed to provide for his war loans of 210 millions.—He would compare this system of war loans with the former plan of finance; for it was impossible to doubt that, if the result was in favour of the former plan, the noble lord's plan was fundamentally vicious. Why, then, taking any given sum and borrowing it on the system of double loans—the one funded at 10 per cent. and the supplementary loan at 6 per cent. one for the fund, and the other for the interest, and comparing this with the single loan at 1 per cent. as usual;—he would find, that in the former case there would be 60 millions and a fraction added to the debt at the close of the period, and in the latter case only 30 millions and a fraction; the loss being upwards of 29 millions, and nearly in the proportion of 2 to 1. In comparing the two systems on consideration of prudence, the only way in which this could be done was upon five tests—1st, relative to the amount of borrowed capital in twenty years—2dly, relative to the effects of the plan on the sinking fund—3dly, their comparative qualities to create charges to the country—4thly, what were their comparative qualities in admitting a mitigation of the present pressure on the nation—and, 5thly, how they would leave the finance of the country at the close of the period.

As to the first head, the comparative quantity of capital to be borrowed in twenty years; as the finance plan stood at present, by borrowing 11 millions, making in all 220 mil-

lions, for twenty years, we should be relieved from the war loans and supplementary loans. By the noble lord's plan, as taken from his own table, it appeared, that in twenty years he would raise a capital of 210 millions, by the war loans and supplementary loans, on another credit; making, together, 416,200,000*l*; so that, deducting the actual increase of capital, there would be an addition of 196,200,000*l*. by the noble lord's plan, independent of 82 millions liquidated by the ten per cent. It was no light matter, the raising of so great a capital; for, at the end of fourteen years, the war taxes being absorbed, it would be necessary to raise 32 millions annually, by way of loans; and this would derange the circulating medium of the country, no less than the total extinction of the debt by the sinking fund. Therefore it appeared, that the plan was not only more objectionable than the present simple system, by raising the increased capital of 196,200,000*l*. in twenty years; but that there would be a great difficulty in the execution of it, such as it was.

He would next proceed to the second head, and consider the relative state of the debt and the sinking fund; for he admitted, that though a greater amount of the debt should be contracted, the effects of this might be counteracted by a proportionably larger sinking fund. On looking at the present state of the sinking fund, it appeared that though 11 millions should be annually borrowed, yet, in 1826, the debt would be reduced to about 270 millions; the decrease being 93,350,000*l*. in twenty years. Now, by the noble lord's plan, the state of the debt in 1826 would be 455,537,000*l*. being an increase beyond 90 millions
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and a half. Then as to the sinking fund, on comparing the difference, it appeared, that at the close of twenty years, the fund would be in proportion of 1-10th to the debt, on the present plan; and on the new plan, that it would be in the proportion only of 1-17th; and there was, therefore, the whole of the difference in favour of the old system. But this was not the only point of difference; for, after twenty years, the fund on the old system would go on increasing; whereas, on the noble lord's plan it must be declining. He must beg the noble lord's assistance for additional data on this point; but even upon four of the noble lord's own tables, he would undertake to shew him the principle of ruin which prevailed in his plan, if he would only consent to look at its effects for ten years subsequent to the close of the period of twenty years from the present time.

He would now proceed to the third head, and consider the comparative merits of the two systems, in point of charge to the public. Now, if we should go on with the plan of single loans at one per cent. supposing 11,000,000*l.* to be borrowed annually, the annual charge would be 733,000*l.*; and on a capital of 220,000,000*l.* at the close of the period we should have 14,660,000*l.* Then how did the charge stand on the noble lord's system? By supplementary loans he would borrow 204,000,000*l.* for which he would provide 14,266,000*l.* The other branch of his loans would absorb the war taxes. The charge then by the old system being 14,660,000*l.* and that for the noble lord's supplementary loans being 14,266,000*l.* the difference between the whole of

the charge on the old system, and that on one branch of the noble lord's, was only 394,000*l.*

He would next proceed to the fourth head; which was, the comparative quality of the two systems to afford relief to the country from the present pressure; and here he was perfectly prepared to admit, that if relief could be granted, which would not ultimately be injurious to the country and to the stockholders, it ought to be allowed to those who had so manfully borne up against the accumulated pressure which the state of the times rendered necessary. This was a point which, if it could by any means be accomplished, ought to be aimed at.

This being his opinion, he was disposed to meet the noble lord on his own ground, and to maintain the comparative merits of the old system, in the point of administering relief to the people, or at least in that of not adding materially to the burthens which at present pressed upon them. Now he had shewed that, if parliament could persuade itself to take the excesses of the sinking fund, these might be made a part of the ways and means. The excess would amount to upwards of 11 millions in 1816. He had stated, that loans might be made upon that, either upon the one system or the other. Taking the excess of the funds then, together with the annuities, and the noble lord's taxes, you would have considerably beyond 13 millions as ways and means on the old system. On the new system you would have upwards of 14 millions. But upon the old system it would only, upon the whole, require a difference of 360,000*l.* in taxes to carry you on. But the noble lord had the war loans separate from the

the supplementary; and these absorbed the war taxes so, that 21 millions were thus mortgaged, in order to save 369,000*l.* of taxes. He did certainly then object to the noble lord's mode of carrying his plan of relief into execution. It was proper to mitigate the pressure upon the people, if that could be done, and therefore he felt that it was incumbent on him to suggest some mode by which the noble lord might be relieved from his difficulty on that head; and he hoped it would appear to the noble lord himself, that he had preferred the double and expensive plan to the simple and economical. Why then, taking the ways and means which the noble lord had taken for his plan, we had ways and means to cover annual loans of 11 millions for nineteen years on the old system; but then, in order to make them availing for present relief, he admitted that an operation was necessary. It was to be considered, how they arose; for it was clear that they did not arise in a ratio with the loans—they arose principally in the last years of the whole period; for the excesses did not continue till 1816. Now taking the noble lord's taxes and annuities, with 733,000*l.* to be raised in additional taxes to cover the loans, there would be about 3 millions for the first ten years without mortgaging the war-taxes, from which he wished to relieve the noble lord. But in order to make up the half of the ways and means provided by the noble lord for twenty years, being upwards of 14 millions, there were still wanting 4,500,000*l.* to complete the sum of 7½ millions, for the first ten years.—This 4½ millions, he proposed, should be raised by additions to the loans of each year, the interest and

sinking fund, amounting in the gross to 330,000*l.* to be charged on the consolidated fund for the present, which should be ultimately relieved by the excesses of the sinking fund when they accrued. By this plan, while the additional burdens on the people would not be very heavy, the noble lord would only have to borrow 4½ millions, instead of 204 millions, and he would be relieved from the necessity of mortgaging the war taxes. But there was another way. It appeared by table 'N.' that upon the old system, the sinking fund in the course of four years would yield an excess of 11,140,000*l.* being 140,000*l.* beyond the amount of the loan. If we could, therefore, go on, till 1811, we could proceed without any addition to our debt, and would have 24 millions of war taxes free.—Now for four years all that would be necessary to provide for the loans would, over and above the annuities and taxes proposed by the noble lord, be only 646,000*l.* These he offered to the noble lord, to relieve him from touching the war taxes.

His lordship then proceeded to comment upon the dangers that would result from mortgaging the war taxes, and the great difficulties which it would occasion in providing for the peace establishment. He need not enter upon his fifth head, in order to examine the comparative merits of the systems, with a view to the state in which they would leave the income of the country at the close of the period. He had already shewn, that on the old system there would be no mortgage of the war taxes. The war loans and supplementary loans were complete loans, and would swallow up every thing; but if we abstained from these

these we should come to a period when we could carry on the war to any length of time, without adding to our debt.

The noble lord then went into a long statement to prove that the debt in the year 1826, would exceed the aggregate by 6 millions, and insisted that there was no possible pretence to justify the measure of mortgaging the war taxes. It might be justly questioned, whether the interest of the stockholder could be advanced as a claim to fetter parliament; but surely it was not to be denied that his interest was not wholly to be disregarded. He put it to the common sense of the house, if the stockbroker would not prefer a sinking fund of 11 or 12 millions, and a loan of 12 millions, to a sinking fund of 26 millions and a loan of 32 millions; and more especially when it was considered that that very loan of 32 millions would create a capital of 50 or 60 millions. He was free to say, that however the noble lord might mean, and he had no doubt of the rectitude of his intentions, still the plan of the noble lord carried with it a fallacy big with the worst consequences to the ultimate prosperity of the finances of this country. That plan appeared to him to be masked under the complicated machinery of the noble lord's system; a system certainly in his mind more to be admired for its practical facility and dispatch in easing the people, not so much of their burthens as their money, than for all the vaunting speculations of its theoretic economy; but while he thus freely and explicitly stated his objections, let him not for a moment be suspected as unwilling to withhold his tribute of respect to the manly, clear, decisive, and ingenu-

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ous tone, that in so great a degree characterised the manner of the noble lord, in submitting to the house that plan of finance, to which a strong and imperious sense of public duty had impelled him to advance the objections he had already submitted to the house: still more was he called upon to applaud the ingenuousness of the noble lord, in attributing in his last year's statement all the beneficial results to their true and only source, the genius, the information, and the virtues of that great and enlightened statesman, now no more, who had identified his claims to immortality with the strength, the wealth, and the glory of this country. Under the last change of administration, he had subjected himself to severe and repeated rebukes from the leading personages of that administration, for having said that which, in his mind, every day had since tended rather to confirm than disprove. He should now with increased confidence repeat, what had then exposed him to such severe animadversion, that never was a country handed from one government to another, in a prouder situation than that in which this country had been in, when transferred from the auspicious guidance of his right honourable friend, to the management of the gentlemen who were now responsible for its prosperity. He apologised for the long, and no doubt tiresome detail into which he felt himself unavoidably obliged to enter, and thanked the house for the very patient attention with which it had been pleased to honour his humble efforts to discharge a public duty of great and paramount consideration.

His lordship then concluded with reading the following resolutions:—

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“ That

"That it is proposed by the new plan of finance brought forward by the chancellor of the exchequer, that the annual excesses of the present sinking fund, above the interest of the debt charged upon it in any given year, should be declared to be at the disposal of parliament, and applicable to the public service; and it appears that the aggregate produce of the said excesses between the years 1816 and 1826 will amount in the whole to 11,122,809l.; that annuities to the amount of 683,062l. will fall in between the years 1807 and 1826.

"That it is proposed by the new plan of finance to charge on the aggregate produce of the said excesses of the sinking fund, and upon the said annuities, the interest and sinking fund of 204,200,000l. supplementary loans, and to impose in aid of the said aggregate produce, between the years 1810 and 1816, new taxes to the amount of 2,051,000l.

"That, in addition to the supplementary loans so to be provided for, it is proposed by the new plan to raise war loans to the amount of 292,000,000l. on the credit of the war taxes, amounting to 21,000,000l.

"That the war and supplementary loans of each year, added to so much of the war taxes as may remain unmortgaged, will produce in each year respectively the sum of thirty-two millions.

"That, in order to raise the said sum of thirty-two millions in each year, without mortgaging the war taxes, there would be required, in addition to the twenty-one millions of war taxes, an annual loan of eleven millions only.

"That, without any mortgage upon the war taxes, (supposing the charge, and the permanent provision

for the interest and sinking fund of the same to arise proportionably in the respective years,) an annual loan of eleven millions might be provided for, for nearly nineteen years, by the application of the same funds; viz. the annuities, amounting to 683,062l. the excesses of the sinking fund, amounting to 11,122,809l. and the new taxes intended to be imposed by the new plan, amounting to 2,051,000l. on which the supplementary loans are to be charged."

Sir James Pulteney's Plan of Finance in the House of Commons, March 3, 1807.

Sir James Pulteney rose to remark on certain resolutions respecting finance which he had to propose. He stated, that he wished it to be distinctly understood, that he did not take upon him to propose to the house a plan of finance, but to suggest a method of following up the ideas of the noble lord (Petty) in a more economical way than that proposed. He concluded by stating a comparison of the two different states of finance at the end of twenty years as produced by the noble lord's plan, and the one digested by himself. That at the end of twenty years the permanent debt, according to the noble lord's plan, would amount to 318,311,495l.; whereas the permanent debt at the end of the same period, according to that he proposed, would amount only to 285,595,705l. leaving a difference of 32,715,790l. Again, according to the noble lord's plan, the permanent sinking fund, at the end of that period, would amount to 12,768,900l.; whereas, according to his plan, it would, at the end of the same period, amount to 14,359,900l.; leaving

leaving a difference of 1,591,000*l*. The total permanent taxes would, in the one case amount to 2,051,000*l*. in the other to 1,985,228*l*. leaving a balance of 65,772*l*.

[The parliament was dissolved, and the ministry changed, without either of these plans being adopted.]

America, — Burr's Conspiracy. — Message of the President; containing a Development of the Conspiracy.

Washington City, Jan. 25.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Agreeably to the request of the house of representatives, communicated in their resolution of the 16th instant, I proceed to state, under the reserve therein expressed; information received, touching an illegal combination of private individuals against the peace and safety of the union, and a military expedition planned by them against the territories of a power in amity with the United States, with the measures I have pursued for suppressing the same.

I had, for some time, been in the constant expectation of receiving such further information as would have enabled me to lay before the legislature, the termination, as well as the beginning and progress, of this scene of depravity, so far as it has been acted on the Ohio and its waters. From this, the state of safety of the lower country might have been estimated on probable grounds, and the delay was indulged the rather, because no circumstance had yet made it necessary to call in the aid of the legislative functions. Information now recently communicated, has brought us nearly to the period con-

templated. The mass of what I have received in the course of these transactions is voluminous; but little has been given under the sanction of an oath, so as to constitute formal and legal evidence. It is chiefly in the form of letters, often containing such a mixture of rumours, conjectures, and suspicions, as render it difficult to sift out the real facts, and unadvisable to hazard more than general outlines strengthened by concurrent information, or the particular credibility of the relator. In this state of the evidence, delivered sometimes under the restriction of private confidence, neither safety nor justice will permit the exposing names, except that of the principal actor, whose guilt is placed beyond question.

Some time in the latter part of September, I received intimations that designs were in agitation in the western country, unlawful and unfriendly to the peace of the union; and that the prime mover in these was Aaron Burr, heretofore distinguished by the favour of his country. The grounds of these intimations being inconclusive, the objects uncertain, and the fidelity of that country known to be firm, the only measure taken, was to use their best endeavours to get further insight into the designs and proceedings of the suspected persons, and to communicate them to me.

It was not till the latter part of October that the objects of the conspiracy began to be perceived, but still so blended and involved in mystery, that nothing distinct could be singled out for pursuit. In this state of uncertainty, as to the crime contemplated, the acts done, and the legal course to be pursued, I thought it best to send to the scene, where these things were principally in trans-

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action,

action, a person in whose integrity, understanding, and discretion, entire confidence could be reposed, with instructions to investigate the plots going on, to enter into conference (for which he had sufficient credentials) with governors, and all other officers, civil and military; and, with their aid, to do on the spot whatever should be necessary to discover the designs of the conspirators; arrest their means, bring their persons to punishment, and to call out the force of the country to suppress any unlawful enterprise, in which it should be found they were engaged. By this time it was known that many boats were under preparation, stores of provisions collecting, and an unusual number of suspicious characters in motion on the Ohio, and its waters. Besides dispatching the confidential agent to that quarter, orders were at the same time sent to the governors of the Orleans and Mississippi territories, and to the commanders of the land and naval forces there, to be on their guard against surprise, and in constant readiness to resist any enterprise which might be attempted on the vessels, posts, or other objects under their care; and, on the 8th of November, instructions were forwarded to general Wilkinson, to hasten an accommodation with the Spanish commandant on the Sabine; and, as soon as that was effected, to fall back with his principal force to the hither bank of the Mississippi, for the defence of the interesting points on that river. By a letter received from that officer, on the 25th of November, but dated October 21st, we learned, that a confidential agent of Aaron Burr had been deputed to him with communications, partly written in cypher, and partly oral, explaining his designs, exaggerating his

resources, and making such offers of emolument and command, to engage him and the army in his unlawful enterprise, as he had flattered himself would be successful.—The general, with the honour of a soldier, and fidelity of a good citizen, immediately dispatched a trusty officer to me, with information of what had passed, proceeded to establish such an understanding with the Spanish commandant on the Sabine, as permitted him to withdraw his force across the Mississippi, and to enter on measures for opposing the projected enterprise.

The general's letter, which came to hand on the 25th of November, as has been mentioned, and some other information received a few days earlier, when brought together, developed Burr's general designs, different parts of which only had been revealed to different informants. It appeared that he contemplated two distinct objects, which might be carried on either jointly or separately, and either the one or the other first as circumstances should direct. One of these was the severance of the union of these states by the Alleghany Mountains, the other an attack on Mexico. A third object was provided, merely ostensible, to wit, the settlement of the pretended purchase of a tract of country on the Washita, claimed by a baron Bastrop. This was to serve as the pretext for all his preparations; an allurement for such followers, as really wished to acquire settlements in that country; and a cover, under which to retreat, in the event of a final discomfiture of both branches of his real design.

He found at once that the attachment of the western country to the present union was not to be shaken; that its dissolution could not be effected without the consent of its inhabitants;

habitants: and that his resources were inadequate, as yet, to effect it by force. He took his course then at once, determined to seize on New Orleans, plunder the bank there, possess himself of the military and naval stores, and proceed on his expedition to Mexico; and to this object all his means and preparations were now directed. He collected from all the quarters where himself or his agents possessed influence, all the ardent, restless, desperate, and disaffected persons who were ready for any enterprise analogous to their characters. He seduced good and well meaning citizens, some by assurances that he possessed the confidence of the government, and was acting under its secret patronage; a pretence which procured some credit from the state of our differences with Spain; and others, by offers of land in Bastrop's claim on the Washita.

This was the state of my information of his proceedings about the last of November; at which time, therefore, it was first possible to take specific measures to meet them. The Proclamation of November 27, two days after the receipt of general Wilkinson's information, was now issued. Orders were dispatched to every interesting point on the Ohio and the Mississippi, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, for the employment of such forces, either of the regulars or of the militia, and of such proceedings also of the civil authorities, as might enable them to seize on all boats and stores provided for the enterprise, to arrest the persons concerned, and to suppress effectually the further progress of the enterprise. A little before the receipt of these orders in the state of Ohio, our confidential agent, who had been diligently employed in investigating the conspiracy, had ac-

quired sufficient information to open himself to the governor of that state, and to apply for the immediate exertion of the authority and power of the state to crush the combination. Governor Tishu and the legislature, with a promptitude, an energy, and patriotic zeal, which entitle them to a distinguished place in the affection of their sister states, effected the seizure of all the boats, provisions, and other preparations within their reach, and thus gave a first blow, materially disabling the enterprise in its outset.

In Kentucky, a premature attempt to bring Burr to justice, without sufficient evidence for his conviction, had produced a popular impression in his favour, and a general disbelief of his guilt. This gave him an unfortunate opportunity of hastening his equipments. The arrival of the proclamation and orders, and the application and information of our confidential agents, at length awakened the authorities of that state to the truth, and then produced the same promptitude and energy of which the neighbouring state had set the example. Under an act of that legislature, of December 23, the militia was instantly ordered to different important points, and measures taken for doing whatever could yet be done. Some boats (accounts vary from five to double or treble that number) and persons (differently estimated from one to three hundred) had, in the mean time, passed the falls of the Ohio, to rendezvous at the mouth of Cumberland, with others expected down that river. Not apprised, till very late, that any boats were building on Cumberland, the effect of the proclamation had been trusted to for some time in the state of Tennessee. But, on the 19th of December, similar communications

and instructions, with those to the neighbouring states, were dispatched, by express, to the governor, and a general officer of the western division of the state; and, on the 23d of December, our confidential agent left Frankfort for Nashville, to put into activity the means of that state also. But, by information received yesterday, I learn, that on the 22d of December, Mr. Burr descended the Cumberland with two boats, merely of accommodation, carrying with him, from that state, no quota towards his unlawful enterprise. Whether after the arrival of the proclamation, of the orders, or of our agent, any exertion which could be made by that state, or the orders of the governor of Kentucky, for calling out the militia at the mouth of Cumberland, would be in time to arrest these boats, and those from the Falls of Ohio, is still doubtful.

On the whole, the fugitives from the Ohio, with their associates from Cumberland, or any other place in that quarter, cannot threaten serious danger to the city of New Orleans.

By the same express of December 19, orders were sent to the governors of Orleans and Mississippi, supplementary to those which have been given on the 25th of November, to hold the militia of their territories in readiness to co-operate for their defence with the regular troops and armed vessels then under command of general Wilkinson. Great alarm indeed was excited at New Orleans by the exaggerated accounts of Mr. Burr, disseminated through his emissaries, of the armies and navies he was to assemble there. General Wilkinson had arrived there himself on the 24th of November, and had immediately put into activity the resources of the place, for the purpose of its defence;

and on the 10th of December he was joined by his troops from the Sabine. Great zeal was shewn by the inhabitants generally; the merchants of the place readily agreeing to the most laudable exertions and sacrifices, for manning the armed vessels with their seamen; and the other citizens manifesting unequivocal fidelity to the union, and a spirit of determined resistance to their expected assailants.

Some surmises have been hazarded, that this enterprise is to receive aid from certain foreign powers.— *But these surmises are without proof or probability.* The wisdom of the measures sanctioned by congress, at its last session, has placed us in the paths of peace and justice, with the only powers with whom we had any differences; and nothing has happened since which makes it either their interest or ours to pursue another course. No change of measures has taken place on our part: none ought to take place at this time. With the one, friendly arrangement was proposed, and the law, deemed necessary on the failure of that, was suspended, to give time for a fair trial of the issue. With the same power, friendly arrangement is now proceeding under good expectations, and the same law deemed necessary on failure of that, is still suspended to give time for a fair trial of the issue. With the other, negotiation was in like manner preferred, and provisional measures only taken to meet the event of rupture. While, therefore, we do not deflect in the slightest degree from the course we then assumed, and are still pursuing, with mutual consent, to restore a good understanding, we are not to impute to them practices as irreconcilable to interest as to good faith, and changing necessarily the relations of peace and justice between us to those

those of war. These surmises are therefore to be imputed to the vauntings of the author of this enterprise, to multiply his partisans by magnifying the belief of his prospects and support.

By letters from general Wilkinson, of the 14th and 18th of December, which came to hand two days after the date of the resolution of the house of representatives, that is to say, on the morning of the 18th instant, I received the important affidavit, a copy of which I now communicate, with extracts of so much of the letters as comes within the scope of the resolution.—By these it will be seen, that of three of the principal emissaries of Burr, whom the general had caused to be apprehended, one had been liberated by *Habeas Corpus*; and two others, being those principally employed in the endeavour to corrupt the general and army of the United States, have been embarked by him, for ports in the Atlantic States, probably on the consideration that an impartial trial could not be expected during the present agitations of New Orleans; and that that city was not as yet a safe place of confinement. As soon as these persons shall arrive, they will be delivered to the custody of the law, and left to such course of trial, both as to place and process, as its functionaries may direct. The presence of the highest judicial authorities, to be assembled at this place within a few days, the means of pursuing a sounder course of proceeding here than elsewhere, and the aid of the executive means, should the judges have occasion to use them, render it equally desirable for the criminal, as for the public; that being already removed from the place where they were first apprehended, the first regular arrest should take place here, and

the course of proceedings receive here their proper direction.

THO. JEFFERSON.

Jan. 22, 1807.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting further Information to Congress, touching Burr's Conspiracy.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"I received from general Wilkinson, on the 23d instant, his affidavit, charging Samuel Swartwout, Peter V. Ogden, and James Alexander, with the crimes described in the affidavit, a copy of which is now communicated to both houses of congress.

"It was announced to me at the same time, that Swartwout and Bollman, two of the persons apprehended by him, were arrived in the city, in custody each of a military officer. I immediately delivered to the attorney of the United States in this district, the evidence received against them, with instructions to lay the same before the judges, and apply for their process to bring the accused to justice; and I put into his hands orders to the officers having them in custody, to deliver them to the Marshal on his application.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"Jan. 26, 1807."

"I James Wilkinson, brigadier-general and commander in chief of the army of the United States, do warrant the arrest of Samuel Swartwout, James Alexander, Esq. and Peter V. Ogden, on a charge of treason, misprision of treason, or such other offence against the government and laws of the United States, as the following facts may legally charge them

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them with. On the honour of a soldier, and on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, do declare and swear, that in the beginning of the month of October last, when in command at Natchitoches, a stranger was introduced to me by colonel Cushing, by the name of Swartwout; who a few minutes after the colonel retired from the room, slipped into my hand a letter of formal introduction from colonel Burr, of which the following is a correct copy:

"Philadelphia, July 25, 1806.

"Dear Sir,

"Mr. Swartwout, the brother of colonel S. of New-York, being on his way down the Mississippi, and presuming that he may pass you at some post on the river, has requested of me a letter of introduction, which I gave with pleasure, as he is a most amiable young man, and highly respectable from his character and connections. I pray you to afford him any friendly offices which his situation may require, and beg you to pardon the trouble which this may give you.

"With entire respect,

"Your friend and obedient servant,
(Signed) "A BURR."

"His Excellency General Wilkinson."

"Together with a packet, which he informed me he was charged by the same person to deliver me in private. This packet contained a letter in cypher from colonel Burr, of which the following is substantially as fair an interpretation as I have heretofore been able to make, the original of which I hold in my possession.— [This letter is not come to hand.]

"I instantly resolved to avail myself of the references made to the bearer, and in the course of some days drew from him (the said Swart-

wout) the following disclosure:—

"That he had been dispatched by colonel Burr from Philadelphia, had passed through the states of Ohio and Kentucky, and proceeded from Louisville for St. Louis, where he expected to find me; but discovering at Kaskaskias that I had descended the river, he procured a skiff, hired hands, and followed me down the Mississippi to Fort Adams, and from thence set out for Natchitoches, in company with captains Sparks and Hooke, under the pretence of a disposition to take part in the campaign against the Spaniards, then depending: That colonel Burr, with the support of a powerful association, extending from New York to New Orleans, was levying an armed body of 7,000 men from the state of New York and the western states and territories, with a view to carry an expedition against the Mexican provinces; and that 500 men, under colonel Swartwout, and a colonel or major Tyler, were to descend the Alleghany, for whose accommodation light boats had been built, and were ready." I inquired what would be their course; he said, "This territory would be revolutionized, where the people were ready to join them; and that there would be some seizing, he supposed, at New Orleans; that they expected to be ready to embark about the first of February, and intended to land at Vera Cruz, and to march from thence to Mexico." I observed that there were several millions of dollars at the bank of this place; to which he replied—"We know it full well;" and on my remarking that they certainly did not mean to violate private property, he said they "merely meant to borrow, and would return it; that they expected naval protection from Great Britain; that the captains and the

the officers of our navy, were so disgusted with the government that they were ready to join; that similar disgusts prevailed throughout the western country, where the people were zealous in favour of the enterprize; and that pilot-boat built schooners were contracted for along our southern coast for their service; that he had been accompanied from the falls of Ohio to Kaskaskias, and from thence to Fort Adams, by a Mr. Ogden, who had proceeded on to New Orleans with letters from colonel Burr to his friends there."—Swartwout asked me, whether I had heard from doctor Bollman? and, on my answering in the negative, he expressed great surprise, and observed, "That the Doctor and Mr. Alexander had left Philadelphia before him, with dispatches for me, and that they were to proceed by sea to New Orleans, where he said they must have arrived."

"Though determined to deceive him if possible, I could not refrain telling him (Mr. Swartwout) it was impossible that I could ever dishonour my commission; and I believe I duped him by my admiration of the plan, and my observing, "that although I could not join in the expedition, the engagements which the Spaniards had prepared for me in my front, might prevent my opposing it; yet I did, the moment I had deciphered the letter, put it into the hands of colonel Cushing, my adjutant and inspector, making the declaration, that I should oppose the lawless enterprize with my utmost force. Mr. Swartwout informed me he was under engagements to meet colonel Burr at Nashville, the 20th of November, and requested of me to write him, which I declined; and on his leaving Natchitoches about the 18th of Oc-

tober, I immediately employed Lieut. A. Smith to convey the information, in substance, to the President, without the commitment of names; for from the extraordinary nature of the project, and the more extraordinary appeal to me, I could not but doubt its reality, notwithstanding the testimony before me, and I did not attach solid belief to Mr. Swartwout's reports respecting their intentions on this territory and city, until I received confirmatory advice from St. Louis.

"After my return from the Sublime, I crossed the country to Natchez; and on my descent of the Mississippi from that place, I found Swartwout and Peter V. Ogden at Fort Adams: with the latter I held no communication, but was informed by Swartwout that he, Ogden, had returned so far from New Orleans, on his route to Tennessee: but had been so much alarmed by certain reports in circulation, that he was afraid to proceed. I inquired whether he bore letters with him from New Orleans, and was informed by Swartwout that he did not, but that a Mr. Spence had been sent from New Orleans through the country to Nashville, with letters for colonel Burr.

"I reached this city the 25th ult. and on the next morning James Alexander, esq. visited me. He inquired of me aside whether I had seen Dr. Bollman? and on my answering in the negative, he asked me whether I would suffer him to conduct Bollman to me? which I refused. He appeared desirous to communicate something, but I felt no inclination to inculcate this young man, and he left me. A few days after he paid me a second visit, and seemed desirous to communicate, which I avoided, until he had risen to

to take leave; I then raised my finger, and observed, "Take care, you are playing a dangerous game." He answered, "It will succeed."—I again observed, "Take care;" and he replied with a strong affirmation, "Burr will be here by the beginning of next month." In addition to these corroborating circumstances against Alexander, I beg leave to present the accompanying documents, A. B. From all which I feel no hesitation in declaring, under the solemn obligation of an oath, that I do believe the said Swartwout, Alexander, and Ogden, have been parties to, and have been concerned in the insurrection formed or forming in the states and territories on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, against the law and constitution of the United States.

(Signed) "JAMES WILKINSON.

"Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1806.

(Signed) "GEO. POLLOCK.

"Justice of the Peace for the County of Orleans."

The Deposition of W. Eaton, Esq.

"Early last winter, colonel Burr, late vice president of the united states, signified to me at this place, that under the authority of the general government, he was organizing a secret expedition against the Spanish provinces on the south western borders: which expedition he was to lead, and in which he was authorised to invite me to take the command of a division. I had never before been made personally acquainted with colonel Burr; and having for many years been employed in foreign service, I knew but little about the estimation this gentleman

now held in the opinion of his countrymen and his government; the rank and confidence by which he had lately been so distinguished, left me no right to suspect his patriotism. I knew him a soldier. In case of a war with the Spanish nation, which from the tenor of the president's message to both houses of Congress seemed probable, I should have thought it my duty to obey so honourable a call of my country; and under that impression, I did engage to embark in the expedition. I had frequent interviews with colonel Burr in this city—and, for a considerable time, his object seemed to be to instruct me by maps and other information, the feasibility of penetrating to Mexico—always carrying forward the idea that the measure was authorised by government. At length, some time in February, he, by degrees, began to unveil himself—he reproached the government with want of character, want of gratitude, and want of justice. He seemed desirous of irritating resentment in my breast, by dilating on certain injuries he felt I had suffered from reflections made on the floor of the house of representatives concerning my operations in Barbary, and from the delays of government, in adjusting my claims for disbursements on the coast during my consular agency at Tunis; and he said he would point me to an honourable mode of indemnity. I now began to entertain a suspicion that Mr. Burr was projecting an unauthorised military expedition, which to me was enveloped in mystery; and desirous to draw an explanation from him, I suffered him to suppose me resigned to his counsel. He now laid open his project of revolutionizing the western country; separating it from the union, establishing a monarchy

monarchy there, of which he was to be the sovereign; New Orleans to be his capital: organizing a force on the waters of the Mississippi, and extending conquest to Mexico. I suggested a number of impediments to his scheme—such as the republican habits of the citizens of that country, and their affection towards our present administration of government: the want of funds; the resistance he would meet with from the regular army of the United States on those frontiers; and the opposition of Miranda in case he should succeed to republicanize the Mexicans.

“Mr. Burr found no difficulty in removing these obstacles:—he said he had, the preceding season, made a tour through that country, and had secured the attachment of the principal citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, to his person and his measures—declared he had inexhaustible resources to funds: assured me the regular army would act with him, and would be reinforced by 10 or 12,000 men from the above-mentioned states and territories, and from other parts of the union: said he had powerful agents in the Spanish territory—and, as for Miranda, said Mr. Burr, we must hang Miranda. He now proposed to give me the second command in his army; I asked him who should have the chief command? He said general Wilkinson. I observed that it was singular he should count on general Wilkinson: the elevated rank and high trust he now held as commander in chief of our army, and governor of a province, he would hardly put at hazard for any precarious prospects of aggrandizement. Mr. Burr said, that general Wilkinson balanced in the confidence of government, was doubtful of retaining much

longer the consideration he now enjoyed, and was consequently prepared to secure to himself a permanency.

“I asked Mr. Burr, if he knew general Wilkinson?” He answered, yes: and echoed the question. I said, I knew him well. “What do you know of him?” said Mr. Burr.—I know, I replied, that general Wilkinson will act as lieutenant to no man in existence. “You are in an error,” said Mr. Burr—“Wilkinson will act as lieutenant to me.” From the tenor of repeated conversations with Mr. Burr, I was induced to believe the plan of separating the union, which he had contemplated, had been communicated to and approved of by general Wilkinson (though I now suspect it an artful argument of seduction); and he often expressed a full confidence that the general’s influence—the offer of double pay and double rations—the prospect of plunder, and the ambition of achievement, would draw the army into his measures. Mr. Burr talked of the establishment of an independent government west of the Alleghany as a matter of inherent constitutional right of the people; a change which would eventually take place, and for the operations of which the present crisis was peculiar favourable. There was, said he, no energy in the government to be dreaded, and the divisions of political opinions throughout the union was a circumstance of which we should profit. There were very many enterprising men among us who aspired to something beyond the dull pursuits of civil life, and who would volunteer in this enterprise; and the vast territory belonging to the United States which offered to adventurers, and the mines of Mexico, would bring

bring strength to his squadron from all quarters.—I listened to the exposition of colonel Burr's views with seeming acquiescence. Every interview convinced me more and more that he had organized a deep laid plot of treason in the west, in the accomplishment of which he felt fully confident. Till at length I discovered that his ambition was not bounded by the waters of the Mississippi and Mexico, but that he meditated overthrowing the present government of our country. He said, if he could gain over the marine corps, and secure the naval commanders, Truxton, Preble, Decatur, and others, he would turn Congress neck and heels out of doors; assassinate the president; seize on the treasury and the navy, and declare himself the protector of an energetic government.

“The honourable trust of corrupting the marine corps, and of sounding commodore Preble and captain Decatur, colonel Burr proposed confiding to me. Shocked at this proposition, I dropped the mask, and exclaimed against his views. He talked of the degraded situation of our country, and the necessity of a *blow* by which its energy and its dignity should be restored—said, if that blow could be struck here at this time, he was confident of the best blood of America. I told colonel Burr he deceived himself in presuming that he, or any other man, could excite a party in this country who would countenance him in such a plot of desperation, murder, and treason. He replied, that he, perhaps, knew better the dispositions of the influential citizens of this country than I did. I told him one solitary word would destroy him. He asked what word? I an-

swered *usurper!* He smiled at my hesitation, and quoted some great examples in his favour. I observed to him, that I had lately travelled from one extreme of the union to the other; and though I found a diversity of political opinion among the people, they appeared united at the most distant aspect of national danger. That, for the section of the union to which I belonged, I would vouch, should he succeed in the first instance here, he would within six weeks afterwards have his throat cut by Yankee militia.

“Though wild and extravagant Mr. Burr's last project, and though fraught with premeditated slaughter, I felt very uneasy on the subject, because its defeat he had deposited in my own hands. I did not feel so secure concerning that of disjoining the union. But the very interesting and embarrassing situation in which his communications placed me, left me, I confess, at a stand to know how to conduct myself with propriety. He had committed no overt act of aggression against law. I could draw nothing from him in writing; nor could I learn that he had exposed his plans to any person near me by whom my testimony could be supported. He had mentioned to me no persons who were principally and decidedly engaged with him, except general Wilkinson—a Mr. Alston, who I found was his son-in-law—and a Mr. Ephraim Kirby, late a captain of rangers in general Wyne's army. Satisfied that Mr. Burr was resolute in pushing his object of rebellion in the west of the Alleghany, and apprehensive that it was too well and too extensively organized to be easily suppressed; though I dreaded the weight of his character when laid in the

the balance against my solitary assertion, I brought myself to the resolution to endeavour to defeat it by getting him removed from among us, or to expose myself to all consequences by a disclosure of his intentions.

“Accordingly, I waited on the president of the United States, and after some desultory conversation, in which I aimed to draw his view to the westward, I used the freedom to say to the president, I thought Mr. Burr should be sent out of this country, and gave for reason, that I believed him dangerous in it. The president asked where he should be sent? I mentioned London and Cadiz. The president thought the trust too important, and seemed to entertain a doubt of Mr. Burr’s integrity. I intimated that no one perhaps, had stronger grounds to mistrust Mr. Burr’s moral integrity than myself; yet I believed, ambition so much predominated over him, than when placed on an eminence, and put on his honour, respect to himself would ensure his fidelity: his talents were unquestionable. I perceived the subject was disagreeable to the president; and to give it the shortest course to the point, declared my concern that if Mr. Burr were not in some way disposed of, we should, within eighteen months, have an insurrection, if not a revolution, on the waters of the Mississippi. The president answered, that he had too much confidence in the information, the integrity, and the attachment of the union of the citizens of that country, to admit an apprehension of that kind: I am happy that events prove the confidence well placed. As no interrogatories followed my expression of

alarm, I thought silence on the subject, at that time and place, became me.

“But I detailed, about the same time, the whole projects of Mr. Burr, to certain members of congress. They believed colonel Burr capable of any thing—and agreed that the fellow ought to be hanged; but thought his projects too chimerical, and his circumstances too desperate, to give the subject the merit of serious consideration.—The total security of feeling in those to whom I had rung the tocsin, induced me to suspect my own apprehensions unseasonable, or at least too deeply admitted; and of course, I grew indifferent about the subject.

“Mr. Burr’s visits to me became less frequent, and his conversation less familiar. He appeared to have abandoned the idea of a general revolution; but seemed determined on that of the Mississippi; and, although I could perceive symptoms of distrust in him towards me, he manifested great solicitude to engage me with him in the enterprise. Weary of his importunity, and at once to convince him of my serious attachments, I gave the following toast in public:—

“THE UNITED STATES.—Palsy to the brain that should plot to dismember, and leprosy to the hand that will not draw to defend our union.”

“I doubt whether the sentiment was better understood by any of my acquaintance than colonel Burr. Our intercourse ended here. We met but seldom afterwards. I returned to my farm in Massachusetts, and thought no more of Mr. Burr and his empire, till some time late in September, or beginning of October, when

when a letter from Morris Belknap, of Marletto, to Timothy E. Danielson, fell into my hands at Brimfield, which satisfied me that Mr. Burr had actually commenced his preparatory operations on the Ohio. I now spoke publicly of the fact, and transmitted a copy of the letter from Belknap to the department of state; and about the same time forwarded, through the hands of the post-master-general, to the president of the United States, a statement in substance of what is here above detailed, concerning the Mississippi conspiracy of colonel A. Burr—which is said to have been the first formal intelligence received by the executive on the subject of the conspirator being in motion.

“ I know not whether my country will allow me the merit of correctness of conduct in this affair. The novelty of the duty might, perhaps, have embarrassed stronger minds than mine. The uprightness of my intention, I hope, will not be questioned.

“ The interviews between colonel Burr and myself, from which the foregoing statement has resulted, were chiefly in this city, in the months of February and March, last year.

“ WM. EATON.

“ Washington City, Jan. 26.

“ Sworn to in open court, this 26th day of Jan. 1807.

“ WM. BRENT, Clerk.”

Message of Bonaparte to the French Senate.

“ Senators,

“ We have given orders for a *projet* of the *senatus consultum* to be laid before you, in order for the im-

mediate calling out of the conscription for 1808.

“ The report which our minister of war has transmitted to us will acquaint you with the various advantages which must be the result of this measure.

“ All the nations round us are arming; England has again set on foot an extraordinary levy of 200,000 men. Other powers, as well as England, are adopting the measure of extraordinary levies, as their last resource. However strong and numerous our armies may be, we are by no means convinced that the regulations of the *senatus consultum* will be the less necessary and advantageous. At any rate, the sight of the triple barrier of camps, which encircle our territory must have the same effect upon our enemy as the triple line of fortresses which defend our advanced frontier. This will leave them without the least hope of gaining any advantage over us, will assuage their fury, and finally, in consequence of their total incapacity to do us any injury, will bring them back to a sense of reason and justice.

“ The zeal with which our people have executed the *senatus consultum* of September 24, 1805, and that of December 4, 1806, has made a sensible impression upon our gratitude. Every Frenchman will probably shew himself worthy of so honourable a name.

“ We have nominated senators to the command and direction of these interesting young men—senators who have already distinguished themselves in the career of glory. We flatter ourselves, that in consequence of this determination, you will justify the unlimited confidence reposed in you.
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The senators will teach the young men that discipline and patience which are necessary to support the toils and fatigues of war: you will convince them that these are the principal guarantees of victory: you will teach them to make every sacrifice for the glory of the throne, and the good of the country.

"We have triumphed over all our enemies. In the course of six months we have passed the Main, the Saal, the Elbe, the Oder, and the Vistula: we have made ourselves masters of the strongest places in Europe—Magdeburg, Hameln, Spandau, Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Breslau, Schweidnitz, and Brieg. Our soldiers have proved victorious in several battles; they have taken upwards of 800 pieces of cannon upon the field of battle; they have sent 4000 pieces of heavy artillery to France, 400 Russian and Prussian standards, and made upwards of 200,000 prisoners of war.

"Neither the sands of Prussia, the deserts of Poland, nor the storms of winter—in fact, nothing has been able to damp or extinguish their ardour for obtaining peace by their conquests, and, by means of their triumphs, to return to their native country. Still our armies in Italy, in Dalmatia, and Naples, remain undiminished; our camps at Boulogne, in Brittany, in Normandy, and on the Rhine, remain entire.

"Though at present we ask for new sacrifices from our people, in order that we may obtain a greater extent of force, it is not that we should abuse this power for the purpose of prolonging the war. Our policy is invariable. We offered peace to England before the fourth coalition had shewn itself: THE SAME PEACE WE OFFER TO ENGLAND STILL.

The principal envoy which England employed in these negotiations has made the most public declarations, and in the most unequivocal terms, that the peace would have been both honourable and advantageous to England: thus he has made the justice of our cause appear evident. We are ready to conclude a peace with Russia, upon the same conditions as were signed by her negociator, but which were rejected in consequence of the arts and intrigues of the English. We are ready to restore to the eight millions of the inhabitants whom we have conquered their tranquillity, and to restore to the king of Prussia his capital.

"But though so many traits of moderation, already so often renewed, have not been able to prevail over the deceptions to which England, enflamed as it is by its passions, has had recourse, that power cannot see the possibility of peace but in our annihilation; nothing, therefore, remains for us but to bear the calamities of war, and to throw the shame and odium of it upon that nation, which continues to purchase its monopoly with the blood of the continent. We shall, in the resources of our own mind, in the courage, devotion, and power of our people, find certain means to render all the efforts of that coalition, formed of hatred and injustice, null and void, and to turn them to the disgrace of their authors. Frenchmen, we brave all dangers for the glory and tranquillity of our children.

"Given at our Imperial Head Quarters, at Osterode, March 20, 1807.

"Signed by order of the emperor,

"H. B. MARET."

His

His Majesty's Speech, (delivered by Commission) on the Prorogation of Parliament, April 27, 1807.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from his majesty to inform you, that his majesty has thought fit to avail himself of the first moment which would admit of an interruption of the sitting of parliament, without material inconvenience to the public business, to close the present session; and that his majesty has therefore been pleased to cause a commission to be issued under the great seal for proroguing the parliament.

"We are further commanded to state to you, that his majesty is anxious to recur to the sense of his people, while the events which have recently taken place are yet fresh in their recollection.

"His majesty feels, that in resorting to this measure, under the present circumstances, he at once demonstrates, in the most unequivocal manner, his own conscientious persuasion of the rectitude of those motives upon which he has acted, and affords to his people the best opportunity of testifying their determination to support him in every exercise of the prerogatives of his crown, which is conformable to the sacred obligations under which they are held, and conducive to the welfare of his kingdom, and to the security of the constitution.

"His majesty directs us to express his entire conviction, that after so long a reign, marked by a series of indulgences to his Roman catholic subjects, they, in common with every other class of his people, must feel assured of his attachment to the principles of a just and enlightened toleration, and of his anxious desire

to protect equally and promote impartially the happiness of all descriptions of his subjects.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His majesty has commanded us to thank you, in his majesty's name, for the supplies which you have furnished for the public service. He has seen, with great satisfaction, that you have been able to find the means of defraying, in the present year, those large but necessary expences for which you have provided, without imposing upon his people the immediate burthen of additional taxes.

"His majesty has observed with no less satisfaction, the inquiries which you have instituted into subjects connected with public economy; and he trusts that the early attention of a new parliament, which he will forthwith direct to be called, will be applied to the prosecution of these important objects.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His majesty has directed us most earnestly to recommend to you, that you should cultivate, by all means in your power, a spirit of union, harmony, and good will amongst all classes and descriptions of his people.

"His majesty trusts that the divisions naturally and unavoidably excited by the late unfortunate and uncalled for agitation of a question so interesting to the feelings and opinions of his people will speedily pass away; and that the prevailing sense and determination of all his subjects to exert their united efforts in the cause of their country, will enable his majesty to conduct to an honourable and secure termination the great contest in which he is engaged."

After

After which the Lord Chancellor said,

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" By virtue of his majesty's commission under the great seal, to us and other lords directed, and now read, we do, in his majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this parliament to Wednesday, the 13th of May next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday, the 13th day of May next."

Constitution of the State of Hayti.

The undersigned mandatories, charged with the powers of the people of Hayti, being legally convoked by his excellency the general in chief of the army—penetrated by the necessity of making their constituents enjoy the sacred, imperceptible, and unalienable rights of man—proclaim in the presence and under the auspices of the All-powerful, the articles contained in the present constitutional pact.

TITLE I.

Of the Condition of Citizens.

1. Every body residing on the territory of Hayti is free, in the fullest sense.

2. Slavery is for ever abolished in Hayti.

3. No one has a right to violate the asylum of a citizen, nor to enter forcibly into his dwelling, without an order, emanating from a superior and competent authority.

4. All property is under the protection of the government. Every attack upon the property of a citizen is a crime, which the law punishes.

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5. The law punishes assassination with death.

TITLE II.

Of the Government.

6. The government of Hayti is composed—First, of a chief magistrate, who takes the title and quality of president and generalissimo of the forces of Hayti, both by land and sea; every other denomination is for ever proscribed in Hayti.—Secondly, of a council of state.

The government of Hayti takes the title, and will be known by the denomination of "The State of Hayti."

7. The constitution names the general in chief, Henry Christophe, president and generalissimo of the forces, both by land and sea, of the state of Hayti.

8. The trust of president and generalissimo of the forces is for life.

9. The president has the right to chuse his successor; but only from among the generals, and in the manner hereafter prescribed.

This choice must be secret, and contained in a sealed packet, which shall be opened only by the council of state, solemnly assembled for that purpose.

The president shall take all necessary precautions for informing the council of state where this packet shall be deposited.

10. The armed force shall be under the direction of the president, as also the administration of the finances.

11. The president has the power to make treaties with foreign nations, as well for the purpose of establishing commercial relations as to secure the independence of the state.

12. He is to conclude peace, and

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to

to declare war, to maintain the rights of the people of Hayti.

13. He has also the right to consider of the means of favouring and increasing the population of the country.

14. He is to propose the laws to the council of state, who, after having adopted them, and drawn them up, send them back to him for his sanction, without which they cannot be executed.

15. The appointments of the president are fixed at 40,000 dollars a year.

TITLE III.

Of the Council of State.

16. The council of state is composed of nine members, nominated by the president, of which at least two thirds are to be generals.

17. The functions of the council of state are, to receive the propositions of laws from the president, and to draw them up in the manner they may judge advisable; to fix the amount of taxes, and the mode of collecting them; to sanction the treaties concluded by the president, and to fix upon the mode for recruiting the army. An account shall be presented to them annually, of the receipts and expences, and of the resources of the country.

[The fourth and fifth heads respect the appointment of a superintendant general of the finances, the marine and the interior, and also the appointment of a secretary of state.]

TITLE VI.

Of the Tribunals.

There shall be in every division a tribunal to determine both on civil and criminal matters.

There shall be also a tribunal of commerce in each division.

There shall be a justice of peace in each parish, to determine controversies up to a limited sum.

Each citizen may, however, have his disputes determined by arbitrators, if he thinks proper.

TITLE VII.

The catholic, apostolic, and Roman religion, is the only one acknowledged by the government.

The exercise of other religions is tolerated, but not publicly.

There is to be an apostolic prefect, to superintend what concerns Divine worship, and to communicate directly to the president upon the subject.

The state gives nothing to the support of any minister, but the law will fix the emoluments and perquisites that they are to receive.

No one has a right to disturb the exercise of any religion.

TITLE VIII.

Public Education.

There shall be established a central school in each division, and particular schools in each subdivision.

It shall be, however, lawful for every citizen to have private seminaries.

The salaries of the professors and masters shall be settled by a particular law.

TITLE IX.

The Guarantee of the neighbouring Colonies.

The government of Hayti declares to those powers who have colonies in its neighbourhood its fixed determination to give no disturbance to the government of those colonies.

The people of Hayti make no conquests out of their own island, and

held out to us by the French, had almost destroyed every principle of religion. The moral system was publicly laughed at, and a corrupted youth abandoned itself without remorse to all the licentiousness of its age; public education was degraded, and confided to mercenary instructors. It was necessary to restore to religion its dignity—to cause it to be respected and cherished. It was necessary to revive morality, to give it due distinction; to inculcate into the minds of youth its sacred principles, and those of honour also; in short, to convince the people, that without religion and morality, human society could not exist.

“Your interests will be secured to you by proper tribunals; the judgments pronounced by their ministers will be dictated by equity and justice. It remains for the people of Hayti to make themselves distinguished by their probity and good faith. Essentially a trading country, as well from its situation as the nature of the commodities it produces, it is necessary that it should attract the merchants of every country on the globe, both by its equity and its produce.

“Trade being the source of all our wealth, it is important that the foreign merchants who frequent our ports should be equally protected with our fellow-citizens; and that they should receive all that hospitality due to this useful class of society.

“To feed this trade—to give it a new spring—agriculture must be prosecuted with perseverance and vigour. Placed under the finest climate of the world, favoured by nature with her most precious gifts, even to profusion, the husbandman has not at Hayti to contend with the rigour of a frozen clime, or to fortify himself against

the inclemencies of seasons. A little labour is sufficient to enrich him, and to place him on a level with the manufacturers of other countries. Exert yourselves, then, industrious cultivators, to fill your warehouses with the produce of our fertile soil. Display to the eyes of the merchants of Europe all that can tempt their desires, and you will soon see your trade flourish much above your most sanguine expectations.

“After having re-established religion, defecated morality, restored manners, and encouraged agriculture and trade, we shall have still great labours to encounter. We must not neglect the use of arms. The enemy watches our movements, and observes our proceedings. We have as yet no guarantee of the affection of our friends. We must bind the latter to us by treaties, we must be ready to meet the former in the field.—Abandoned to ourselves, our resources are in ourselves. They are in you, soldiers, who are ready generously to spill your blood sooner than yield to a haughty enemy your liberty, which is the reward of your courage! They are in you, inhabitants and industrious cultivators, from whom the state derives its wealth! It is your union, your submission to the laws, which are to be the cement and bond of our independence.

“The line of politics which foreign powers will pursue with respect to us is not yet manifest: whatever it may be, let us place ourselves in such a situation, that, without holding out any defiance to them, we may, at the same time, have nothing to dread from those who may entertain hostile intentions. Let those who wish a political connection with us, or who would wish to enjoy the advantages of

of our commerce, find an equitable reciprocity. To the rest, let us only offer death and battles.

"At the same time that we are occupied with these thoughts, let us never forget that the safety of a free people is best maintained by arms. If cultivation employs a part of our fellow-citizens, let us remember that we are all soldiers, and that it is warlike nations alone who have been able to preserve their liberty. Let us call to mind that a handful of Greeks, devoted to their country, confounded the rage of a million of barbarians, who endeavoured to wrest from them their liberty. Let us swear to imitate their example; let us swear to observe our sacred constitution, and to cause it to be observed, and to perish sooner than allow it to be violated in the smallest degree.

"Published at the head-quarters at the Cape, February 17, 1807.

"HENRY CHRISTOPHE,
"President.

"ROUANEZ, Secretary of State."

His Majesty's Speech (delivered by Commission) on the Meeting of the New Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from his majesty to state to you, that, having deemed it expedient to recur to the sense of his people, his majesty, in conformity to his declared intention, has lost no time in causing the present parliament to be assembled.

"His majesty has great satisfaction in acquainting you, that since the events which led to the dissolution of the last parliament, his majesty has received, in numerous ad-

resses from his subjects, the warmest assurances of their affectionate attachment to his person and government, and of their firm resolution to support him, in maintaining the just rights of his crown, and the true principles of the constitution; and he commands us to express his entire confidence, that he shall experience in all your deliberations a determination to afford him an equally loyal, zealous, and affectionate support under all the arduous circumstances of the present time.

"We are commanded by his majesty to inform you, that his majesty's endeavours have been most anxiously employed for the purpose of drawing closer the ties by which his majesty is connected with the powers of the continent; of assisting the efforts of those powers against the ambition and oppressions of France; of forming such engagements as may ensure their continued co-operation; and of establishing that mutual confidence and concert, so essential, under any course of events, to the restoration of a solid and permanent peace in Europe.

"It would have afforded his majesty the greatest pleasure, to have been enabled to inform you, that the mediation undertaken by his majesty for the purpose of preserving peace between his majesty's ally, the emperor of Russia, and the Sublime Porte had proved effectual for that important object; his majesty deeply regrets the failure of that mediation, accompanied as it was by the disappointment of the efforts of his majesty's squadron in the sea of Marmora, and followed as it has since been by the losses which have been sustained by his gallant troops in Egypt.

"His majesty could not but lament

ment the extension of hostilities in any quarter which should create a diversion in the war, so favourable to the views of France; but lamenting it especially in the instance of a power with which his majesty has been so closely connected, and which has been so recently indebted for its protection against the encroachments of France, to the signal and successful interposition of his majesty's arms.

"His majesty has directed us to acquaint you that he has thought it right to adopt such measures as might best enable him, in concert with the emperor of Russia, to take advantage of any favourable opportunity for bringing the hostilities in which they are engaged against the Sublime Porte to a conclusion, consistent with his majesty's honour, and the interests of his ally.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His majesty has ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you; and he relies on the tried loyalty and zeal of his faithful commons to make such provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sums which were granted in the last parliament, as may appear to be necessary—And his majesty, bearing constantly in mind the necessity of a careful and economical administration of the pecuniary resources of the country, has directed us to express his hopes that you will proceed, without delay, in the pursuit of those inquiries connected with the public economy, which engaged the attention of the last parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His majesty commands us to state to you, that he is deeply impressed with the peculiar impor-

tance, at the present moment, of cherishing a spirit of union and harmony amongst his people; such a spirit will most effectually promote the prosperity of the country at home, will give vigour and efficacy to its councils and its arms abroad, and can alone enable his majesty, under the blessing of Providence, to carry on successfully the great contest in which he is engaged, or finally to conduct it to that termination which his majesty's moderation and justice have ever led him to seek—a peace in which the honour and interests of his kingdom can be secure, and in which Europe and the world may hope for independence and repose."

Circular Note from the Court of Vienna to the Belligerent Powers.

"The emperor Francis I. could not see, without the greatest regret, the revival of war last autumn, between his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and his majesty the king of Prussia; and he was soon after more deeply affected, to see hostilities extend, and fall upon a great part of Europe. If, guided by a principle of strict and rigorous impartiality from the first, his imperial, royal, and apostolic majesty has had the good fortune to maintain in these stormy periods his system of neutrality, and to preserve his people from the misfortunes of war, he has not the less lamented the calamities which were multiplied around his dominions; and in his just fear for the tranquillity and security of his kingdom, he could not conceal from himself, either the perpetually recurring alarms on his frontiers, or the sinister effects experienced

enced by several branches of its internal administration. The emperor, invariably animated by the same dispositions, had no other views from the commencement, and during the course of hostilities, than to labour to bring about a reconciliation, and to avail himself of every favourable opportunity to put an end to the misfortunes of war. He conceived that the best mode of attaining the salutary object was, constantly to impress upon the belligerent powers his sentiments of moderation and conciliation, and studiously to endeavour to excite in them a corresponding disposition.

"The confidence which a prospect so consoling inspires, the general welfare and the interests of his own states, make it the duty of his majesty to present to the belligerent powers his friendly interposition; and, in consequence, he does not hesitate to communicate to ——— the offer of his mediation and good offices.

"But, considering the extended and complicated nature of the present war, the emperor would feel that he had but imperfectly expressed his ardent wishes for peace, and his hopes of its speedy and complete re-establishment, if he did not declare, at the same time, his firm conviction, that it can be only by the united attention of all the powers concerned in the war, and by a general negotiation which should comprehend their respective interests, that permanent tranquillity, and such a solid and durable peace as may, for the future, confirm the political relations of Europe, can be established. From this strong impression, which the frankness of his majesty's character will not allow

him to conceal, his imperial majesty feels it to be his duty to communicate this pacific overture to those cabinets who are to take a part in the conferences; and, in consequence, he hastens equally to invite the courts of St. Petersburg, London, and the Thuilleries, to adopt the same views of conciliation, and to enter into negotiations for peace, in which the most important concerns of all the parties interested may be combined as far as it is possible.

"The emperor has expressed his earnest wish to see peace re-established. He will not allow himself to suggest the particular form of the negotiations, still less to anticipate the intentions of other powers, or to express any opinion respecting the preliminaries which it may be necessary to lay down, in order to establish the principles of the first approximation between the belligerents.

"His imperial majesty, notwithstanding, in the hope that the friendly offer of his interposition will be regarded in the manner that the rectitude of his intentions inclines him to think it will, hastens to propose, for the purpose of facilitating by his interposition the opening of the negotiations, such place in his dominions as, from its situation and locality, may be convenient to all parties, and which, on this account, should not be too contiguous to the theatre of war; and in this, as well as in all other points, the emperor will feel the greatest pleasure in contributing to accelerate the period of so desirable an union.

"Vienna, April 3, 1807."

Answer of the Court of France.

"The undersigned minister for foreign affairs, has lost no time in laying before his majesty the emperor and king, the note which his excellency general baron de Vincent, did him the honour of addressing to him on the 7th of this month.

"His majesty the emperor Napoleon accepts, for himself and his allies, the friendly interposition of his majesty the emperor of Austria, to effect the re-establishment of peace, so necessary to all nations.

"His majesty has only one fear; it is, that the Power who hitherto seems to have laid it down as a plan, to found its elevation and greatness upon the divisions of the continent, will endeavour to extract from the congress which may be formed, new subjects of irritation, and new pretexts for disagreement. However, a mode which holds out a hope of stopping the further effusion of blood, and of affording consolation to the bosoms of so many families, ought not to be rejected by France, who, as all Europe knows, was forced against her inclination into the present war.

"His majesty the emperor Napoleon finds moreover, in this circumstance, a favourable opportunity of strongly expressing the confidence with which his majesty the emperor of Austria has inspired him, and the desire he has to see those connections re-established between the two nations, which in other times produced their mutual prosperity, and which, at this day, could more than any thing else consolidate their tranquillity and happiness.

"The undersigned, happy in the opportunity of expressing these senti-

ments in the name of his august sovereign, renews to his excellency, general baron de Vincent, the assurances of his most high consideration. (Signed)

"C. M. TALLEYRAND,
"Prince of Benevento.

"Warsaw, April 19, 1807."

Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the King of Prussia. Signed at Memel, January 28, 1807.

His majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the king of Prussia, being equally desirous to terminate in an amicable manner, and to settle by a formal treaty, the differences which have for a short time interrupted the relations of union and good understanding which had so long subsisted between them; their said majesties have nominated as their plenipotentiaries to be employed in this important undertaking, namely, on the part of his Britannic majesty, the right honourable J. Hely Baron Hutchinson, a general of his army, and knight of the most honourable military order of the Bath; and on the part of his Prussian majesty, the sieur Frederic William de Zastrow, his minister of state and cabinet, major general of his armies, and knight of the orders of the Red-Eagle and of Merit, who, after having communicated and exchanged their respective full powers, and found them in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

"Art. I. There shall be between their Britannic and Prussian majesties, their heirs and successors, their kingdoms, provinces, and subjects, perpetual

perpetual and inviolable peace, sincere union, and perfect friendship; to the end that the temporary misunderstanding which has recently taken place, shall, from the present moment, be regarded as entirely at an end, and shall be buried in eternal oblivion.

“ II. The accommodation and the reconciliation between the two courts having for their basis the renunciation, on the part of his Prussian majesty, of the country of Hanover, his said majesty relinquishes all right and title whatsoever to the actual and future possession of the Electoral territories of his Britannic majesty, and renounces, at the same time, all the pretensions which he had advanced to those states. And in case the events of the war should bring about the re-occupation of the electorate of Hanover by the Prussian armies, his majesty the king of Prussia engages not to take possession of the electorate but in the name of his Britannic majesty, and immediately to re-establish the ancient form of civil government and the ancient constituted authorities of his Britannic majesty; which authorities shall be formerly invested with the entire administration of affairs, in the name, and for the advantage, of their legitimate sovereign.

“ III. The freedom of navigation and commerce shall be restored to the subjects of his Prussian majesty, as it formerly was in time of peace, and on the same footing as it was before the period of the late exclusion of the British flag from the rivers Ems, Weser, and Elbe; and his said Britannic majesty having with this view already issued an order, bearing date the 19th November, 1806, to all officers commanding his ships of war, as well as to all privateers, not further to molest, detain, or bring in

any Prussian vessels which they may meet at sea, provided their cargoes be innocent and not prohibited by the laws of war, and that they be not bound to ports belonging to the enemies of Great Britain, or occupied by them, the said order shall continue to be observed, and to have effect in its full force and extent.

“ IV. And in pursuance of the above determination, his Britannic majesty promises and engages to issue to his admiralty, without delay, the necessary orders that the merchant vessels which, by the proclamation of the 24th of September, 1806, were subject to provisional detentions, shall be released and restored to their proprietors, with perfect liberty either to continue their voyages, if their place of destination be not prohibited, or otherwise to return to their own country.

“ V. The crews of all the Prussian vessels brought into British ports since the publication of the letters of marque, shall be set at liberty immediately after the conclusion of the present treaty; and the British government shall cause them to return, in the most direct and expeditious manner, into the dominions of his Prussian majesty, to whatever place shall be hereafter agreed upon.

“ VI. His majesty the king of Prussia engages not to impede, nor to allow any other power to impede, the free navigation of his Britannic majesty in any of the ports of his dominions; but, on the contrary, to afford full liberty to the English flag to enter into and to proceed from the above mentioned ports in the same manner, as before the late closing of the Ems, Weser, and Elbe.

“ VII. The two high contracting parties mutually promise and engage to invite his majesty the emperor of all

all the Russias to take upon himself the guarantee of the renunciation on the part of his Prussian majesty, of his right and pretensions to the country of Hanover, as stipulated in the second article of the present treaty.

“VIII. Every other subject of discussion or arrangement between the two courts, is reserved for future amicable adjustment, &c. &c.

“IX. The ratifications, drawn up in due and proper form, shall be exchanged in the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible, in case the present difficulty of communication should allow of it.

“In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, and have hereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

“Done at Memel, Jan. 28, 1807.

“HUTCHINSON.

“F. G. DE ZASTROW.”

Treaty between Prussia and France.

—*Conditions of Peace between His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and His Majesty the King of Prussia.*

Article I. From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, there shall be perfect peace and amity between the king of Prussia and the emperor of France.

II. The part of the Duchy of Magdeburg which lies on the right bank of the Elbe; the Mark of Preignitz, the Uker-mark, and the new Mark of Brandenburg, with the exception of the Circle of Rothus, in Lower Lusatia; the Duchy of Pomerania; Upper, Lower, and New Silesia, with the County of Glatz; the part of the district of Neiss which lies to the north of the road from Driesen to Schneidermuhl, and to the north of

a line passing from Schneidermuhl, by Woldau, to the Vistula, and to the frontiers of the Circle of Bromberg Pomerelia; the island of Nogat, and the country on the right bank of the Vistula and the Nogat, to the west of Old Prussia; and to the Circles of Culmer and Ermeland: finally, the kingdom of Prussia, as it was on the 1st of January, 1772, shall be restored to his majesty the king of Prussia, with the fortresses of Spandau, Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Breslaw, Schweidnitz, Niesse, Brieg-Cosel, and Glatz; and, in general, all the places, citadels, castles, and forts of the above-mentioned, shall be restored in the state in which they at present are: the town and citadel of Graudenz, with the villages of Neudorf, Parschiken, and Schwierkorzy, shall likewise be restored to his majesty the king of Prussia.

III. His majesty the king of Prussia acknowledges his majesty the king of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, and his majesty the king of Holland, Louis Napoleon.

IV. His majesty the king of Prussia in like manner acknowledges the confederation of the Rhine, and the present state of the possessions of the sovereigns of which it is composed, and the titles which have been bestowed on them, either by the act of confederation, or by subsequent treaties. His said majesty likewise engages to acknowledge those sovereigns who, in future, shall become members of the said confederation, and the title they may receive by their treaties of accession.

V. The present treaty of peace and amity shall be in common for his majesty the king of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, for his majesty the king of Holland, and for the sovereigns of the confederation of the Rhine, the allies

allies of his majesty the emperor Napoleon.

VI. His majesty the king of Prussia, in like manner, acknowledges his imperial highness prince Jerome Napoleon as king of Westphalia.

VII. His majesty the king of Prussia cedes, in full right of property and sovereignty to the kings, grand dukes, dukes, and princes, who shall be pointed out by his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, all the duchies, margraviates, principalities, counties, and lordships, and, in general, all the territories and domains; and all territorial property of whatever kind, or by whatever title possessed, by his majesty the king of Prussia, between the Rhine and the Elbe, at the commencement of the present war.

VIII. The kingdom of Westphalia shall consist of the provinces ceded by his majesty the king of Prussia, and of other states which are at present in possession of his majesty the emperor Napoleon.

IX. The arrangements which his majesty the emperor Napoleon shall make in the countries alluded to in the two preceding articles, and the occupation of the same by those sovereigns in whose favour he shall make such arrangements, shall be acknowledged by his majesty the king of Prussia, in the same manner as if they were contained and stipulated in the present treaty.

X. His majesty the king of Prussia renounces for himself, his heirs, and successors, all actual or future right which he has or may acquire, 1. To all territory, without exception, situate between the Elbe and the Rhine, and in general to all not described in article VII. 2. To all possessions of his majesty the king of Saxony and the house of Anhalt, situate on the

right bank of the Elbe. On the other hand, all rights or claims, of the states situate between the Rhine and the Elbe to the possessions of his majesty the king of Prussia, as they are defined by the present treaty, shall be for ever extinguished and annulled.

XI. All negotiations, conventions, or treaties of alliance, that may have been publicly or privately concluded between Prussia and any state on the left bank of the Elbe, and which has not been broken by the present war, shall remain without effect, and be considered as null and not concluded.

XII. His majesty the king of Prussia cedes the circle of Kothus, in Lower Lusatia, to his majesty the king of Saxony, with full right of proprietorship and sovereignty.

XIII. His majesty the king of Prussia renounces for ever possession of all the provinces which formerly constituted parts of the kingdom of Poland, and at different periods came under the dominion of Prussia; excepting Ermeland, and the country to the west of ancient Prussia, to the east of Pomerania and the Newmark, to the north of the Circle of Halm, and a line which passes from the Vistula by Waldau to Schneidermuhl, and passes along the boundaries of Bromberg and the road from the Schneidermuhl to Driesen; which provinces, with the town and citadel of Graudentz, and the villages of Neudorf, Parschken, and Schwierkorse, shall in future be possessed, with all rights of proprietorship and sovereignty, by his majesty the king of Prussia.

XIV. His majesty the king of Prussia renounces in like manner, for ever, possession of the city of Dantzic.

XV. The provinces which his majesty the King of Prussia renounces in the 13th article, with exception of the

the territories mentioned in the 18th article shall be possessed with right of property and sovereignty by his majesty the king of Saxony, under the title of a dukedom of Warsaw, and governed according to a constitution which shall secure the liberties and privileges of the people of that duchy, and be conformable to the tranquillity of the neighbouring states.

XVI. To secure a connection and communication between the kingdom of Saxony and the duchy of Warsaw, the free use of a military road shall be granted to the king of Saxony through the states of his majesty the king of Prussia. This road, the number of troops which shall pass through it at one time, and the places at which they shall halt, shall be settled by a particular agreement between the two sovereigns, under the mediation of France.

XVII. The navigation of the river Ness and the canal of Bromberg, from Driesen to the Vistula and back, shall remain free from any toll.

XVIII. In order to establish, as much as possible, natural boundaries between Russia and the duchy of Warsaw, the territory between the present boundaries of Russia from the Berg to the mouth of the Lassa, and a line which passes from the said mouth, and along the channel of that river, the channel of the Bohro to its mouth, the channel of the Narew from its mouth to Suradz, the channel of the Lisa to its source near the village Mien, and of the two neighbouring arms of the Nurzuck, rising near that village, and the channel of the Nurzuck itself, to its mouth, and lastly along the channel of the Bug, up the stream to the present boundaries of Russia, shall for ever be incorporated with the Russian empire.

XIX. The city of Dantzic, with a

territory of two miles circumference, shall be restored to its former independence, under the protection of his majesty the king of Prussia and the king of Saxony, and be governed by the rules by which it was governed when it ceased to be its own mistress.

XX. Neither his majesty the king of Prussia, nor his majesty the king of Saxony, shall obstruct the navigation of the Vistula by any prohibition, nor by any customs, duty, or imposts whatever.

XXI. The city, port, and territory of Dantzic, shall be shut up during the present maritime war against the trade and navigation of Great Britain.

XXII. No individual of any rank or description whatsoever, whose property and abode are situated in such provinces as formerly belonged to the kingdom of Poland, or which the king of Prussia is henceforth to possess; and no individual of the duchy of Warsaw, or residing within the territory incorporated with Russia, or possessing any landed property, rents, annuities, or any income whatsoever, shall, either with regard to his person, his estates, rents, annuities, and income, nor with respect to his rank and dignities, be prosecuted, on account of any part which he may have taken, either in a political or military point of view, in the events of the present war.

XXIII. In the same manner, no individual residing or possessing landed property in the countries which belonged to the king of Prussia prior to the 1st of January, 1772, and which are restored to him by virtue of the preceding second article; and in particular, no individual of the Berlin civic guard, or of the gens d'armes, who have taken up arms in order to maintain tranquillity, shall be prosecuted in his person, his estates,

estates, rents, annuities, or any income whatsoever, or in his rank or dignity, nor in any manner whatsoever, on account of any part which he may have taken in the events of the present war, or be subjected to any inquiry.

XXIV. The engagements, debts, or obligations of any nature whatsoever, which his majesty the king of Prussia may have contracted, or concluded, prior to the present war, as possessor of the countries, dominions, and revenues, which his majesty cedes and renounces in the present treaty, shall be performed and satisfied by the new possessors, without any exception or reservation whatsoever.

XXV. The funds and capitals which belong to private or public persons, to religious, civil, or military associations, in the countries belonging to the king of Prussia, which his majesty renounces by the present treaty, whether the said capitals be vested in the bank of Berlin, in the chest of the Marine Company, or in any other manner, in the dominions of the king of Prussia, shall neither be confiscated nor attached; the proprietors of the funds or capitals shall be at liberty to dispose of the same, and they are to continue to enjoy the interest thereof, whether such interest be already due, or may yet become due at the periods stipulated in the conventions or bonds; the same shall, on the other side, be observed with regard to all funds and capitals which are vested by private individuals, or public institutions whatsoever, in such countries which are ceded or renounced by his Prussian majesty by virtue of the present treaty.

XXVI. The archives which contain the titles of property, docu-

ments, and in general all the papers which relate to the countries, territories, and dominions, as well as the maps and plans of the strong places, citadels, castles, and forts seated in the above-mentioned countries, are to be delivered up by commissioners of his said majesty, within the time of three months next ensuing the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, to commissioners of his majesty the emperor Napoleon, with regard to the countries seated on the left bank of the Rhine; and to commissioners of his majesty the emperor of Russia, of the king of Saxony, and of the city of Dantzic, with regard to all the countries which their said majesties and the city of Dantzic are in future to possess, by virtue of the present compact.

XXVII. Until the day of ratification of the future definitive treaty of peace between France and England, all the countries under the dominion of his majesty the king of Prussia, without any exception whatsoever, shall be shut against the trade and navigation of the English. No shipment to be made from any Prussian port for the British isles or British colonies; nor shall any ship which sailed from England, or her colonies, be admitted in any Prussian port.

XXVIII. The necessary arrangements shall immediately be made to settle every point which relates to the manner and period of the surrender of the places which are to be restored to his majesty the king of Prussia, and to the civil and military administration of the said countries.

XXIX. The prisoners of war taken on both sides are to be returned without any exchange and in mass, as soon as circumstances shall admit.

XXX. The

XXX. The present treaty is to be ratified by his majesty the emperor of the French, and by his majesty the king of Prussia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Königsberg by the undersigned, within the term of six days next ensuing the signing of the treaty.

Done at Tilsit, the 9th of July, 1807.

(L. S.) Signed

C. M. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

(L. S.) Signed

Count KALKREUTH,
Field Marshal.

(L. S.) Signed

AUGUSTUS Count GOLTZ.

The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged on the 19th of July, 1807.

Proclamation of the American President.

“Washington City, July 1, 1807.

“During the wars which, for some time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the United States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavoured by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation has admitted, to maintain, with all the belligerents, their accustomed relations of friendship, hospitality, and commercial intercourse.

“Taking no part in the questions which animate these powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the general restoration of peace, they have observed with good faith the neutrality they assumed, and they believe that no instance of a departure from its duties can be justly

imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbours and waters, the means of refitting and refreshment, of succour to their sick and suffering, have at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the belligerent parties received among us. In truth, these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts, and frequenting our harbours. They have been the subject of repeated representations to their government. Assurances have been given, that proper orders should restrain them within the limit of the rights and of the respect due to a friendly nation; but those orders and assurances have been without effect; and no instance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place.

“At length, a deed, transcending all we have hitherto seen or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause. A frigate of the United States, trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbour on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters, and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service, with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded.

“This enormity was not only without provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the United States,

States, a part of her crew; and that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States. Having effected his purpose, he returned to anchor, with his squadron, within our jurisdiction. Hospitality under such circumstances ceases to be a duty; and a continuance of it, with such uncontrouled abuses, would tend only, by multiplying injuries and irritations, to bring on a rupture between the two nations. This extreme resort is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which this outrage has been committed. In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to an honourable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual controul of its naval commanders, which alone can justify the government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

“In consideration of these circumstances, and of the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace, and for the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbours or waters, either in such numbers, or of such description, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I have thought proper, in pursuance of the authorities specially given by law, to issue this my proclamation, hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commissions under the government of Great Britain, now

within the harbours or waters of the United States, immediately, and without any delay, to depart from the same, and interdicting the entrance of all the said harbours and waters to the said armed vessels, and to all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British government.

“And if the said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or if they or any others, so interdicted, shall hereafter enter the harbours or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them, or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished to them, or any of them.

“And I do declare, and make known, that if any person from, or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, shall afford any aid to any such vessel, contrary to the prohibition contained in this proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them in the first instance beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be in the case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public dispatches, as hereinafter provided for, such person or persons shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences.

“And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within or under the authority of the United States, and all others, citizens and inhabitants thereof, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to

to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this proclamation, and every part thereof, into full effect.

" Provided nevertheless, that if any such vessels shall be forced into the harbours or waters of the United States, by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of an enemy, or shall enter them charged with dispatches or business from their government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the commanding officer immediately reporting his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object; or causes of entering the said harbours or waters, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under the authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations respecting repairs, supply, stay, intercourse, and departure, as shall be permitted under the same authority.

" In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same.

" Given at the city of Washington, July 2, in the year of our Lord, 1807, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the 31st.

" THOS. JEFFERSON."

" By the president,

" JAMES MADISON, secretary of state."

Treaty of Peace between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

" His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, and his majesty the emperor of Russia,

animated with the same interest in putting an end to the devastations of war, have, for this purpose, nominated and furnished with full power on the part of his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, Charles Maurice Talleyrand, prince of Benevento, his great chamberlain, and minister of foreign affairs, grand cross of the legion of honour, knight of the Prussian orders of the black and of the red eagle, of the order of St. Hubert.

" His majesty the emperor of all the Russias has, on his part, appointed prince Kurakin, his actual privy counsellor; member of the council of state, and of the senate; chancellor of all the orders in the empire; ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary of his majesty of all the Russias to his majesty the emperor of Austria; knight of the Russian order of St. Andrew; of St. Alexander; of St. Aube; of the first class of the order of St. Wolodimir, and of the second class of the Prussian orders of the black and red eagle; of the Bavarian order of St. Hubert; of the Danish order of Dannebrog, and the perfect union, and bailiff and grand cross of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem; and prince Demetry Labanoff Van Rostoff, lieutenant-general of the armies of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias; knight of the first class of the order of St. Anne, of the military order of St. Joris, and of the third class of the order of Wolodimir.

" The abovementioned, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

" Article I. From the day of exchanging the ratification of the present treaties, there shall be perfect peace and amity between his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy,

Italy, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias.

“ II. Hostilities shall immediately cease at all points by sea and land, as soon as the intelligence of the present treaty shall be officially received. In the meanwhile the high contracting parties shall dispatch couriers extraordinary to their respective generals and commanders.

“ III. All ships of war or other vessels, belonging to the high contracting parties, or their subjects, which may be captured after the signing of this treaty, shall be restored.—In case of these vessels being sold, the value shall be returned.

“ IV. Out of esteem for his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and to afford to him a proof of his sincere desire to unite both nations in the bands of immutable confidence and friendship, the emperor Napoleon wishes that all the countries, towns, and territories, conquered from the king of Prussia, the ally of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, should be restored, namely, that part of the duchy of Magdeburg, situated on the right bank of the Elbe; the mark of Prignitz; the Uker mark; the middle and new mark of Brandenburg, with the exception of the circle of Colbus, in Lower Alsace: the duchy of Pomerania; Upper, Lower, and New Silesia, and the county of Glatz: that part of the district of the Netze, which is situated to the northward of the road of Driesen and Schniedemuhl, and to the northward of a line drawn from Schneidemuhl through Waldau to the Vistula, and extending along the frontier of the circle of Bromberg, and the navigation of the river Netze, and of the canal of Bromberg, from Driesen to the Vistula and back, must re-

main open and free of all tolls; Pomerellia; the Island of Nogat; the country on the right bank of the Vistula, and of the Nogat, to the west of Old Prussia, and to the northward of the circle of Culm; Ermeland. Lastly, the kingdom of Prussia, as it was on the 1st of January, 1772, together with the fortresses of Spandau, Stettin, Custfin, Glogau, Breslau, Schweidnitz, Neisse, Brieg, Kosel, and Glatz, and in general all fortresses, citadels, castles, and strong holds of the countries above-named, in the same condition in which those fortresses, citadels, castles, and strong holds may be at present; also, in addition to the above, the city and citadel of Graudentz.

“ V. Those provinces, which, on the 1st of January, 1772, formed a part of the kingdom of Poland, and have since, at different times, been subjected to Prussia (with the exception of the countries named or alluded to in the preceding article, and of those which are described below in the 9th article), shall become the possession of his majesty the king of Saxony, with power of possession and sovereignty, under the title of the duchy of Warsaw, and shall be governed according to a regulation, which will insure the liberties and privileges of the people of the said duchy, and be consistent with the security of the neighbouring states.

“ VI. The city of Dantzic, with a territory of two leagues round the same, is restored to her former independence, under the protection of his majesty the king of Prussia, and his majesty the king of Saxony; to be governed according to the laws by which she was governed at the time when she ceased to be her own mistress.

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“ VII. For

" VII. For a communication betwixt the kingdom of Saxony and the duchy of Warsaw, his majesty the king of Saxony is to have the free use of a military road through the States of his majesty the king of Prussia. This road, the number of troops which are allowed to pass at once, and the resting-places, shall be fixed by a particular agreement between the two sovereigns, under the mediation of France.

" VIII. Neither his majesty the king of Prussia, his majesty the king of Saxony, nor the city of Dantzic, shall oppose any obstacles whatever to the free navigation of the Vistula, under the name of tolls, rights, or duties.

" IX. In order as far as possible to establish a natural boundary between Russia and the duchy of Warsaw, the territory between the present confines of Russia from the Bug to the mouth of the Lassaona shall extend, in a line from the mouth of the Lassaona along the towing path of the said river; and that of the Bobra, up to its mouth; that of the Narew, from the mouth of that river as far as Suradiz; from Lissa to its source near the village of Mien; from this to the village Nutzeck, and from Nutzeck to the mouth of that river beyond Nurr; and finally, along the towing path of the Bug, upwards, to extend as far as the present frontiers of Russia. This territory is for ever united to the empire of Russia.

" X. No person of any rank or quality whatever, whose residence or property may be within the limits stated in the above-mentioned article, nor any inhabitant in those provinces of the ancient kingdom of Poland, which may be given up to his majesty the king of Prussia, or

any person possessing estates, revenues, pensions, or any other kind of income, shall be molested in his person, or in any way whatever, on account of his rank, quality, estates, revenues, pensions, incomes, or otherwise, or in consequence of any part, political or military, which he may have taken in the events of the present war.

" XI. All contracts and engagements between his majesty the king of Prussia and the ancient possessors, relative to the general imposts, the ecclesiastical, the military or civil benefices, the creditors or pensioners of the old Prussian government, are to be settled between the emperor of all the Russias and his majesty the king of Saxony; and to be regulated by their said majesties, in proportion to their acquisitions, according to articles V and IX.

" XII. Their royal highnesses the dukes of Saxe Cobourg, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg Schwerin, shall each of them be restored to the complete and quiet possession of their estates; but the ports in the duchies of Oldenburg and Mecklenburg shall remain in the possession of the French garrisons till the definitive treaty shall be signed between France and England.

" XIII. His majesty the emperor Napoleon accepts of the mediation of the emperor of all the Russias, in order to negotiate and conclude a definitive treaty of peace between France and England; however, only upon condition that this mediation shall be accepted by England in one month after the ratification of the present treaty.

" XIV. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias being desirous, on his part, to manifest how ardently he desires to establish the most intimate

mate and lasting relations between the two emperors, acknowledges his majesty Joseph Napoleon, king of Naples, and Louis Napoleon, king of Holland.

“XV. His majesty, the emperor of all the Russias, acknowledges the confederation of the Rhine, the present state of the possessions of the princes belonging to it, and the titles of those which were conferred upon them by the act of confederation, or by the subsequent treaties of accession. His said majesty also promises, information being communicated to him on the part of the emperor Napoleon, to acknowledge those sovereigns who may hereafter become members of the confederation, according to their rank specified in the act of confederation.

“XVI. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias cedes all his property in the right of sovereignty to the lordship of Jever, in East Friesland, to his majesty the king of Holland.

“XVII. The present treaty of peace shall be mutually binding, and in force, for his majesty the king of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, his majesty Louis Napoleon, king of Holland, and the sovereigns of the confederation of the Rhine, in alliance with the Emperor Napoleon.

“XVIII. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias also acknowledges his imperial highness, prince Jerome Napoleon, as king of Westphalia.

“XIX. The kingdom of Westphalia shall consist of the provinces ceded by the king of Prussia on the left bank of the Elbe, and other states at present in the possession

of his majesty the emperor Napoleon.

“XX. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias engages to recognize the limits which shall be determined by his majesty the emperor Napoleon, in pursuance of the foregoing XIXth article, and the cessions of his majesty the king of Prussia (which shall be notified to his majesty the emperor of all the Russias), together with the state of possession resulting therefrom to the sovereigns for whose behoof they shall have been established.

“XXI. All hostilities shall immediately cease between the troops of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias and those of the Grand Seignior, at all points, whenever official intelligence shall arrive of the signing of the present treaty. The high contracting parties shall, without delay, dispatch couriers extraordinary, to convey the intelligence, with all possible expedition, to the respective generals and commanders.

“XXII. The Prussian * troops shall be withdrawn from the provinces of Moldavia; but the said provinces may not be occupied by the troops of the Grand Seignior, till after the exchange of the ratifications of the future definitive treaty of peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

“XXIII. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias accepts the mediation of his majesty the emperor of the French, and king of Italy, for the purpose of negotiating a peace advantageous and honourable to the two powers, and of concluding the same. The respective plenipotentiaries shall repair to that place which

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* This is a mistake in the MONITEUR. It should be Russian troops.

which shall be agreed upon by the two powers concerned, there to open the negotiations, and to proceed therewith.

"XXIV. The periods, within which the high contracting parties shall withdraw their troops from the places which they are to evacuate pursuant to the above stipulations, as also the manner in which the different stipulations contained in the present treaty shall be executed, will be settled by a special agreement.

"XXV. His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, mutually ensure to each other the integrity of their possessions, and of those of the powers included in this present treaty, in the state in which they are now settled, or further to be settled, pursuant to the above stipulations.

"XXVI. The prisoners made by the contracting parties, or those included in the present treaty, shall be restored in a mass, and without any cartel of exchange, on both sides.

"XXVII. The commercial relations between the French empire, the kingdom of Italy, the kingdoms of Naples and Holland, and the confederated states of the Rhine, on the one side; and the empire of Russia on the other, shall be replaced on the same footing as before the war.

"XXVIII. The ceremonial between the two courts of the Tuileries and St. Petersburg, with respect to each other, and also their respective ambassadors, ministers, and envoys, mutually accredited to each other, shall be placed on the footing of complete equality and reciprocity.

"XXIX. The present treaty shall be ratified by his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and his majesty the emperor of all the

Russias; the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city within the space of four days.

"Done at Tilsit, 7th July, (25th June) 1807.

(Signed) "C. MAURICE TALLEYRAND, prince of Benevento.

" Prince ALEXANDER KURAKIN.

" Prince DEMETRY LABANOFF VAN ROSSOFF.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) "C. M. TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento."

[From the German.]

Note of Mr. Canning, English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Prince Stahremberg, the Austrian Ambassador at London.

"London, 25th April, 1807.

"The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has laid before the king the note delivered to him by prince Stahremberg, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, in which his imperial majesty offers himself as the mediator of a general peace.

"The undersigned has received in command from the king his sovereign, to communicate to prince Stahremberg the inclosed official answer to the note of his imperial majesty. The king does complete justice to the motives that have induced his imperial majesty to propose a mode of negotiation which, by embracing the interests of all parties, can alone lead to the restoration of a lasting peace.

peace, and the permanent tranquillity of Europe; and his majesty therefore accepts the offer of his imperial majesty's mediation, as far as he is concerned; but with this proviso, that it shall also be accepted by all the other powers involved in the present war.

NOTE.

"His majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has received with due regard the communication of his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and also justly appreciates the motives which have, upon this occasion, determined his majesty to become the mediator of a general peace.

"The king, who has never ceased to look to a secure and lasting peace as the only object of the war in which he is engaged, and who has never refused to listen to any proposal which offered the least probability of attaining his proposed object, cannot, for a moment, hesitate to give his full assent to the declared opinion of his majesty the emperor and king, that such a peace is only to be obtained by a general negotiation on the part of all the powers engaged in the present war.

"The king will have no difficulty in entering upon such a negotiation, as soon as the consent of the other powers interested therein shall have been received. His majesty will, without delay, make the necessary communications in this respect to those powers with which he is more especially united by the ties of friendship and confidence, in order to ascertain their views; and in the event of their being favourable to the proposition of his imperial majesty, to consult with them as to the mode in which the

negotiations shall commence, and, agreeably to his imperial majesty's proposition, to come to an understanding as to the principles which should equally form the ground and basis of discussion and of a general arrangement.

"As to what concerns the choice of a place to become the seat of negotiation, any place will be equally acceptable to his majesty, provided (exclusive of the indispensable condition which is also expressed in the note of his imperial majesty, that it shall be free from all immediate influence of the events of the war) that it affords to his Britannic majesty, in the same degree as to the other powers, the means of a speedy and uninterrupted communication with the plenipotentiaries whom his majesty should send to this congress."

His Majesty's Speech, (delivered by Commission) on the Prorogation of the Parliament, Friday, Aug. 14.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from his majesty to express the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to give you that recess which, after the great and diligent exertions which you have made in the dispatch of public business, must at this advanced season of the year be so peculiarly desirable.

"His majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to return you his thanks for the steady loyalty and attachment to his person and government, and the zealous devotion to the public service, which have characterised all your deliberations, and most especially to thank you for the

seasonable exertions which you have enabled him to make for the augmentation of the military force of his kingdom.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“His majesty has commanded us to return you his warmest thanks for the supplies which you have granted with so much cheerfulness for the current year; and when he considers the provision which you have made for those contingent and unforeseen services which the events of the war may render necessary, his majesty has the great satisfaction of recognizing the wisdom wherewith, in a time of extraordinary difficulties, you have anticipated the possible demands which those difficulties may occasion.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“His majesty commands us to assure you that he deeply deplores the unfortunate issue of the war upon the continent.

“The immense extension of the power and influence of France, and the undisguised determination of the enemy to employ the means and resources of those countries which he possesses or controuls, for the purpose of effecting the ruin of his majesty’s kingdom, undoubtedly present a formidable view of the dangers and difficulties which the country has to encounter.

“But his majesty trusts that the loyal and brave people over whom he reigns are not to be daunted or disheartened.

“From the recollection of those difficulties under which his people have successively struggled, and of those dangers which they have happily surmounted, his majesty derives the consolation of believing, that the

same spirit and perseverance which have hitherto remained unbroken will continue to be excited with unabated vigour and success.

“And while his majesty commands us to repeat the assurances of his constant readiness to entertain any proposals which may lead to a secure and honourable peace, he commands us at the same time to express his confidence that his parliament and his people will feel with him the necessity of persevering in those vigorous efforts which alone can give the character of honour to any negotiation, or the prospect of security or permanency to any peace. His majesty, therefore, trusts that his parliament and his people will always be ready to support him in every measure which may be necessary to defeat the designs of his enemies against the independence of his majesty’s dominions, and to maintain against any undue pretensions, and against any hostile confederacy, those just rights which his majesty is always desirous to exercise with temper and moderation, but which, as essential to the honour of his crown and true interests of his people, he is determined never to surrender.”

Then a commission for proroguing the parliament was read; after which the lord chancellor said:

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“By virtue of his majesty’s commission under the great seal to us and other lords directed, and now read, we do, in his majesty’s name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this parliament to Thursday, the 24th day of September next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 24th day of September next.”

Conference

Conference between the King of Sweden and General Brune.

To the Editor, &c.

Sir,

The following is a translation of the conversation which passed between his majesty the king of Sweden and general Brune, at Schlattkow, on the 4th of June, as published, by command, at Stralsund; and if you think it will be interesting to your readers, you are welcome to insert it.

GUSTAVUS BRUNNMARK,
Chaplain to the Swedish legation
at the court of St. James's.

The original publication begins thus:—

As an incorrect article has been inserted in the Hamburg and Altona papers, concerning his royal majesty's conference with the French general Brune, at Schlattkow, on the 4th of June, 1807, it seems now high time to put this conversation in its true light.

When the French general came to the king, he began, after a pause of a few moments, by saying—I present myself here in consequence of your majesty's command.

The king.—I have myself wished to speak to you, general, in order to render unnecessary all further explanation on the article added to the conclusion of the armistice at Schlattkow; as I wish that every thing should be clear and distinct, so that no misconstruction can arise. My governor-general has already, in consequence of my order, told you in his letter of the 14th of May, that I do not acknowledge any other agreements, except those established in the armistice itself—and I now repeat to

you, that that is the only act I look upon as binding.

The general.—Does your majesty permit me to speak, or is it your majesty's pleasure to explain your thoughts yourself on the subject?

King.—No; you may speak.

General.—Your majesty, I can mention an instance in which I was myself concerned, for I concluded a similar armistice in Holland with the duke of York; and I had thought the additional article now in question ought to have been as sacred as the armistice itself, when founded on the honour of both the commanders in chief.

King.—Yes, it is exactly on the same principle that I acknowledge only the armistice at Schlattkow. Bonaparte has besides made use of a reason, which I might also urge, when he said, that he himself commanded his army, and ordered general Mortier, in case the additional article should not be acceded to, to break off the armistice. Now since I have taken the command of my army in person, I might have had a sufficient reason for putting an end to the armistice, as I would not acknowledge the additional article; but I have not done it.

When general Brune began to speak about the ancient alliance between Sweden and France, and about an union between the two nations.

The king answered.—Yes, certainly. I wish as much as you, that this alliance might be revived; but the French nation is no longer the same; and those happy times are passed, when a close alliance contributed to the political advantage of the two kingdoms. The present state of affairs prevents it.

General. — Your majesty, the
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French nation is always the same. It has acquired much honour and power. France has made great progress, she has improved her agriculture and her resources; and if in other times your majesty had an opportunity of going thither, it would, perhaps, be interesting to your majesty to see and know that country.

King.—I look upon France now as being the scourge of Europe.

General.—Yes, we have been much engaged in warfare. The emperor has a great character.

King.—I do not know of any emperor of France.

(General Brunc did not attempt to answer this remark.)

King.—Have you forgot, general, that you have a lawful king?

General.—I do not even know whether such a one exists.

King.—How! if he exists? He is exiled, unhappy; but he is your lawful king, and his rights are unquestionably sacred. He only wishes to assemble his united subjects round his standard.

General.—Where is that standard?

King.—If no where else, you will always find it with me.

General.—I am told that he has abdicated his rights to the duke of Angouleme.

King.—I have never heard that mentioned. On the contrary, the king has issued a proclamation; a pledge of his sentiments towards his people, to which Monsieur and all the princes of the blood have given their consent. Do you know that proclamation?

General.—No, your majesty *(this was said with many assurances on his honour.)*

King.—The duke of Pienne, *maréchal des camps* in the service of the

king, is here. It is possible that he has brought this publication with him. I will let him be called, if you wish it.

(When his majesty, in the countenance of the general, perceived his disquietude and uneasiness at this,) he added,

“But perhaps this would cause too much observation.”

General.—Yes; but if your majesty would send it to me in a cover at the out-posts, I would read it myself, and my officers should also see it.

King.—In this proclamation the king promises to all military persons who wish to return to their duty, to retain them in their rank and honours. Do you suppose, general, that the present state of affairs in France will last long?

General.—Every thing is liable to change.

King.—Don't you think that Providence, which hitherto has allowed you so many successes, can put a stop to them, for the sake of good justice and the good cause?

General.—But it may happen that persons, who mean well, act according to their conviction, even against the decrees of Providence.

King.—I suppose that you may still have success. Can you, however, think that it will always continue so? If you had the choice to serve your lawful king, or the cause you now have adopted—what would you do? Answer me sincerely.

General.—*(Rubbing his forehead).* That is a question which requires consideration.

King.—To me it seems that you ought not to want much time to think of it. Tell me only whether you would prefer returning to your duty,
or

or defending those principles which you have adopted.

General.—In regard to that—Yes, I shall defend those principles, I shall do my duty for the present.

King.—Do you know that Buonaparte has proposed to the king to treat with him on his rights. This is the greatest proof of his acknowledging those rights, that he could give.

General.—I am ignorant of that.

King.—But do you know that the king has constantly refused it, and said, as Francis I. said, *We have lost every thing except our honour!*

(General Brune repeated these words with warmth.)

King.—I know the king intimately, and he deserves to be known for his great and excellent qualities. You, general, you can never have rest—for what will be your situation if all is changed?

General.—I shall then die an honourable death, sword in hand. As a military man, I am exposed to such a fate every moment.—The question is not to die, but to die as one ought.

King.—But that depends upon unforeseen circumstances. There exists however a happiness, which consists in peace of mind—the consequence of having fulfilled one's duties, and acted according to the dictates of conscience. Buonaparte can never have that peace of mind. He might have made himself immortal if he had restored the throne to the king. He may gain fortuitous honour, much celebrity, and many advantages, but he can never enjoy any peace of mind.

When the general began to speak of the talents of Buonaparte, and said that there was none of the Bourbon family who was distinguished for so

many, the king answered, "There occur favourable circumstances, and it needs only to take advantage of them."

The general seemed to admit this.

King.—The death of the duke of Enghien—what an enormity!

General.—I was at that time in Constantinople, and cannot explain it.

When the conversation turned on the French revolution, the general said: I belong to the revolution, and it has been brought about by the will of the French people.

King.—It is not the French people that have made the revolution; it is the rabble. We now see plainly the consequences of these mob-revolutions of which you speak. This one began with abolishing all distinctions in order to introduce equality; and now you yourself are a proof that these principles are changed.

General.—If your majesty had been in the place of Louis XVI. the revolution had never happened.

King.—I will not praise myself on that head, as I have never found myself in such circumstances. He was too good and conciliatory, and has proved that those qualifications, when misapplied, may have fatal consequences. You have yourself led me on to this subject. I have been candid with you, and my character required that I should explain myself on the subject. It is my duty to speak as I have done; but were I even placed in different circumstances, my principles would still be the same. Can you imagine that I should look with indifference upon people neglecting their duty to their lawful king, when I am a king myself? that would be to forget what I owe to myself.

General.—Your majesty considers the king as a brother.

King.—

King.—It seems to me that the French ought themselves to understand their duties, without expecting that I should set them the example.

General Brune here returned to the subject about the additional clause in the armistice. Your majesty is then determined as to the ten days notice?

King.—Yes.

General.—But should not your majesty wish to agree privately that the armistice shall not cease till after a month's notice?

King.—You do not know me rightly if you believe me capable of entering into such an agreement.

General.—I know your majesty's character.

Such is the substance of this conference, during which general Brune found it difficult to conceal his embarrassment; which, notwithstanding all his endeavours, was apparent in his countenance and conversation.

Answer of the Prussian Court to the Austrian offer of Mediation.

“His majesty the king, recognizing the motives which induced his apostolic majesty to offer his mediation between the more distinguished of the powers now at war, in order, by means of his good services, to lead to conferences concerning peace, is eager to testify all the gratitude he feels on this account. The king beholds this measure of the court of Vienna with pleasure as it respects himself, considering it as the effect of that friendship of which the emperor and king has given him more than one proof, and therefore feels this more strongly. The desire to see the evils terminated, which have

pressed upon Europe during so many years, and his natural moderation, would induce him to accept without scruple, the offer of his imperial and royal majesty, if he could convince himself that the basis which France would consent to in a negotiation would be such as his honour allowed him to accept. The way and manner in which Napoleon has constantly evaded explaining himself in this respect is no fortunate omen. Yet, should his imperial and royal majesty succeed in inducing France to state such a basis, and make it known to the king, and should they be not altogether hostile to the end which his majesty has been endeavouring to attain in common with his allies, his Prussian majesty will eagerly accept the offer which his imperial and royal apostolic majesty has just made.”

Order of Council.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, 19th Aug. 1807, present, the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

“His majesty, taking into consideration the measures recently resorted to by the enemy for distressing the commerce of the united kingdom, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels under the flag of Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Papenburg, or Kniphausen, shall be forthwith warned not to trade in future at any hostile port, unless such vessel shall be going from, or coming to, a port of the united kingdom; and in case any such vessel, after having been so warned, shall be found trading, or to have traded after such warning; or in case any vessel

vessel or goods belonging to the inhabitants of such countries, after the expiration of six weeks from the date of this order, shall be found trading, or to have traded, after such six weeks have expired, at any hostile port, such vessel and goods, unless going from, or coming to, a port of the united kingdom, shall be seized and be brought in for legal adjudication, and shall be condemned as lawful prize to his majesty: and his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judge of the high court of admiralty, and judges of the court of vice-admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

(Signed)

"STEPHEN COTTRELL."

Danish Proclamation.

"We, Christian the Seventh, by the grace of God, king of Denmark, Norway, of the Wends and Goths, duke of Schleswig, Holstein, Storman, and Ditmarchea, also of Oldenburgh, &c. do herewith make known, that whereas by the English envoy Jackson, it was declared to us on the 13th of this month, that hostilities against Denmark would be commenced; and whereas, at the same time he demanded passports for himself and his suite, consequently the war between England and Denmark may be considered as actually broken out: Therefore we herewith call on all our faithful subjects to take up arms, whenever it shall be required, to frustrate the insidious designs of the enemy, and repel hostile attacks.

"We further hereby ordain, that all English ships, as well as all English property and all English goods, shall be seized by the magistrates and others, in particular by the officers of customs, wheresoever they may be found. It is further our will, that all English subjects, until, pursuant to our further orders, they can be sent out of the country, shall without exception be arrested as enemies of our kingdom and our country, which measure is strictly to be carried into execution by all magistrates, as well as by all subordinate officers; duly to be instructed by them for that purpose; and it is a matter of course, that all English ships and boats which approach our coasts shall be considered and treated as hostile.

"It is also our will, that all suspicious foreigners shall be watched with the greatest attention, and that magistrates, as well as all subordinate officers, shall use their utmost efforts as soon as possible to discover all spies.

"Lastly, we find it necessary to ordain, that, immediately after publication hereof, all correspondence with English subjects shall entirely cease, and that no payment shall be made to them on any ground whatever, until our further orders, on pain of severe punishment, in case of contravention.

"For the rest we rely on the justice of our cause, and the courage and tried fidelity of our beloved subjects.

"Given under our royal seal in the fortress of Gluckstadt, the 16th of August, 1807.

(L. S.)

"C. L. BART. V. BROCKDOFF.

"J. C. MORITZ."

Proclamation

Proclamation issued on the sixteenth of August, at Zealand, by Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, Commanders in Chief of his Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land, employed in the Expedition.

“Whereas the present treaties of peace, and the changes of government and of territory, acceded to by so many powers, have so far increased the influence of France on the continent of Europe as to render it impossible for Denmark, though it desires to be neutral, to preserve its neutrality, and absolutely necessary for those who continue to resist the French aggression, to take measures to prevent the arms of neutral powers from being turned against them :

“In this view, the king cannot regard the present position of Denmark with indifference, and his majesty has sent negociators with ample powers, to his Danish majesty, to request, in the most amicable manner, such explanations as the times require, and a concurrence in such measures, as can alone give security against the farther mischiefs which the French meditate, through the acquisition of the Danish navy.

“The king, our royal and most gracious master, has therefore judged it expedient, to desire the temporary deposit of the Danish ships of the line in one of his majesty's ports.

“This deposit seems to be so just, and so indispensably necessary, under the relative circumstances of the neutral and belligerent powers, that his majesty has further deemed it a duty to himself, and to his people, to support this demand by a powerful fleet, and by an army amply supplied with every preparation ne-

cessary for the most active and determined enterprize.

“We come, therefore, to your shores, inhabitants of Zealand! not as enemies, but in self-defence, to prevent those who have so long disturbed the peace of Europe, from compelling the force of your navy to be turned against us.

“We ask deposit, we have not looked to capture; so far from it, the most solemn pledge has been offered to your government, and is hereby renewed in the name, and at the express command of the king, our master, that if our demand is amicably acceded to, every ship belonging to Denmark shall, at the conclusion of a general peace, be restored to her, in the same condition and state of equipment, as when received under the protection of the British flag.

“It is in the power of your government, by a word, to sheath our swords, most reluctantly drawn against you; but if, on the other hand, the machinations of France render you deaf to the voice of reason, and the call of friendship, the innocent blood that will be spilt, and the horrors of a besieged and bombarded capital, must fall on your own heads, and those of your cruel advisers.

“His majesty's seamen and soldiers, when on shore, will treat Zealand, as long as your conduct to them will permit it, on the footing of a province of the most friendly power in alliance with Great Britain, whose territory has the misfortune to be the theatre of war.

“The persons of all those who remain at home, and who do not take an hostile part, will be held sacred.

“Property will be respected and preserved, and the most severe discipline will be enforced.

“Every

"Every article of supply furnished or brought to market, will be paid for at a fair and settled price; but as immediate and constant supplies, especially of provision, forage, fuel, and transports, are necessary to all armies, it is well known that requisitions are unavoidable, and must be enforced.

"Much convenience will arise to the inhabitants, and much confusion and loss to them will be prevented, if persons in authority are found in the several districts to whom requisitions may be addressed, and through whom claims for payment may be settled and liquidated.

"If such persons are appointed, and discharge their duty, without meddling in matters which do not concern them, they shall be respected, and all requisitions shall be addressed to them, through the proper channels, and departments of the navy and army; but as forbearance on the part of the inhabitants is essential to the principle of these arrangements, it is necessary that all manner of civil persons should remain at their respective habitations; and any peasants, or other persons found in arms, singly, or in small troops, or who may be guilty of any act of violence, must expect to be treated with rigour.

"The government of his Danish majesty having hitherto refused to treat this matter in an amicable way, part of the army has been disembarked, and the whole force has assumed a warlike attitude; but it is as yet not too late for the voice of reason and moderation to be heard.

"Given in the Sound, under our hands and seals, this 16th day of August, 1807."

(Signed as above.)

At a Court at the Queen's Palace, 2d September, 1807, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"It is this day ordered by his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the king of Denmark until further orders; and his majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever belonging to the subjects of the king of Denmark, now within, or which shall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within any part of his majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board all such ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the king of Denmark, or bearing the flag of the king of Denmark: but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers are hereby instructed to detain and bring into port every such ship and vessel accordingly; and the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the lord warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

"W. FAWKENER."

Danish Declaration.

"TONNINGEN, Aug. 24.

"All Europe is acquainted with the system which Denmark has followed,

lowed, during a period of fifteen years of war and disturbance, with unceasing perseverance. The rigid observance of a free and impartial neutrality, and the conscientious fulfilment of all the duties belonging thereto, have formed the object of all its wishes and all its efforts. The Danish government, in its relations and connexions with other states, has never lost sight of that simplicity, which was inseparable from the purity of its sentiments and its love of peace, and which it cannot be suspected of having once changed or debilitated. Hitherto Providence has blessed our undertakings. Without injustice, without any ground of reproach from any of the other powers, we succeeded in keeping up a good understanding with the whole of them. This state of peace and tranquillity is suddenly annihilated. The English government, after having long neglected its own interests by a shameful inactivity, and after having betrayed its allies into a vexatious and uncertain struggle, has suddenly developed all its power and activity to attack a neutral and peaceable state, without any complaint against the same. The means for dissolving the ancient and sacred connections which united Denmark to Great Britain, have been prepared with as much secrecy as promptitude. The Danish government saw the English ships of war upon their coast, without even the conjecture that they were to be employed against Denmark. The island of Zealand was surrounded, the capital threatened, and the Danish territory violated and injured, before the court of London had made use of a single word to express the hostility of its feelings. This hostility, however, soon became evident: Europe will with difficulty believe what

it will hear. The basest, the most violent and cruel object which could ever have been taken up, has no other foundation than some pretended information, or rather that of a mere rumour of an attempt, which, according to the English ministry, was to have taken place, in order to draw Denmark into a hostile alliance against Great Britain.

“ Upon these pretended grounds, which the least degree of discussion would immediately have shewn as being founded upon arbitrary measures alone, the English government declared to the court of Denmark, in the most imperious manner, that in order to secure its own interests, and to provide for its own safety, it could leave Denmark no other choice than a war, or a close alliance with Great Britain. And what kind of alliance did they offer? An alliance, the first guarantee of which, as a pledge of the subjection of Denmark, was to have delivered up all her ships of war to the British government. There could be no hesitation as to the alternative that was to be adopted. This opening being made, as scandalous in its offers as in its menaces—as offensive in the manner as in the thing itself—left no room for negotiation. The most justifiable and rooted disdain naturally absorbed every other feeling. Placed between danger and dishonour, the Danish government had no choice. The war commenced: Denmark was by no means blind to the dangers, to the losses, with which she was threatened by this war. Attacked in the most unexpected and dishonourable manner, exposed in a separate province, and in a manner cut off from all the means of defence, and forced into an unequal contest, she could not flatter herself with escaping a very material injury. Un-

spotted

spotted honour, however, still remained for her to defend, as well as that reputation which she had earned as the price of her upright conduct. Denmark, therefore, flatters herself that, on the part of the powers of Europe, she will not appeal in vain. Let impartial cabinets judge whether England was under the political necessity of sacrificing another state without hesitation, to her own safety; a state which had neither offended nor provoked her. Depending upon the justice of her cause, trusting in Providence, and in the love and loyalty of the people to a prince, whose mild sceptre, under Providence, is swayed over a united, brave, and faithful people, the Danish government flatters itself that it will be able to acquit itself without weakness of the painful task which has been imposed upon it by necessity. The government of Denmark believes it has a right to reckon upon the interest and justice of the cabinets of Europe, and they particularly hope for the effects of the same on the part of those illustrious sovereigns whose objects and alliances have served the English for a pretext, and to give a colour to the most crying act of injustice, and whose object is to offer to England the means of making a general atonement for an act of violence, which, even in England, every noble and generous mind will disown; which deforms the character of a virtuous sovereign, and will ever remain a scandal in the annals of Great Britain."

British Declaration.

"His majesty owes to himself and to Europe a frank exposition of the

motives which have dictated his late measures in the Baltic.

"His majesty has delayed this exposition only in the hope of that more amicable arrangement with the court of Denmark which it was his majesty's first wish and endeavour to obtain, for which he was ready to make great efforts and great sacrifices, and of which he never lost sight even in the moment of the most decisive hostility.

"Deeply as the disappointment of this hope has been felt by his majesty, he has the consolation of reflecting that no exertion was left untried on his part to produce a different result. And, while he laments the cruel necessity which has obliged him to have recourse to acts of hostility against a nation with which it was his majesty's most earnest desire to have established the relations of common interest and alliance, his majesty feels confident that, in the eyes of Europe and of the world, the justification of his conduct will be found in the commanding and indispensable duty, paramount to all others among the obligations of a sovereign, of providing, while there was yet time, for the immediate security of his people.

"His majesty had received the most positive information of the determination of the present ruler of France to occupy, with a military force, the territory of Holstein, for the purpose of excluding Great Britain from all her accustomed channels of communication with the continent; of inducing or compelling the court of Denmark to close the passage of the Sound against the British commerce and navigation; and of availing himself of the aid of the Danish marine for the invasion of Great Britain and of Ireland.

"Confident

“Confident as his majesty was of the sources from which this intelligence was derived, and confirmed in the credit which he gave to it, as well by the notorious and repeated declarations of the enemy, and by his recent occupation of the towns and territories of other neutral states, as by the preparations actually made for collecting a hostile force upon the frontiers of his Danish majesty’s continental dominions, his majesty would yet willingly have forborne to act upon this intelligence, until the complete and practical disclosure of the plan had made manifest to all the world the absolute necessity of resisting it.

“His majesty did forbear, as long as there could be a doubt of the urgency of the danger, or a hope of an effectual counteraction to it, in the means or in the dispositions of Denmark.

“But his majesty could not but recollect, that when, at the close of the former war, the court of Denmark engaged in a hostile confederacy against Great Britain, the apology offered by that court for so unjustifiable an abandonment of a neutrality which his majesty had never ceased to respect, was founded on its avowed inability to resist the operation of external influence, and the threats of a formidable neighbouring power. His majesty could not but compare the degree of influence which at that time determined the decision of the court of Denmark, in violation of positive engagements, solemnly contracted but six months before, with the increased operation which France had now the means of giving to the same principle of intimidation, with kingdoms prostrate at her feet, and with the population of nations under her banners.

“Nor was the danger less imminent than certain. Already the army destined for the invasion of Holstein was assembling on the violated territory of neutral Hamburg. And, Holstein once occupied, the island of Zealand was at the mercy of France, and the navy of Denmark at her disposal.

“It is true, a British force might have found its way into the Baltic, and checked for a time the movements of the Danish marine. But the season was approaching when that precaution would no longer have availed; and when his majesty’s fleet must have retired from that sea, and permitted France, in undisturbed security, to accumulate the means of offence against his majesty’s dominions.

“Yet even under these circumstances, in calling upon Denmark for the satisfaction and security which his majesty was compelled to require, and in demanding the only pledge by which that security could be rendered effectual—the temporary possession of that Fleet, which was the chief inducement to France for forcing Denmark into hostilities with Great Britain—his majesty accompanied this demand with the offer of every condition which could tend to reconcile it to the interests and to the feelings of the court of Denmark.

“It was for Denmark herself to state the terms and stipulations which she might require.

“If Denmark was apprehensive that the surrender of her fleet would be resented by France as an act of connivance, his majesty had prepared a force of such formidable magnitude as must have made concession justifiable even in the estimation of France, by rendering resistance altogether unavailing.

“If

"If Denmark was really prepared to resist the demands of France, and to maintain her independence, his majesty proffered his co-operation for her defence—naval, military, and pecuniary aid: the guarantee of her European territories, and the security and extension of her colonial possessions.

"That the sword has been drawn in the execution of a service indispensable to the safety of his majesty's dominions, is matter of sincere and painful regret to his majesty. That the state and circumstances of the world are such as to have required and justified the measures of self-preservation, to which his majesty has found himself under the necessity of resorting, is a truth which his majesty deeply deplores, but for which he is in no degree responsible.

"His majesty has long carried on a most unequal contest of scrupulous forbearance against unrelenting violence and oppression. But that forbearance has its bounds. When the design was openly avowed, and already but too far advanced towards its accomplishment, of subjecting the powers of Europe to one universal usurpation, and of combining them by terror or by force in a confederacy against the maritime rights and political existence of this kingdom, it became necessary for his majesty to anticipate the success of a system, not more fatal to his interests than to those of the powers who were destined to be the instruments of its execution.

"It was time that the effects of that dread which France has inspired into the nations of the world should be counteracted by an exertion of the power of Great Britain, called

for by the exigency of the crisis, and proportioned to the magnitude of the danger.

"Notwithstanding the declaration of war on the part of the Danish government, it still remains for Denmark to determine whether war shall continue between the two nations. His majesty still proffers an amicable arrangement. He is anxious to sheathe the sword, which he has been most reluctantly compelled to draw. He is ready to demonstrate to Denmark and to the world, that, having acted solely upon the sense of what was due to the security of his own dominions, he is not desirous, from any other motive, or for any object of advantage or aggrandisement, to carry measures of hostility beyond the limits of the necessity which has produced them.

"Wesminster, Sept. 25, 1807."

Danish Decree.

The government of Denmark has issued a decree, entitled "Orders respecting the conduct to be observed during the present War, with respect to English goods and persons detained." It is dated on the 9th ult. and directs all Englishmen throughout the Danish territory to be detained, and all English property and goods to be seized. The regulations in this respect are similar to those acted on in France and Holland, and therefore need not be detailed at length. We copy, however, the articles affecting private correspondence, and the debt and credit of the subjects of both countries.

21th. Immediately after the detention of an Englishman, an enquiry is to take place; and if any

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such

such persons have obtained the right of burghers, or possess any immoveable property in our kingdoms or territories, they will be required to make oath that they will hold no correspondence with Great Britain, as subjects, and that they will desist from any connection with any of the subjects of Great Britain, directly or indirectly, by letter, &c. This oath being taken, their persons are to be at liberty. Still the government where they reside are to keep a watchful eye over them, to see that they act consistently with their oath.

25th. All bills of exchange, drawn upon and indorsed by the subjects of Great Britain, shall be duly honoured; however, not that payment shall be made to the presenter of the bills, but to a committee, which shall be appointed to sit at Altona, to take cognizance of this business, and which shall be obliged to investigate and ascertain how far such sums are due to English subjects. In case of failure of evidence, such sums are to be provisionally deposited in our treasury. On the other hand, the amount of the bills to be paid to the person presenting them.

26th. All and every person are hereby commanded, within three days after the publication of this notice, wherever it is not already done, to transmit an account of the debts due to English subjects, whatever nature and quality they may be of; the whole of which must be paid into our treasury. In case of concealment, the person offending will be proceeded against by the officers of our exchequer.

27th. All legal demands which may be made by the subjects of

Great Britain, consisting of capitals, annuities, tontines, and interest upon our state paper, the bank, and every foundation guaranteed by us, shall be duly paid, conformably to the value of the deposits, &c.

28th. All letters, without exception, coming from or going to England, together with those addressed to the subjects of Great Britain, shall be seized wherever they may be found, and immediately transmitted to our officers. They can by no means be forwarded according to their directions.

29th. Letters addressed to persons detained in their houses, shall not be delivered to those persons, but be transmitted to the government of the place, who shall be made responsible for such persons having no communication directly or indirectly with England, and also for their not keeping up any correspondence with persons on the Continent, which might be prejudicial to us or our states.

Decree of his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, issued from the Senate at St. Petersburg.

Agreeably to a decree, ratified by his imperial majesty, it has been made known to the senate at St. Petersburg, on the 23d day of August, as follows:—In order to secure peace, it would be necessary, to avoid all inconvenience that may arise from allowing strangers who might be prejudicial to the community from entering or quitting Russia; we have, therefore, deemed it right to make the following regulations, for foreigners entering the Russian territories:—

1st. No

1st. No foreigners, of any description, shall be admitted into Russia without a passport from our minister for foreign affairs.

2d. These passports will not be granted, unless there be proper application made by the ministers or consuls residing in their respective places.

3d. Ministers or consuls must petition for such passports in no other shape than by its being confirmed by the magistrates of the place wherein they reside, stating the object of their journey to Russia, and which passports will be claimed on their entering the Russian territories.

4th. All foreigners, receiving passports to proceed to Russia, must be advertised in the newspapers by their respective ministers.

5th. This decree extends itself to all foreigners, without exception; to take place from the 1st of January, 1808, until which time the old decree will remain in force.

6th. It is understood that messengers, dispatched by their respective courts, are to enter the territories without the least detention, as before decreed. Having adopted proper measures for admitting foreigners into our empire, it will equally be necessary to take steps to prevent foreigners quitting the empire, under certain restrictions, which we have decreed by the following articles:—

7th. In order to enable a foreigner to quit the Russian territory, they must be in possession of a passport, signed by the minister for foreign affairs.

8th. On foreigners quitting the country, they must draw up a petition to the minister for foreign affairs.

9th. The latter two articles must be strictly adhered to, in the same manner as the former ones decreed by the above Ukase.

Proclamation for excluding the English from the ports of Prussia.

“ It is hereby made known to all merchants of this place, that, in pursuance of the peace concluded at Tilsit, between Prussia and France, not only all Prussian ports shall be shut against English ships, but that also all trade and commerce between Prussia and England must cease.

“ Hitherto they could only be shut up in a private manner, because several Prussian ships were lying in English ports, and it became therefore necessary to preserve them, and because several other vessels, laden with provisions, unavoidably required for this country, were still at sea.—These obstacles being now removed, we hereby publicly make known, by his royal majesty's command, that this port, in common with all other Prussian harbours, are shut against all ships which are English, or belonging to any individual of the English nation: that, under no circumstances and no pretences whatsoever, an English ship, or even a neutral bottom, coming from English ports or English colonies, shall be admitted into the ports of this country; and that no person shall be permitted, on pain of the goods being confiscated, and other severe punishment inflicted, to send goods from this place to any English port or English colonies, or to order them

to be sent to this port—in short, that no navigation or trade with England or the English colonies shall be permitted either in English or neutral bottoms.—Now whereas the strict observance and execution of this point, stipulated in the treaty of Tilsit between France and Prussia, has been enjoined to us by his royal majesty in the most rigorous manner, and on pain of being dismissed from our offices, and other severe punishments; therefore, we have strictly directed and instructed all our subordinate officers carefully to watch over all cases of transgression, and as soon as any such cases shall happen and take place, immediately to report them to us.

“While we thus give the public notice on the said subject, we at the same time advise and warn all merchants of this place not to render themselves guilty of a contravention, which from the measures we have adopted will certainly be discovered, and not to expose themselves, on account of a small illicit profit, to the confiscation of their goods, and other severe criminal punishment.

“BRAHL.

“Royal Prussian court of navigation and trade.

“Memel, Sept. 2, 1807.”

Letter from the King of Prussia to the Magistracy and present Authorities of Berlin, dated Memel, August 3, 1807.

“Honourable and wise, dear and faithful, &c.

“We have read with emotion the letter you transmitted to us as the expression of the sentiments of your-

selves, and of the inhabitants of Berlin in general, on the occasion of our birth-day, and the conclusion of the peace. In your faithful attention we have not failed to notice, even under the most unfavourable circumstances, your steady fidelity; and our conviction of it, as also the accounts we have received of the integrity and patriotism with which you have laboured to preserve tranquillity and order has been a comfort to us amid all our too-well-founded grief. We return our thanks to you, and all the people of Berlin, who remained faithful to us, for the proofs you have already begun, as well as for the present testimony of your love, and rely with certainty on the same for the future. Be assured on your parts of our paternal sentiment towards you. We and our house expect with anxiety the moment when we shall return to you, and give ourselves entirely up to the care of healing, by heaven's assistance, and as far as our exhausted strength will permit, the deep wounds which the state has received. To reward the sentiments of our good subjects by these endeavours and proofs of our affection, will ever be our joy, and the greatest consolation of our heart.

“FREDERICK WILLIAM.”

To the General Staff of the Berlin Guard.

“His majesty acknowledges the patriotism, fidelity, and attachment of the guards towards the state and the sovereign, and wishes and expects that the members of that body will still continue their services for the good of the city and their fellow-citizens, and thereby obtain new claims

claims to his majesty's approbation and gratitude.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM.

"Memel, Aug. 8, 1807."

Treaty of Armistice between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

Article I. From the date of the signature of the treaty, all hostilities shall cease between the two belligerent powers.

II. As the Sublime Porte and Russia equally wish, with the most amicable intention, the establishment of peace and harmony, the high contracting parties will appoint, after the signature of the present armistice, plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a peace as soon as possible, to meet in the most convenient situation for both.

If in the course of the negotiation for a definitive peace, difficulties should unfortunately arise, so as to obstruct a definitive arrangement, hostilities shall not re-commence before next spring, that is to say before the 21st March, 1808, new stile of the christian æra.

III. As soon as the present armistice is signed, the Russian troops shall begin to evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia, and all the provinces, fortresses, and other territory which they have occupied during the war; and to retire within their ancient frontiers; so that the said evacuation shall be completed in the space of thirty-five days from the date of the signature of the present armistice.

The Russian troops shall leave in the territory and fortresses which they shall evacuate, all the effects, cannon, and ammunition, which

they found on taking possession of them.

The Sublime Porte shall appoint commissaries to receive the aforesaid fortresses from Russian officers appointed for the aforesaid purpose.

The Ottoman troops shall, in like manner, retire from Moldavia and Wallachia, and repass the Danube. They will only leave in the fortresses of Ismail, Brailow, and Giargion, garrisons sufficient to keep them.

The Russian troops shall correspond with the Ottomans; so that the two armies shall begin to retire at the same time from Wallachia and Moldavia.

The two contracting parties shall in no way meddle with the administration of the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, till the arrival of plenipotentiaries charged with the office of negotiating for a definitive peace.

Till peace is concluded, the Ottoman troops shall not enter any of the fortresses evacuated by the Russians. The inhabitants alone shall be at liberty to enter them.

IV. Conformably to the preceding article, the island of Tenedos, as well as every other place in the Archipelago, which, before the intelligence of the armistice shall have arrived, shall be occupied by the Russian troops, shall be evacuated.

The Russian troops which are stationed before Tenedos, or any other place in the Archipelago, shall return to their ports, in order that the Dardanelles shall be at once open and free.

If the Russian ships in proceeding to their ports shall be obliged to stop at any port in the Archipelago, in consequence of tempestuous weather, or any other unavoidable accident,

dent, the Turkish officers shall not oppose any obstacle, but, on the contrary, shall afford them the necessary aid.

All the ships of war, or other Ottoman vessels, which during the war shall have fallen into the hands of the Russians shall be restored, with their crews, as well as the Russian vessels, which shall have fallen into the hands of the Ottomans. The Russian ships in proceeding to their ports shall not take on board any subject of the Sublime Porte.

V. All the vessels of the Russian flotilla stationed at the mouth of the Sunne or elsewhere, shall go out and proceed to their ports, in order that the Ottoman vessels may go out and come in with perfect safety.

The Sublime Porte will give orders that the Russian vessels proceeding to their ports shall be respected, and that they shall be permitted to enter into any Ottoman port in case they shall be obliged to do so by tempestuous weather or any other inevitable accident.

VI. All the prisoners of war and other slaves of both sexes, of whatever quality or rank, shall be immediately liberated and restored on both sides, without any ransom: with the exception, however, of Mussulmen who shall have voluntarily embraced the christian religion in the Russian empire, and the christian subjects of Russia who shall have voluntarily embraced the Mahometan religion in the Ottoman empire.

Immediately after the conclusion of the present armistice, all the commanders, officers, and inhabitants of the fortresses of Turkey, who are at present in Russia, shall be restored and sent to Turkey with all their property and baggage.

VII. The present treaty of armistice written in Turkish and in French has been signed by the two plenipotentiaries, and by the adjutant commandant Guilleminot, and has been exchanged in order that it may be ratified by the grand vizier, and by his excellency the general in chief, Micholson.

The two plenipotentiaries shall take care, that the said ratifications shall be exchanged within one week, or sooner, if possible.

Done and decreed at the castle of Slobosia, near Gieurgion, the 20th of the month of Dgemaziul-Ahir, the year of the Hegira, 1222, and the 12th of August (old style), or the 24th of August, 1807, (new style), of the christian æra.

(Signed) GALIB EFFENDI.

SERGIO LASKAROFF.

GUILLEMINOT.

Proclamation published at Constantinople immediately after the late Revolution:—

“It is some time since several ministers and counsellors of state, persons belonging to the court, but occupied solely in promoting their private interests, having established certain new regulations, under the name of Nizam Gedidd, had not only alienated the minds of the illustrious body of Ulemas, of the other servants of the empire, and of all the companies of the Janissaries, but exercising, from the same motive, every species of tyranny and vexation towards the inhabitants of the mighty empire, were become the objects of general hatred. Mahmoud, Ex-Reis-Effendi, created inspector of the fortifications and castles on the coast, in order to gratify his perverse intentions,

tions, began by treating the garrison with violence and injustice, obliging them to wear a different dress, and adopt the practice of different military movements, in order, in co-operation with Halil Aga, commander of Cavae, to spread among them misunderstandings and dissensions. The garrison, irritated to the utmost, rose in great fury, and on the 17th of the Moon Babiulevel, massacred both. The fire of rage burning in the heart of the troops not being yet extinguished, on the 20th of the same Moon, they came in a mass to Tophana, and thence before the palace of the Aga of the Janissaries, and to El Meidan, whence they detailed all the unworthy actions committed by the said ministers and counsellors, and demanded their punishment. These demands were silently listened to, for the public in general partook of the same sentiments of discontent; and on the day after, in conformity with their desires, Mehemise Effendi, Kiehaja Bey, Bostanchi Bachi, were decapitated, and their heads sent to El Meidan. The Ex-Kiehaja Bey, Ibrahim Nenin Effendi, having concealed himself in the house of an infidel, near Jeni-Rapon, he was discovered, and dragged immediately to El Meidan, where he was cut to pieces. On Friday the above-mentioned troops repaired to the Sublime Porte, where, in the presence of the chief of the Ulemas, and the most eminent men of the empire, after having received the garment of honour, and pledged to each other their mutual faith, they proceeded together towards the imperial palace. They met at Souk-Cochme. Achmet Effendi Mubei Aga, who had been taken and brought to the gate, they cut to pieces in an instant, and continued on their way to the imperial

palace. They immediately proclaimed as sultan, and placed upon the illustrious throne of the Ottomans, the most powerful and most magnificent sultan, Mustapha, son of the sultan Abdorhamidihan, whose empire may God prolong to the consummation of ages.

"Hagi Ibrahim Effendi, Festerdar of the Arsenal, and Ahmed Effendi, his secretary, were taken and decapitated. The intendant of the provisions has been exiled to Pronsse. Raghib Pacha, to whom the province of Caramania had been given, with the title of vizier, was, on account of his inexperience in business, and for having made suspicious proposals, deposed, and sent into banishment at Kuitabia. The troops of the Nizam Gedidd, and the superintendence over the new revenues, which were contrary to the ancient constitution, were utterly suppressed; and this event was made known and published in the Firmans distributed through the empire. The superintendence of the arsenal was, according to the ancient customs, conferred upon Mustapha Eeschid Effendi, and he was invested with the garment of honour. Excepting the individuals named above, who were punished; no one has suffered the least injury in his person or fortune, or been even looked upon with an evil eye. All the authorities became pledges for each other; and the troops of the garrison engaged, on their part, that in future they would be entirely submissive to their commanders, and that they would offer up their heads and souls in the service of the empire. The grand seignor has deigned to promise them, that they shall never be prosecuted or troubled on account of any thing that has taken place; and Munib Effendi, of the body of

Ulemas, with Seid Haleth, Reis Efsendi, announced to them this promise from the palace of the Aga of the Janissaries; assuring them, at the same time, that the constitutions of the Ottoman empire shall be re-established, such as they were during the time of the ancient sultans, whose judgments may God enlighten; that the bodies of the Janissaries, those of the Spahis, the Siliktars, the four companies of Gebegi, Topei, Arabagi, Kumbaragi, being bodies of ancient establishment, and the ancient laws having been just confirmed, would be ruled according to the ancient manner. The great change was effected without offending any one, to the great joy of all who were afflicted with the evils of the Nizam Gedidd. The aforesaid troops proceeded towards the castles, to occupy themselves in the public service.

“A Firman having been issued by the grand seignior, importing, that the friends of the mighty empire would be treated with amity, according to the established usages, and the enemies pursued with all possible force and energy; and thanks to God, with the return of the government to its ancient form, safety and tranquillity having re-appeared in the empire, we hasten to make known, officially, the happy accession of the grand seignior to the throne, and the manner in which this great change was effected, with the assurance that the Sublime Porte will never depart from its ancient habits, full of candour and sincerity; and that all its ancient relations with its friends will remain, as before, firm and unshakable.

“The 14th of the Moon Rabiulahir, in the year of the Hegira 1222 (20th of June, 1807).”

Declaration of War against Denmark.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 4th of Nov. 1807, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the king of Denmark has issued a declaration of war against his majesty, his subjects, and people; and his majesty's anxious and repeated endeavours to obtain the revocation of such declaration, and to procure the restoration of peace, have proved ineffectual; his majesty therefore is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the king of Denmark, (save and except any vessels to which his majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not since arrived at any foreign port,) so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the king of Denmark, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the king of Denmark, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions; and, to that end, his majesty's advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of lord

lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals, to any of his majesty's subjects, or others whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to Denmark, and the vassals, and subjects of the king of Denmark; or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, or dominions (except as aforesaid); and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and his majesty's advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to Denmark, or the vassals and subjects of the king of Denmark, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions (except as aforesaid); and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents;

and they are likewise to prepare, and lay before his majesty at this board, a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the courts of admiralty in his majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purpose abovementioned.

ELDON, C.	CATHCART.
CAMDEN, P.	HAWKESBURY.
WESTMORLAND,	MULGRAVE.
C. P. S.	SP. PERCEVAL.
WINCHELSEA.	NAT. BOND.

Orders in Council.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 4th of Nov. 1807, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas France has taken forcible possession of certain territories and ports in Italy, and in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, and has subverted their ancient governments, and erected, in room thereof, new governments, which, under her influence, are aiding in the execution of her hostile designs against the property, commerce, and navigation of his majesty's subjects; and whereas divers acts, injurious to the just rights of his majesty, and to the interests of his kingdom, have, in consequence been committed, his majesty is pleased; by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and inhabitants of the territories and ports of Tuscany, the kingdom of Naples, the port and territory of Ragusa, and those of the islands, lately composing the republic of the Seven

Seven Islands, and all other ports and places in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, which are occupied by the arms of France and her allies, so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the said territories, ports, and places, or to any persons being subjects or inhabitants thereof, and bring the same to judgment in such courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof; with the same rules and under the same regulations as the preceding order.

Order in Council.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807, present, the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas certain orders, establishing an unprecedented system of warfare against this kingdom, and aimed especially at the destruction of its commerce and resources, were some time since issued by the government of France, by which "the British Islands were declared to be in a state of blockade," thereby subjecting to capture and condemnation all vessels, with their cargoes, which should continue to trade with his majesty's dominions:

And whereas by the same order, "all trading in English merchandize is prohibited, and every article of merchandize belonging to England,

or coming from her colonies, or of her manufacture, is declared lawful prize:"

And whereas the nations in alliance with France, and under her controul, were required to give, and have given, and do give, effect to such orders:

And whereas his majesty's order of the 7th of January last has not answered the desired purpose, either of compelling the enemy to recall those orders, or of inducing neutral nations to interpose, with effect, to obtain their revocation; but, on the contrary, the same have been recently enforced with increased rigour:

And whereas his majesty, under these circumstances, finds himself compelled to take further measures for asserting and vindicating his just rights, and for supporting that maritime power which the exertions and valour of his people have, under the blessing of Providence, enabled him to establish and maintain; and the maintenance of which is not more essential to the safety and prosperity of his majesty's dominions, than it is to the protection of such states as still retain their independence, and to the general intercourse and happiness of mankind:

His majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all the ports and places of France and her allies, or of any other country at war with his majesty, and all other ports or places in Europe, from which, although not at war with his majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the colonies belonging to his majesty's enemies, shall, from henceforth, be subject to

to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, with the exceptions hereinafter-mentioned, as if the same were actually blockaded by his majesty's naval forces, in the most strict and rigorous manner:— And it is hereby further ordered and declared, that all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful; and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries or colonies, together with all goods and merchandize on board, and all articles of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be captured, and condemned as prize to the captors.

But although his majesty would be fully justified, by the circumstances and considerations above recited, in establishing such system of restrictions with respect to all the countries and colonies of his enemies, without exception or qualification; yet his majesty, being nevertheless desirous not to subject neutrals to any greater inconvenience than is absolutely inseparable from the carrying into effect his majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, and to retort upon his enemies themselves the consequences of their own violence and injustice; and being yet willing to hope that it may be possible (consistently with that object) still to allow to neutrals the opportunity of furnishing themselves with colonial produce for their own consumption and supply; and even to leave open, for the present, such trade with his majesty's enemies as shall be carried on directly with the ports of his majesty's dominions, or of his al-

lies, in the manner hereinafter-mentioned:

His majesty is therefore pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall extend to subject to capture or condemnation any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not declared by this order to be subjected to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, which shall have cleared out with such cargo from some port or place of the country to which she belongs, either in Europe or America, or from some free port in his majesty's colonies, under circumstances in which such trade from such free ports is permitted, direct to some port or place in the colonies of his majesty's enemies; or from those colonies direct to the country to which such vessel belongs, or to some free port in his majesty's colonies, in such cases, and with such articles, as it may be lawful to import into such free port;—nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his majesty, which shall have cleared out under such regulations as his majesty may think fit to prescribe, and shall be proceeding direct from some port or place in this kingdom, or from Gibraltar or Malta, or from any port belonging to his majesty's allies, to the port specified in her clearance;—nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his majesty, which shall be coming from any port or place in Europe which is declared by this order to be subject to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, destined to some port or place in Europe belonging to his majesty, and which shall

shall be on her voyage direct thereto; but these exceptions are not to be understood as exempting from capture or confiscation any vessel or goods which shall be liable thereto in respect of having entered or departed from any port or place actually blockaded by his majesty's squadrons or ships of war, or for being enemies' property, or for any other cause than the contravention of this present order.

And the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers, and other vessels acting under his majesty's commission, shall be, and are hereby instructed to warn every vessel which shall have commenced her voyage prior to any notice of this order, and shall be destined to any port of France, or of her allies, or of any other country at war with his majesty, or to any port or place from which the British flag as aforesaid is excluded, or to any colony belonging to his majesty's enemies, and which shall not have cleared out as is here-before allowed, to discontinue her voyage, and to proceed to some port or place in this kingdom, or to Gibraltar or Malta; and any vessel, which after having been so warned, or after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for the arrival or information of this his majesty's order at any port or place from which she sailed, or which, after having notice of this order, shall be found in the prosecution of any voyage, contrary to the restrictions contained in this order, shall be captured, and together with her cargo, condemned as lawful prize to the captors.

And whereas countries, not engaged in the war, have acquiesced in these orders of France, prohibit-

ing all trade in any articles the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions; and the merchants of those countries have given countenance and effect to those prohibitions, by accepting from persons styling themselves commercial agents of the enemy, resident at neutral ports, certain documents, termed "certificates of origin," being certificates obtained at the ports of shipment, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions, or to that effect:

And whereas this expedient has been directed by France, and submitted to by such merchants, as part of the new system of warfare directed against the trade of this kingdom, and as the most effectual instrument of accomplishing the same, and it is therefore essentially necessary to resist it:

His majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that if any vessel, after reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving notice of this his majesty's order at the port or place from which such vessel shall have cleared out, shall be found carrying any such certificate or document as aforesaid, or any document referring to, or authenticating the same, such vessel shall be adjudged lawful prize to the captor, together with the goods laden therein, belonging to the person or persons by whom, or on whose behalf, any such document was put on board.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners, &c. are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

At

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807. present, the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas articles of the growth and manufacture of foreign countries cannot by law be imported into this country, except in British ships, or in ships belonging to the countries of which such articles are the growth and manufacture, without an order in council specially authorizing the same:

His majesty, taking into consideration the order of this day's date, respecting the trade to be carried on to and from the ports of the enemy, and deeming it expedient that any vessel belonging to any country in alliance, or at amity with his majesty, may be permitted to import into this country articles of the produce or manufacture of countries at war with his majesty:

His majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is therefore pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all goods, wares, or merchandizes, specified and included in the schedule of an act, passed in the forty-third year of his present majesty's reign, intituled, "an act to repeal the duties of customs payable in Great Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof," may be imported from any port or place belonging to any state not in amity with his majesty, in ships belonging to any state at amity with his majesty, subject to the payment of such duties, and liable to such drawbacks as are now established by law upon the importation of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, in ships navigated according to law; and with respect to such of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, as are authorised to be warehoused under the provisions of an act, passed

in the forty-third year of his present majesty's reign, intituled, "an act for permitting certain goods imported into Great Britain, to be secured in warehouses without payment of duty," subject to all the regulations of the said last mentioned act; and with respect to all articles which are prohibited by law from being imported into this country, it is ordered, that the same shall be reported for exportation to any country in amity or alliance with his majesty.

And his majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or at the port of Gibraltar or Malta, in consequence of having been warned pursuant to the aforesaid order, or in consequence of receiving information, in any other manner, of the said order subsequent to their having taken on board any part of their cargoes, whether previous or subsequent to their sailing, shall be permitted to report their cargoes for exportation, and shall be allowed to proceed upon their voyages to their original ports of destination (if not unlawful before the issuing of the said order), or to any port at amity with his majesty, upon receiving a certificate from the collector or comptroller of the customs at the port at which they shall so enter (which certificate the said collectors and comptrollers of the customs are hereby authorised and required to give), setting forth that such vessels came into such port in consequence of being so warned, or of receiving such information as aforesaid; and that they were permitted to sail from such port under the regulations which his majesty has been pleased to establish in respect to

to such vessels. But in case any vessel so arriving shall prefer to import her cargo, then such vessel shall be allowed to enter and import the same, upon such terms and conditions as the said cargo might have been imported upon, according to law, in case the said vessels had sailed after having received notice of the said order, and in conformity thereto.

And it is further ordered, that all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or at Gibraltar or Malta, in conformity and obedience to the said order, shall be allowed, in respect to all articles which may be on board the same, except sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and tobacco, to clear out to any port whatever, to be specified in such clearance; and, with respect to the last mentioned articles, to export the same to such ports, and under such conditions and regulations only, as his majesty, by any licence to be granted for that purpose, may direct.

And the right honourable the lord commissioners, &c. &c.

W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the sale of ships by a Belligerent to a neutral is considered by France to be illegal:

And whereas a great part of the shipping of France and her allies has been protected from capture during the present hostilities by transfers, or pretended transfers, to neutrals:

And whereas it is fully justifiable to adopt the same rule, in this respect, towards the enemy, which is applied by the enemy to this country:

His majesty is pleased, by and

with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That in future the sale to a neutral of any vessel belonging to his majesty's enemies, shall not be deemed to be legal, nor in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of such vessel: And all vessels now belonging, or which shall hereafter belong to any enemy of his majesty, notwithstanding any sale, or pretended sale, to a neutral, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for receiving information of this his majesty's order at the place where such sale, or pretended sale, was effected, shall be captured and brought in, and shall be adjudged as lawful prize to the captors.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners, &c. &c.

W. FAWKENER.

French Manifesto.

"PARIS, Nov. 12.

"England has within two years sent out four expeditions.

"The first was against Constantinople, which was attended with the loss of several ships, the confiscation of all English merchandize, and the expulsion of their commerce from all the trading ports of the Levant. Admiral Duckworth, and his squadron, were happy in being able to find safety in flight.

"The second expedition from England was against Egypt. This was still more shameful, more disastrous, more disgraceful. Its army, defeated at Rosetta, surrounded on its march, lost more than four thousand chosen men in killed and made prisoners. In vain did the English break down the dykes, cut the canals, and inundate that unhappy country, in

in order to secure themselves in Alexandria. On the 22d of September the pacha arrived from Cairo, defeated them, and obliged them to surrender Alexandria, into which he made his entry on the 24th. It is difficult to find a more humiliating expedition.

"The third English expedition was that against Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. Ten thousand English troops failed in their attack upon an unfortified town. It is true, that the hatred which the Spanish catholics have for the enemies of their religion, furnished them with new means against them, animated the whole population with a new ardour, and the 10,000 men were too happy in being permitted to retire. This expedition, which cost the English enormous sums, only served, therefore, to destroy the illusion which had induced them to imagine that it was very easy to seize on the Spanish possessions. The Portuguese possessions would not have offered less resistance. Wherever there are catholics, the intolerant English will find enemies. In this fatal expedition, they lost more than 5000 men.

"Their fourth expedition has been most notorious. It was that of Copenhagen, the most atrocious expedition of which history can preserve the remembrance; the shame with which it has covered the English government is indelible. Why did the English evacuate Zealand and Copenhagen, when the Danish government would not ratify the capitulation, and the engagement to evacuate no longer existed? Why did the English evacuate, when the prince royal refused to receive their envoy, when that prince concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with France, when he only answered their

propositions by the recal of the agent he had at London; in fine, when in his political negotiations he speaks of the English by calling them robbers, a name they have so well merited? Why? Because they are convinced of their weakness and inability by land. The approach of the season when the ice would render the arrival of the Danish troops possible, determined them prudently to take to flight, instead of waiting for the enemy whom they had surprised when unarmed, and whom it would soon be necessary to combat; a disgraceful flight, which can never be treated with too much contempt.

"After these four expeditions, which so manifestly shew the moral and military decline of England, let us speak of the situation into which it has brought Portugal. The prince regent of Portugal loses his throne; he loses it, influenced by the intrigues of England; he loses it, because he would not seize the English merchandise which was at Lisbon. What then does England, that powerful ally? She sees with indifference what passes in Portugal. What will she do when Portugal shall be taken? Will she go and seize upon Brazil? No; if the English make that attempt, the catholics will drive them out. The fall of the house of Braganza will remain a new proof that the destruction of whomsoever attaches himself to the English is inevitable.

"But in the midst of so many disastrous events, what do the English ministers wish? We do not say England wishes only what all nations wish, peace, and to enjoy, at length, tranquillity under the reign of morality and the laws; but what does the committee of Oligarchs which directs its government wish? It has declared

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ed perpetual war. These systems of perpetual war will last no longer than those crises, in which wild and extravagant men wish to abrogate the law of nations, and put every thing to the extreme. The committee of Oligarchs, at London, is actuated by the same sentiments as those which animated revolutionary committees; those who direct it are equally atrocious with Marat. What did he more atrocious, than present to the world the prospect of a perpetual war? These directors of government will conclude, as all violent and furious men have concluded: they will become the opprobrium of their own country, and the object of the hatred of all other nations.—The refusal of the emperor Alexander, and the expedition to Copenhagen, sufficiently reveal the sentiments of the English ministers; their system of perpetual war. The first consequence of these events has therefore been, to determine the nations of the continent, which were still at peace with England, to break off in future all connection with her. Austria did not hesitate: scarcely had the emperor Francis II. received certain information of the events at Copenhagen, and the refusal of the English to accept the mediation of Russia, when he declared war against England. Already is the blockade closed on every side. Lord Pembroke, when he left Vienna, to return to London, was forced to embark at Trieste.

“The correspondence of England with every part of the continent is intercepted. There are more than 100,000 English letters, and bills of exchange to the amount of several millions sterling, collected and detained in consequence of the blockade. These measures must press heavily on the English nation, and at

length reduce it to a desperate situation. But what does that signify to the violent men who govern that nation? What have they in common with the English people? Happily, on the day when these ministers are to be overthrown, they will become nothing. They may, for some time, continue to act on their maxims, but a catastrophe is inevitable; injustice and extravagance may, for some time, impose on nations; but experience has proved that the duration of these scourges is transitory. Peace, the first of benefits to a nation, ought to be the principal end of all the actions of those who govern. A ministry which professes perpetual war betrays the dearest interest of its country. It has lost its confidence. Its inevitable and near approaching fall will satisfy the interests of the nation, and public morals.”

Decree of the King of Spain.

The following Decree was issued from the Palace of San Lorenzo on the 30th of October, and addressed to the Governor of the Council *ad interim*:—

“C. R.

“God, who watches over his creatures, does not permit the consummation of atrocious deeds, when the intended victims are innocent. Thus his omnipotence has saved me from the most unheard-of catastrophe. My people, my subjects, all know my christianity and settled habits. They all love me, and I receive from all of them proofs of their veneration: such as the conduct of a parent calls for from his children. I lived persuaded of this felicity, and devoted to the repose of my family, when an unknown hand discovered the most atrocious

atrocious and unheard of conspiracy, which was carried on in my own palace, against my person. My life, which has so often been in danger, was too long in the eyes of my successor, who, infatuated by prejudice, and alienated from every principle of christianity that my paternal care and love had taught him, had entered into a project to dethrone me. Informed of this, I thought proper to inquire personally into the truth of the fact; and surprising him in my room, I found in his possession the cypher of his correspondence, and of the instructions he had received from the vile conspirators.

"In consequence of this discovery, I immediately convoked the governor and council, in order that they might make the necessary inquiries; and the result has been the detection of several malefactors, whose imprisonment I have ordered; as also the arrest of my son at his residence. This is an additional aggravation of the affliction I labour under; but however painful to my feelings, it must be submitted to, as it is of the utmost importance to the suppression of such a conspiracy. At the same time that I direct the publication of this affair to my subjects, I cannot avoid expressing to them the regret by which I am agitated; but that regret will be alleviated by the demonstrations of their loyalty.

"You will take the proper measures to have this decree circulated in due form.

"CHARLES R."

"By command of his majesty, I transmit this decree to your excellency, in order that it may be duly promulgated.

"Signed by the Ministers, and addressed to all Viceroys, &c. &c."

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Second Decree of the King of Spain.

Madrid, Nov. 5.

This day the king addressed the following decree to the governor *ad interim* of the council of Castile:—

"The voice of nature unnerves the arm of vengeance; and when the offender's want of consideration pleads for pity, a father cannot refuse listening to his voice. My son has already declared the authors of that horrible plan which has been suggested by the evil-minded. He has laid open every thing in a legal form, and all is exactly consistent with those proofs that are required by the law in such cases. His confusion and repentance have dictated the remonstrances which he has addressed to me, and of which the following is the chief:—

"Sire and Father,

"I am guilty of failing in my duty to your majesty; I have failed in obedience to my father and my king. I ought to do nothing without your majesty's consent; but I have been surprised. I have denounced the guilty, and beg your majesty to suffer your repentant son to kiss your feet.

"FERDINAND.

"St. Laurent, Nov. 5."

"Madam and Mother,

"I sincerely repent of the great fault which I have committed against the king and queen, my father and mother!—With the greatest submission I beg your pardon, as well as for my obstinacy in denying the truth the other night. For this cause I heartily intreat your majesty to deign to interpose your mediation between my father and me, that he may condescend to suffer his repentant son to kiss his feet. "FERDINAND.

"St. Laurent, Nov. 5."

"In consequence of these letters, and the entreaty of the queen, my well-beloved spouse, I forgive my

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son;

son ; and he shall recover my favour, as soon as his conduct shall give proofs of a real amendment in his proceedings. I ordain also, that the same judges who have heard this cause from the commencement, shall continue the process ; and I allow them to conjoin others, as colleagues ; if they shall find occasion. I enjoin them, as soon as it shall be finished, to submit to me their judgment, which shall be conformable to law, according to the magnitude of offences, and the quality of offenders.—They ought to take for a basis, in reducing the heads of the accusation, the answers given by the prince to the interrogatories which he has undergone ; they are copied, and signed by his own hand, as well as the papers also in his writing, which were seized in his bureaus. The decision shall be communicated to my councils, and to my tribunals, and be circulated among my subjects, in order that they may acknowledge my compassion and my justice, and may alleviate the affliction into which they were thrown by my first decree ; for in that they saw the danger of their sovereign and their father, who loves them as his own children, and by whom he is beloved.

“D. BARTHOLOME MUNOZ.”

“By the royal decree of the 30th of October, inserted in the circular letters, which is addressed to you the 31st of the same month, his majesty has deigned to make known to his council, that his august person, thanks to the assistance of God, has been delivered from the catastrophe which threatened it.

“On this subject the council has proposed to his majesty to allow it, as well as all the people and communities of the kingdom, to return thanks for this favour to the omnipotent, by a solemn festival. His majesty, having deigned to consent to

the wish of his council, has resolved to give it immediate execution, and has determined to give the necessary orders for such a festival in the capital and its dependencies.

“This order of council, with a view to its due execution, is hereby communicated to you MM. the archbishops, bishops, prelates, seculars, and regulars, of the holy churches, desiring you to acknowledge to me the receipt of the present decree. “D. B. MUNOZ.
“Madrid, Nov. 8, 1807.”

New Orders of Council.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 25th of Nov. 1807, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas it has been represented that it would be expedient to fix certain periods at which it shall be deemed that a reasonable time shall have elapsed for receiving information, at different places, of his majesty's order in council of the 11th of November instant, respecting the trade with his majesty's enemies, and in their produce and manufactures ; his majesty taking the same into consideration, and being desirous to obviate any difficulties that may arise in respect thereto, and also to allow ample time for the said order being known to all persons who may be affected thereby, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that information of the said order of the 11th of November instant shall be taken and held to have been received in the places hereinafter-mentioned, at the periods respectively assigned to them : namely,

Ports and places within the Baltic—December 21, 1807.

Other ports and places to the northward of Amsterdam—Dec. 11, 1807.
From

From Amsterdam to Ushant—
December 4, 1807.

From Ushant to Cape Finisterre—
December 8, 1807.

From Cape Finisterre to Gibraltar,
inclusive—December 3, 1807.

Madeira—December 13, 1807.

Ports and places within the Straights
of Gibraltar, to Sicily and Malta, and
the west coast of Italy, inclusive—
January 1, 1808.

All other ports and places in the
Mediterranean beyond Sicily and
Malta—January 20, 1808.

Ports and places beyond the Dar-
danelles—February 1, 1808.

Any part of the north and western
coast of Africa, or the islands adja-
cent, except Madeira—Jan. 11, 1808.

Cape of Good Hope, and east coast
of South America—March 1, 1808.

The United States, and British
possessions in North America and the
West Indies—January 20, 1808.

India—May 1, 1808.

China, and the coast of South
America—June 1, 1808.

And every vessel sailing on or after
those days, from those places respec-
tively, shall be deemed and taken to
have received notice of the aforesaid
order: And it is further ordered,
that if any vessel shall sail within
twenty days after the periods above
assigned respectively, from any of the
said places, in contravention of the
said order of the 11th of November
instant, and shall be detained as prize
on account thereof, or shall arrive at
any port in this kingdom, destined to
some port or place within the restric-
tion of the said order, and proof
shall be made to the satisfaction of
the court of admiralty in which such
vessel shall be proceeded against, in
case the same shall be brought in as
prize, that the loading of the said
vessel had commenced before the
said period, and before information
of the said order had actually been

received at the port of shipment, the
said vessel, together with the goods
so laden, shall be restored to the
owner or owners thereof, and shall
be permitted to proceed on her
voyage in such manner as if such
vessel had sailed before the day so
specified as aforesaid: And it is fur-
ther ordered, that no proof shall be
admitted, or be gone into, for the
purpose of shewing that information
of the said order of the 11th of
November instant had not been re-
ceived at the said places respectively,
at the several periods before assigned:
And the right honourable the lords
commissioners of his majesty's trea-
sury, his majesty's principal secreta-
ries of state, the lords commissioners
of the admiralty, and the judges of the
high court of admiralty, and courts
of vice-admiralty, are to take the
necessary measures herein as to them
shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the Queen's Pa-
lace, the 25th of Nov. 1807,
present, the King's Most Excel-
lent Majesty in Council.

Whereas his majesty, by his order
in council, dated 11th November in-
stant, respecting the trade to be car-
ried on with his majesty's enemies,
was pleased to exempt, from the re-
strictions of the said order, all vessels
which shall have cleared out from
any port or place in this kingdom,
under such regulations as his majesty
may think fit to prescribe, and shall
be proceeding direct to the ports
specified in the respective clearances;
his majesty, taking into consideration
the expediency of making such regu-
lations, is pleased, by and with the
advice of his privy council, to order,
and it is hereby ordered, that all ves-
sels belonging to countries not at war
with his majesty, shall be permitted
to lade in any port of the united
kingdom

kingdom any goods being the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions, or East India goods, or prize goods (all such goods having been lawfully imported), and to clear out with, and freely to convey the same to any port or place in any colony in the West Indies, or America, belonging to his majesty's enemies, such port or place not being in a state of actual blockade, subject to the payment of such duties as may at the time when any such vessels may be cleared out, be due by law on the exportation of any such goods, or in respect of the same being destined to the ports of the colonies belonging to his majesty's enemies; and likewise to lade, clear out with, and convey as aforesaid, any articles of foreign produce or manufacture which shall have been lawfully imported into this kingdom, provided his majesty's licence shall have been previously obtained for so conveying such foreign produce or manufactures:

And it is further ordered, that any vessel belonging as aforesaid shall be permitted to lade in any port of the united kingdom any goods, not being naval or military stores, which shall be of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this kingdom, or which shall have been lawfully imported (save and except foreign sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and cotton), and to clear out with, and freely to convey the same to any port, to be specified in the clearance, not being in a state of actual blockade, although the same shall be under the restrictions of the said order; and likewise to lade, clear out, and convey foreign sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and cotton, which shall have been lawfully imported, provided his majesty's licence shall have been previously obtained for the exportation and conveyance thereof: and it is hereby further ordered, that no ves-

sel shall be permitted to clear out from any port or place in this kingdom to any port or place of any country subjected to the restrictions of the said order, with any goods which shall have been laden (after notice of the said order) on board the vessel which shall have imported the same into this kingdom, without having first duly entered and landed the same in some port or place in this kingdom; and that no vessel shall be permitted to clear out from any port or place in this kingdom to any port or place whatever, with any goods the produce or manufacture of any country subjected to the restrictions of the said order, which shall have been laden after notice, as aforesaid, on board the vessel importing the same without having so duly entered and landed the same; or any goods whatever which shall have been laden after such notice in the vessel importing the same, in any port or place of any country subjected to the restrictions of the said order, without having so duly entered and landed the same in some port or place in this kingdom, except the cargo shall consist wholly of flour, meal, grain, or any article or articles the produce of the soil of some country which is not subjected to the restrictions of the said order, except cotton, which shall have been imported in an unmanufactured state direct from such country into this kingdom, in a vessel belonging to the country from which such goods have been brought, and in which the same were grown and produced:

And it is further ordered, that any vessel belonging to any country not at war with his majesty, may clear out from Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, to any port or place under the restrictions of the said order, which shall be specified in the clearance, not being in a state of actual blockade,

ade, with such articles only, not being naval or military stores, as shall have been legally imported into such islands respectively, from any port or place in this kingdom direct; and with respect to all such articles as may have been imported into the said islands respectively, from any port or place under the restrictions of the said order, it shall not be permitted to any vessel to clear out with the same from any of the said islands, except to some port or place in this kingdom:—and the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty and courts of vice-admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 25th of November, 1807, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas his majesty, by his order in council, dated the 11th of November instant, respecting the trade to be carried on with his majesty's enemies, was pleased to exempt from the restrictions of the said order all vessels belonging to any country not at war with his majesty, together with their cargo, which shall be coming from any port or place in Europe which is declared in the said order to be subject to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, direct to some port or place in Europe belonging to his majesty, and also all vessels which shall be cleared out from Gibraltar or Malta under such regulations as his majesty may think fit to prescribe, and which shall be proceeding direct

to the ports specified in their respective clearances:

And whereas it is expedient to encourage the trade from Gibraltar and Malta to countries under the restrictions of the said order, subject to regulations to be made in respect thereto; his majesty is therefore pleased to prescribe the following regulations in regard to such trade, accordingly, and by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all sorts of flour and meal, and all sorts of grain, tobacco, and any other article in an unmanufactured state, being the growth and produce of any country not being subjected by the said order to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, except cotton, and naval and military stores, which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta direct from the country where the same were grown and produced, shall, without any licence, be permitted to be cleared out to any port or place not being in a state of actual blockade, without the same being compelled to be landed: but neither the said article of cotton, however imported, nor any article which is not the growth, produce, or manufacture of this kingdom, or which has not been imported in a British ship, or from this kingdom direct (except fish), and which shall have been laden at the port of original shipment after the period directed by an order of this date to be taken at the time at which notice of the said order of the 11th of November shall be considered as having been received at such port of shipment, shall be permitted to be exported from Gibraltar or Malta, except to some port or place in this kingdom; and all other articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of this kingdom,

dom, or which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta in a British ship, or from some port or place in this kingdom, together with the article of fish, however imported, may be exported to any ports or places in the Mediterranean or Portugal, under such licence only as is hereinafter to be granted by the governor of Gibraltar and Malta respectively:

And it is hereby further ordered, that licences be granted by the governors, lieutenant-governors, or other persons having the chief civil command at Gibraltar, or at Malta, respectively, but in his majesty's name, to such person or persons as the said governors, lieutenant-governors, or persons having the chief command, shall think fit, allowing such person or persons to export from Gibraltar direct, to any port in the Mediterranean, or to any port of Portugal, or to any port of Spain without the Mediterranean, nor further north than Cape Finisterre, and from Malta direct to any port being within the Mediterranean, with any articles of the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions, and any articles which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta from this kingdom, to whomsoever such articles shall appear to belong (not being naval or military stores), in any vessel belonging to any country not at war with his majesty, or in any vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burthen, and being unarmed, belonging to the country to which such vessel shall be cleared out and going, and also to import in any such vessel or vessels as aforesaid, from any port within the Mediterranean, to Gibraltar or Malta; or from any port in Portugal or Spain as afore-

said, to Gibraltar; such port and such destination respectively to be specified in such licence, any articles of merchandize whatsoever, and to whomsoever the same may appear to belong; such articles to be specified in the bill of lading of such vessel, subject however to such further regulations and restrictions with respect to all or any of the said articles so to be imported, or exported, as may be inserted in the said licences by the governors, lieutenant-governors, or other persons having the chief civil command at Gibraltar or Malta, for the time being, respectively, as to them shall, from time to time, seem fit and expedient:

And it is further ordered, that in every such licence shall be inserted the names and residence of the person or persons to whom it shall be granted, the articles and their quantities permitted to be exported, the name and description of the vessel, and of the master thereof, the port to which the vessel shall be allowed to go, which shall be some port not under actual blockade; and that no licence so to be granted shall continue in force for longer than two months from its date, nor for more than one voyage; or any such licence be granted, or acknowledged to be valid, if granted to permit the clearance of any vessel to any port which shall be actually blockaded by any naval force of his majesty or of his allies:

And it is further ordered, that the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers, and all others whom it may concern, shall suffer every such vessel sailing conformably to the permission given by this order, or having any licence as aforesaid, to pass and repass direct between Gibraltar

Gibraltar or Malta, and such port as shall be specified in the licence, in such manner, and under such terms, regulations, and restrictions, as shall be expressed therein:

And it is further ordered, that, in case any vessel so sailing as aforesaid, for which any such licence as aforesaid shall have been granted, and which shall be proceeding direct upon her said voyage, shall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, such vessel, with her cargo, shall be forthwith released by the court of admiralty in which proceedings shall be commenced, upon proof being made that the parties had duly conformed to the terms, regulations, and restrictions of the said licences; the proof of such conformity to lie upon the person or persons claiming the benefit of such order, or obtaining or using such licence, or claiming the benefit thereof:

And it is hereby further ordered, that no vessel belonging to any state on the coast of Barbary, shall be prevented from sailing with any articles of the growth or produce of such state, from any port or place in such state, to any port or place in the Mediterranean, or Portugal, such port or place not being actually blockaded by some naval force, belonging to his majesty or his allies, without being obliged to touch at Gibraltar or Malta:

And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty, and courts of vice admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain. W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 25th of November, 1807, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas his majesty, by his order in council of the 11th of November instant, was pleased to order and declare, that all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of the countries and colonies mentioned in the said order, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful (except as is therein excepted); his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that nothing in the said order contained shall extend to subject to capture and confiscation any articles of the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies laden on board British ships, which would not have been subject to capture and confiscation if such order had not been made.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty and vice admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 25th of November, 1807, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His majesty taking into consideration the circumstances under which Prussia and Lubeck have been compelled to shut their ports against British ships and goods, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council,

council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all ships and goods belonging to Prussia which may have been seized subsequent to his majesty's order of the 19th of November, 1806, and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom, or elsewhere, and all ships and goods belonging to inhabitants of Lubeck which are so detained, shall be restored, upon being pronounced by the high court of admiralty, or any court of vice-admiralty, in which they have been or may be proceeded against, to belong to subjects and inhabitants of Prussia or Lubeck, and not otherwise liable to confiscation; and that such ships and goods shall be permitted to proceed to any neutral port, or to the port to which they respectively belong. And it is further ordered, that the ships and goods belonging to Prussia or Lubeck shall not, until further orders, be liable to detention, provided such ships and goods shall be trading to or from any port of this kingdom, or between neutral port and neutral port, or from any port of his majesty's allies, and proceeding direct to the ports specified in their respective clearances.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty and courts of vice-admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appear.

W. FAWKNER.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 25th of November, 1807, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His majesty taking into consideration the circumstances under which

Portugal has been compelled to shut her ports against the ships and goods of his majesty's subjects, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all ships and goods belonging to Portugal, which have been, and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom, or elsewhere, shall be restored, upon being pronounced, by the high court of admiralty, or by the court of vice admiralty, in which proceedings may have been, or shall be commenced, to belong to subjects and inhabitants of Portugal, and not otherwise liable to confiscation; and that the said ships and goods shall be permitted to proceed to any neutral port, or to Portugal. And it is further ordered, that the ships and goods belonging to Portugal shall not, until further orders, be liable to detention; provided such ships and goods shall be trading to and from any port of this kingdom, or to and from Gibraltar, or Malta, and proceeding direct to the port specified in their clearance, or between neutral port and neutral port, or between Portugal and the ports of her own colonies, or from any port of his majesty's allies, and proceeding direct to the ports specified in their respective clearances; provided such ports shall not be at the time in a state of actual blockade. And it is further ordered, that the ships of Portugal shall not be considered as entitled, under any treaty between his majesty and Portugal, to protect any goods laden therein which may be otherwise subject to confiscation.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretary of state, the lords commissioners of

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of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty and courts of vice admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Declaration of the Emperor of Russia.

"The greater value the emperor attached to the friendship of his Britannic majesty, the greater was his regret at perceiving that that monarch altogether separated himself from him.

"Twice has the emperor taken up arms, in which his cause was most directly that of England; and he solicited in vain from England a co-operation which her interest required. He did not demand that her troops should be united with his; he desired only that they should effect a diversion. He was astonished that in her cause she did not act in union with him; but coolly contemplating a bloody spectacle, in a war which had been kindled at her will, she sent troops to attack Buenos Ayres. One part of her armies, which appeared destined to make a diversion in Italy, quitted at length Sicily where it was assembled. There was reason to believe that this was done to make an attack upon the coasts of Naples, when it was understood that it was occupied in attempting to seize and appropriate to itself Egypt.

"But what sensibly touched the heart of his imperial majesty was, to perceive that England, contrary to her good faith and the express and precise terms of treaties, troubled at sea the commerce of his subjects. And at what an epoch! When the

blood of Russians was shedding in the most glorious warfares; which drew down, and fixed against the armies of his imperial majesty, all the military force of his majesty the emperor of the French, with whom England was, and is now, at war.

"When the two emperors made peace, his majesty, in spite of his just resentments against England, did not refrain from rendering her service. His majesty stipulated, even in the very treaty, that he would become mediator between her and France; and finally he offered his mediation to the king of Great Britain. His majesty announced to the king, that it was with a view to obtain for him honourable conditions. But the British ministry, apparently faithful to that plan which was to loosen and break the bonds which had connected Russia and England, rejected the mediation.

"The peace between Russia and France was to prepare a general peace. Then it was that England suddenly quitted that apparent lethargy to which she had abandoned herself, but it was to cast upon the north of Europe new fire-brands, which were to enkindle and nourish the flames of war, which she did not wish to see extinguished. Her fleets and her troops appeared upon the coasts of Denmark, to execute there an act of violence of which history, so fertile in examples, does not furnish a single parallel. A tranquil and moderate power, which by long and unchanging wisdom had obtained in the circle of monarchies a moral dignity, sees itself assaulted and treated as if it had been forging plots, and meditating the ruin of England: and all to justify its prompt and total spoliation.

"The

"The emperor, wounded in his dignity, in the interests of his people, in his engagements with the courts of the north, by this act of violence committed in the Baltic, which is an enclosed sea, whose tranquillity had been for a long period, and with the privity of the cabinet of St. James's, the subject of reciprocal guarantee, did not dissemble his resentment against England, and announced to her that he could not remain insensible to it.

"His majesty did not foresee that when England, having employed her force successfully, was about to bear away her prey, she would commit a new outrage against Denmark, and that his majesty was to share in it. New proposals were made, each more insidious than the foregoing, which were to connect with the British power Denmark, subjected, disgraced, and affecting to applaud what had been wrought against her.

"The emperor still less foresaw that it would be proposed to him that he should guarantee this submission, and that he should pledge himself that this act of violence should have no unpleasant consequences to England. Her ambassador believed that it was possible to propose to his majesty's ministry, that his majesty should become the apologist and the protector of what he had so loudly blamed.

"To this proceeding of the cabinet of St. James's, the emperor paid no other attention than it deserved. He thought it time to put limits to his moderation.

"The prince royal of Denmark, endowed with a character full of energy and nobleness, and possessing from providence a dignity equal to his high rank, had informed the emperor, that justly incensed at what had taken place at Copenhagen, he

had not ratified the convention, and considered it as of no effect.

"At this moment he has just communicated to his imperial majesty new proposals which have been made to him, which serve only to inflame his resistance instead of appeasing it; because they tend to impress upon his actions the seal of degradation, the impression of which they have never borne.

"The emperor touched with the confidence which the prince royal placed in him, and having considered his own peculiar complaints against England; having maturely examined, too, the engagements which he had entered into with the powers of the north—engagements formed by the empress Catherine, and by his late majesty the emperor, both of glorious memory—has resolved to fulfil them. His imperial majesty, therefore, breaks off all communication with England, he recalls the whole of the mission which he has sent thither, and no longer chuses to keep with him that of his Britannic majesty. There shall from henceforth be no connection between the two countries.

"The emperor declares, that he annuls, and for ever, every preceding convention between England and Russia, and particularly that entered into in 1801, the 5th (17th) of the month of June.

"He proclaims anew, the principles of the armed neutrality, that monument of the wisdom of the empress Catherine, and engages never to recede from that system.

"He demands of England complete satisfaction to all his subjects, for their just reclamations of vessels and merchandize, detained against the express tenor of treaties concluded in his own reign.

"The

"The emperor engages, there shall be no re-establishment of concord between Russia and England, till satisfaction shall have been given to Denmark.

"The emperor expects that his Britannic majesty, instead of suffering his ministers, as he does, to scatter the seeds of fresh war, listening only to his own feelings, will be disposed to conclude such treaty with his majesty the emperor of France, as shall prolong (to use the expression) interminably (*a toute la terme*), the invaluable blessings of peace.

"When the emperor shall be satisfied upon all the preceding points, and especially upon that of peace between France and England, without which no part of Europe can promise itself real tranquillity, his imperial majesty will then gladly resume with Great Britain those relations of amity, which, under the just discontent which he could not but feel, he has, perhaps, preserved too long.

"Given at St. Petersburg, 20th (31st) October."

Message of the President of the United States of America, to both Houses of Congress, delivered Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1807.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Circumstances, fellow-citizens, which seriously threatened the peace of our country, have made it a duty to convene you at an earlier period than usual. The love of peace, so much cherished in the bosom of our citizens, which had so long guided the proceedings of their public councils, and induced forbearance under so many wrongs, may not insure our

continuance in the quiet pursuits of industry. The many injuries and depredations committed on our commerce and navigation upon the high seas for years past, the successive innovations on those principles of public law which have been established by the reason and usage of nations, as the rule of their intercourse, and the umpire and security of their rights and peace, and all the circumstances which induced the extraordinary mission to London, are already known to you. The instructions given to our ministers were in the sincerest spirit of amity and moderation. They accordingly proceeded, in conformity therewith, to propose arrangements which might embrace and settle all the points in difference between us, which might bring us to a mutual understanding on our neutral and national rights, and provide for a commercial intercourse on conditions of some equality. After long and fruitless endeavours to effect the purpose of their mission, and obtain arrangements within the limits of their instructions, they concluded to sign such as could be obtained, and to send them for consideration, candidly declaring to the other negociators, that they were acting against their instructions, and that their government therefore could not be pledged for their ratification. Some of the articles proposed might have been admitted on a principle of compromise, but others were too highly disadvantageous, and no sufficient provision was made against the principal source of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations. The question, therefore, whether a treaty should be accepted in that form, could have admitted but of one decision, even had no declaration of the other party impaired

impaired our confidence in it. Still anxious not to close the door against friendly adjustment, new modifications were framed, and further concessions authorised, than could before have been supposed necessary, and our ministers were instructed to resume their negotiations on those grounds.

On this new reference to amicable discussion, we were reposing in confidence, when, on the 22d day of June last, by a formal order from a British admiral, the frigate *Chesapeake*, leaving her port for a distant service, was attacked, by one of those vessels which had been lying in our harbours under the indulgencies of hospitality; was disabled from proceeding, had several of her crew killed, and four taken away. On this outrage no commentaries are necessary. Its character has been pronounced by the indignant voice of our citizens with an emphasis and unanimity never exceeded. I immediately, by proclamation, interdicted our harbours and waters to all British armed vessels, forbade intercourse with them, and, uncertain how far hostilities were intended, and the town of Norfolk indeed being threatened with immediate attack, a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of that place, and such other preparations commenced and pursued as the prospect rendered proper. An armed vessel of the United States was dispatched with instructions to our ministers at London, to call on that government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer, which shall be communicated to you as soon as received: then also, or as soon after as the public interests shall be found to admit, the unratified treaty, and proceedings

relative to it, shall be made known to you.

The aggression, thus begun, has been continued on the part of the British commanders, by remaining within our waters, in defiance of the authority of the country, by habitual violations of its jurisdiction, and, at length, by putting to death one of the persons whom they had forcibly taken from on board the *Chesapeake*. These aggravations necessarily lead to the policy either of never admitting an armed vessel into our harbours, or of maintaining in every harbour such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests; but the expence of such a standing force, and its inconsistency with our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army of a foreign power, from entering our limits.

To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect. The government of that nation has issued an order, interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them, and being now at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch, or to return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that in other seas is threatened with the same fate.

Our differences with Spain remain still unsettled, no measure having been taken on her part, since my last communications

communications to congress, to bring them to a close. But, under a state of things which may favour reconsideration, they have been recently pressed, and an expectation is entertained that they may now soon be brought to an issue of some sort. With their subjects on our borders, no new collisions have taken place, nor seem immediately to be apprehended. To our former grounds of complaint has been added a very serious one, as you will see by the decree, a copy of which is now communicated. Whether this decree, which professes to be conformable to that of the French government, of November 21, 1806, heretofore communicated to congress, will also be conformed to that in its construction and application in relation to the United States, had not been ascertained at the date of our last communications. These, however, gave reason to expect such conformity.

With the other nations of Europe our harmony has been interrupted, and commerce and friendly intercourse have been maintained on their usual footing.

Our peace with the several states on the coast of Barbary, appears as firm as at any former period, and as likely to continue as that of any other nation.

Among our Indian neighbours, in the north-western quarter some fermentation was observed soon after the late occurrences threatening the continuance of our peace,

Measures were said to be interchanged, and tokens to be passing, which usually denote a state of restlessness among them, and the character of the agitators pointed to the sources of excitement. Measures were immediately taken for provid-

ing against that danger; instructions were given to require explanations, and, with assurances of our continued friendship, to admonish the tribes to remain quiet at home, taking no part in quarrels not belonging to them. As far as we are yet informed, the tribes in our vicinity, who are most advanced in the pursuits of industry, are sincerely disposed to adhere to their friendship with us, and to their peace with all others. While those more remote, do not present appearances sufficiently quiet to justify the intermission of military precaution on our part.

The great tribes on our southwestern quarter much advanced beyond the others in agriculture and household arts, appear tranquil and identifying their views with our's in proportion to their advancements. With the whole of these people in every quarter, I shall continue to inculcate peace and friendship with all their neighbours, and perseverance in those occupations and pursuits which will best promote their own well being.

The appropriations of the last session, for the defence of our sea-port towns and harbours, were made under expectation that a continuance of our peace would permit us to proceed in that work according to our convenience. It has been thought better to apply the sums then given towards the defence of New York, Charleston, and New Orleans chiefly, as most open and likely first to need protection, and to leave places less immediately in danger to the provisions of the present session.

The gun-boats too already provided have, on a like principle, been chiefly assigned to New York, New Orleans, and the Chesapeake. Whether our moveable force on the water,

ter, so material in aid of the defensive works on the land, should be augmented in this or any other form, is left to the wisdom of the legislature. For the purpose of manning these vessels, in sudden attacks on our harbours, it is a matter for consideration whether the seamen of the United States may not justly be formed into a special militia, to be called on for turns of duty, in defence of the harbours where they shall happen to be, the ordinary militia of the place furnishing that portion which may consist of landmen.

The moment our peace was threatened, I deemed it indispensable to secure a greater provision of those articles of military stores, with which our magazines were not sufficiently furnished; to have awaited a previous and special sanction by law, would have lost occasions which might not be retrieved. I did not hesitate, therefore, to authorise engagements for such supplements to our existing stock, as would render it adequate to the emergencies threatening us; and I trust that the legislature, feeling the same anxiety for the safety of our country, so materially advanced by this precaution, will approve when done, what they would have seen so important to be done, if then assembled. Expences, also unprovided for, arose out of the necessity of calling all our gun-boats into actual service, for the defence of our harbours, all of which accounts will be laid before you.

Whether a regular army is to be raised, and to what extent, must depend on the information so shortly expected. In the mean time, I have called on the states for quotas of militia, to be in readiness for present defence; and have, moreover, en-

couraged the acceptance of volunteers; and I am happy to inform you, that these have offered themselves with great alacrity in every part of the union; they are ordered to be organised, and ready at a moment's warning, to proceed to any service to which they may be called, and every preparation within the executive power, has been made to ensure us the benefit of early exertions.

I informed congress at their last session, of the enterprises against the public peace, which were believed to be in preparation by Aaron Burr, and his associates; of the measures taken to defeat them, and to bring the offenders to justice. Their enterprises were happily defeated by the patriotic exertions of the militia, wherever called into action, by the fidelity of the army, and energy of the commander in chief, in promptly arranging the difficulties presenting themselves on the Sabine, repairing to meet those arising on the Mississippi, and dissipating before their explosion plots engendered there. I shall think it my duty to lay before you the proceedings, and the evidence publicly exhibited on the arraignment of the principal offenders before the district court of Virginia: you will be enabled to judge whether the defect was in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law; and wherever it shall be found, the legislature alone can apply or originate the remedy. The framers of our constitution certainly supposed they had guarded as well their government against destruction by treason, as their citizens against oppression under pretence of it; and if these ends are not attained, it is of importance to inquire by what means more effectually they may be secured.

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The accounts of the receipts of revenue during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will be hereafter transmitted from the treasury; in the mean time it is ascertained, that the receipts have amounted to near sixteen millions of dollars, which, with the five millions and a half in the treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, and interest incurred, to pay more than four millions of the principal of our funded debt.—These payments, with those of the preceding five years and a half, have extinguished of the funded debt, twenty-five millions and a half of dollars, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law, and of our contracts, and have left us in the treasury eight millions and a half of dollars. A portion of this sum may be considered as a commencement of accumulation of the surplusses of revenue, which, after paying the instalments of debt as they shall become payable, will remain without any specific object. It may partly, indeed, be applied towards completing the defence of the exposed points of our country, on such a scale as shall be adapted to our principles and circumstances. This object is doubtless among the first entitled to attention, in such a state of our finances: and it is one which, whether we have peace or war, will provide security where it is due. Whether what shall remain of this, with the future surplusses, may be usefully applied to purposes already authorised, or more useful to others requiring new authorities, or how otherwise they shall be disposed of, are questions calling for the notice of congress, unless they shall be su-

perseded by a change in our public relations now awaiting the determination of others.

Whatever be that determination, it is a great consolation that it will become known at a moment when the supreme council of the nation is assembled at its post, and ready to give the aids of its wisdom and authority to whatever course the good of our country shall then call us to pursue.

Matters of minor importance will be subjects of future communications; and nothing shall be wanting on my part, which may give information or dispatch to the proceedings of the legislature, in the exercise of their high duties, and at a moment so interesting to the public welfare.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1807.

Order in Council.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 9th of December, 1807, present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominion of the emperor of Russia until further order: and his majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo, or stop, be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever belonging to the subjects of the emperor of Russia now within, or which shall hereafter come into, any of the ports, harbours, or roads within any part of his majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board all such ships and vessels; and

and that the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers do detain and bring into port all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the emperor of Russia, or bearing the flag of the emperor of Russia: but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers are hereby instructed to detain and bring into port every such ship and vessel accordingly: and the right honourable the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the lord warden of the Cinque ports, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Spanish Order referred to in the Speech of the President of America.—[See p. 764.]

TRANSLATION.

“ By the greatest outrage against humanity and against policy, Spain was forced by Great Britain to take part in the present war. This power has exercised over the sea and over the commerce of the world an exclusive dominion. Her numerous factories, disseminated through all countries, are like sponges, which imbibe the riches of those countries without leaving them more than the appearance of mercantile liberty. From this maritime and commercial despotism England derives immense resources for carrying on a war, whose object is to destroy the commerce which belongs to each state, from its industry and situation. Experience has proved that the morality of

the British cabinet has no hesitation as to the means, so long as they lead to the accomplishment of its designs; and while this power can continue to enjoy the fruits of its immense traffic, humanity will groan under the weight of a desolating war. To put an end to this, and to attain a solid peace, the emperor of the French and king of Italy issued a decree on the 21st of November last, in which, adopting the principle of reprisals, the blockade of the British isles is determined on; and his ambassador, his excellency Francis de Beauharnois, grand dignitary of the order of the Iron Crown, of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c. Having communicated this (decree) to the king our master; and his majesty being desirous to co-operate by means sanctioned by the rights of reciprocity, has been pleased to authorize his most serene highness the prince generallissimo of the marine, to issue a circular of the following tenor:—

“ As soon as England committed the horrible outrage of intercepting the vessels of the royal marine, insidiously violating the good faith with which peace assures individual property, and the rights of nations, his majesty considered himself in a state of war with that power, although his royal soul suspended the promulgation of the manifesto until he saw the atrocity committed by its seamen, sanctioned by the government of London.

“ From that time and without the necessity of warning the inhabitants of these kingdoms of the circumspection with which they ought to conduct themselves towards those of a country which disregards the sacred laws of property, and the rights of nations; his majesty made known
to

to his subjects the state of war, in which he found himself with that nation. All trade, all commerce, is prohibited in such a situation, and no sentiments ought to be entertained towards such an enemy, which are not dictated by honour, avoiding all intercourse which might be considered as the vile effect of avarice, operating on the subjects of a nation which degrades itself in them. His majesty is well persuaded that such sentiments of honour are rooted in the hearts of his beloved subjects; but he does not choose on that account to allow the smallest indulgence to the violaters of the law, nor permit that, through their ignorance, they should be taken by surprize, authorizing me by these presents to declare that all English property shall be confiscated whenever it is found on board a vessel, although a neutral, if the consignment belongs to Spanish individuals. So likewise will be confiscated all merchandise, which may be met with, although it may be in neutral vessels, whenever it is destined for the ports of England or her isles. And finally, his majesty conforming himself to the ideas of his ally, the emperor of the French, declares in his states, the same law, which, from principles of reciprocity, and suitable respect, his imperial majesty promulgated, under date of the 21st of November, 1806.

"The execution of this determination of his majesty, belongs to the chiefs of provinces, of departments, and of vessels (baxels); and communicating it to them in the name of his majesty, I hope they will leave no room for the royal displeasure. God preserve you many years.

"The Prince Generalissimo.

"Aranjuez, 19th February, 1807."

VOL. XLIX.

British Declaration.

The declaration issued at St. Petersburg, by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, has excited in his majesty's mind the strongest sensations of astonishment and regret.

His majesty was not unaware of the nature of those secret engagements which had been imposed upon Russia in the conferences of Tilsit. But his majesty had entertained the hope, that a review of the transactions of that unfortunate negotiation, and a just estimate of its effects upon the glory of the Russian name, and upon the interests of the Russian empire, would have induced his imperial majesty to extricate himself from the embarrassment of those new counsels and connections which he had adopted in a moment of despondency and alarm, and to return to a policy more congenial to the principles which he had so invariably professed, and more conducive to the honour of his crown, and to the prosperity of his dominions.

This hope has dictated to his majesty the utmost forbearance and moderation in all his diplomatic intercourse with the court of St. Petersburg since the peace of Tilsit.

His majesty had much cause for suspicion, and just ground for complaint. But he abstained from the language of reproach. His majesty deemed it necessary to require specific explanation with respect to those arrangements with France, the concealment of which from his majesty could not but confirm the impression already received of their character and tendency. But his majesty, nevertheless, directed the demand of that explanation to be made, not only without asperity, or the indication

of any hostile disposition, but with that considerate regard to the feelings and situation of the emperor of Russia, which resulted from the recollection of former friendship, and from confidence interrupted but not destroyed.

The declaration of the emperor of Russia proves that the object of his majesty's forbearance and moderation has not been attained. It proves, unhappily, that the influence of that power, which is equally and essentially the enemy both of Great Britain and of Russia, has acquired a decided ascendancy in the counsels of the cabinet of St. Petersburg; and has been able to excite a causeless enmity between two nations, whose long established connection, and whose mutual interests, prescribed the most intimate union and co-operation.

His majesty deeply laments the extension of the calamities of war. But called upon, as he is, to defend himself against an act of unprovoked hostility, his majesty is anxious to refute in the face of the world the pretexts by which that act is attempted to be justified.

The declaration asserts that his majesty the emperor of Russia has twice taken up arms in a cause in which the interest of Great Britain was more direct than his own; and founds upon this assertion the charge against Great Britain of having neglected to second and support the military operations of Russia.

His majesty willingly does justice to the motives which originally engaged Russia in the great struggle against France. His majesty avows with equal readiness the interest which Great Britain has uniformly taken in the fates and fortunes of

the powers of the Continent. But it would surely be difficult to prove that Great Britain, who was herself in a state of hostility with Prussia when the war broke out between Prussia and France, had an interest and a duty more direct in espousing the Prussian quarrel than the emperor of Russia, the ally of his Prussian majesty, the protector of the north of Europe, and the guarantee of the Germanic constitution.

It is not in a public declaration that his majesty can discuss the policy of having at any particular period of the war effected, or omitted to effect, disembarkations of troops on the coasts of Naples. But the instance of the war with the Porte is still more singularly chosen to illustrate the charge against Great Britain of indifference to the interests of her ally; a war undertaken by Great Britain at the instigation of Russia, and solely for the purpose of maintaining Russian interests against the influence of France.

If, however, the peace of Tilsit is indeed to be considered as the consequence and the punishment of the imputed inactivity of Great Britain, his majesty cannot but regret that the emperor of Russia should have resorted to so precipitate and fatal a measure, at the moment when he had received distinct assurances that his majesty was making the most strenuous exertions to fulfil the wishes and expectations of his ally (assurances which his imperial majesty received and acknowledged with apparent confidence and satisfaction); and when his majesty was in fact, prepared to employ for the advancement of the common objects of the war those forces which, after the peace of Tilsit, he was under the necessity of employing

employing to disconcert a combination directed against his own immediate interests and security.

The vexation of Russian commerce by Great Britain is, in truth, little more than an imaginary grievance. Upon a diligent examination, made by his majesty's command, of the records of the British court of admiralty, there has been discovered only a solitary instance in the course of the present war, of the condemnation of a vessel really Russian; a vessel which had carried naval stores to a port of the common enemy. There are but few instances of Russian vessels detained; and none in which justice has been refused to a party regularly complaining of such detention. It is therefore matter of surprise as well as of concern to his majesty, that the emperor of Russia should have condescended to bring forward a complaint which, as it cannot be seriously felt by those in whose behalf it is urged, might appear to be intended to countenance those exaggerated declamations, by which France perseveringly endeavours to inflame the jealousy of other countries, and to justify her own inveterate animosity against Great Britain.

The peace of Tilsit was followed by an offer of mediation on the part of the emperor of Russia, for the conclusion of a peace between Great Britain and France; which it is asserted that his majesty refused.

His majesty did not refuse the mediation of the emperor of Russia; although the offer of it was accompanied by circumstances of concealment, which might well have justified his refusal. The articles of the treaty of Tilsit were not communicated to his majesty; and specifically, that article of the treaty in virtue of which

the mediation was proposed, and which prescribed a limited time for the return of his majesty's answer to that proposal. And his majesty was thus led into an apparent compliance with a limitation so offensive to the dignity of an independent sovereign. But the answer so returned by his majesty was not a refusal. It was a conditional acceptance. The conditions required by his majesty were,—a statement of the basis upon which the enemy was disposed to treat; and a communication of the articles of the peace of Tilsit. The first of these conditions was precisely the same which the emperor of Russia had himself annexed not four months before to his own acceptance of the proffered mediation of the emperor of Austria. The second was one which his majesty would have had a right to require, even as the ally of his imperial majesty; but which it would have been highly improvident to omit, when he was invited to confide to his imperial majesty the care of his honour and his interests.

But even if these conditions (neither of which has been fulfilled, although the fulfilment of them has been repeatedly required by his majesty's ambassador at St. Petersburg) had not been in themselves perfectly natural and necessary; there were not wanting considerations which might have warranted his majesty in endeavouring, with more than ordinary anxiety, to ascertain the views and intentions of the emperor of Russia, and the precise nature and effect of the new relations which his imperial majesty had contracted.

The complete abandonment of the interests of the king of Prussia (who had twice rejected proposals of se-

parate peace, from a strict adherence to his engagements with his imperial ally), and the character of those provisions which the emperor of Russia was contented to make for his own interests in the negotiations of Tilsit, presented no encouraging prospect of the result of any exertions which his imperial majesty might be disposed to employ in favour of Great Britain.

It is not while a French army still occupies and lays waste the remaining dominions of the king of Prussia, in spite of the stipulations of the Prussian treaty of Tilsit; while contributions are arbitrarily exacted by France from that remnant of the Prussian monarchy, such as in its entire and most flourishing state, the Prussian monarchy would have been unable to discharge; while the surrender is demanded, in time of peace, of Prussian fortresses, which had not been reduced during the war; and while the power of France is exercised over Prussia with such shameless tyranny, as to designate, and demand for instant death, individuals, subjects of his Prussian majesty, and resident in his dominions, upon a charge of disrespect towards the French government;—it is not while all these things are done and suffered, under the eyes of the emperor of Russia, and without his interference on behalf of his ally, that his majesty can feel himself called upon to account to Europe, for having hesitated to repose an unconditional confidence in the efficacy of his imperial majesty's mediation.

Nor, even if that mediation had taken full effect, if a peace had been concluded under it, and that peace guaranteed by his imperial majesty, could his majesty have placed implicit reliance on the stability of any

such arrangement, after having seen the emperor of Russia openly transfer to France the sovereignty of the Ionian republic, the independence of which his imperial majesty recently and solemnly guaranteed.

But while the alleged rejection of the emperor of Russia's mediation, between Great Britain and France, is stated as a just ground of his imperial majesty's resentment; his majesty's request of that mediation, for the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and Denmark, is represented as an insult which was beyond the bounds of his imperial majesty's moderation to endure.

His majesty feels himself under no obligation to offer any atonement or apology to the emperor of Russia for the expedition against Copenhagen. It is not for those who were parties to the secret arrangements of Tilsit, to demand satisfaction for a measure to which those arrangements gave rise, and by which one of the objects of them has been happily defeated.

His majesty's justification of the expedition against Copenhagen is before the world. The declaration of the emperor of Russia would supply whatever was wanting in it, if any thing could be wanting to convince the most incredulous of the urgency of that necessity under which his majesty acted.

But until the Russian declaration was published, his majesty had no reason to suspect that any opinions which the emperor of Russia might entertain of the transaction at Copenhagen could be such as to preclude his imperial majesty from undertaking, at the request of Great Britain, that same office of mediator, which he has assumed with so much alacrity on the behalf of France. Nor
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can his majesty forget that the first symptoms of reviving confidence, since the peace of Tilsit, the only prospect of success in the endeavours of his majesty's ambassador to restore the ancient good understanding between Great Britain and Russia, appeared when the intelligence of the siege of Copenhagen had been recently received at St. Petersburg.

The inviolability of the Baltic sea, and the reciprocal guarantees of the powers that border upon it, guarantees said to have been contracted with the knowledge of the British government, are stated as aggravations of his majesty's proceedings in the Baltic. It cannot be intended to represent his majesty as having at any time acquiesced in the principles upon which the inviolability of the Baltic is maintained; however his majesty may, at particular periods, have borne, for special reasons influencing his conduct at the time, to act in contradiction to them. Such forbearance never could have applied but to a state of peace and real neutrality in the north; and his majesty most assuredly could not be expected to recur to it, after France has been suffered to establish herself in undisputed sovereignty along the whole coast of the Baltic sea from Dantzic to Lubec.

But the higher the value which the emperor of Russia places on the engagements respecting the tranquillity of the Baltic, which he describes himself as inheriting from his immediate predecessors, the empress Catherine and the emperor Paul, the less justly can his imperial majesty resent the appeal made to him by his majesty as the guarantee of the peace to be concluded between Great Britain and Denmark. In making that appeal, with the utmost confi-

dence and sincerity, his majesty neither intended, nor can he imagine that he offered, any insult to the emperor of Russia. Nor can his majesty conceive that, in proposing to the prince royal terms of peace, such as the most successful war on the part of Denmark could hardly have been expected to extort from Great Britain, his majesty rendered himself liable to the imputation, either of exasperating the resentment, or of outraging the dignity of Denmark.

His majesty has thus replied to all the different accusations by which the Russian government labours to justify the rupture of a connection which has subsisted for ages, with reciprocal advantage to Great Britain and Russia, and attempts to disguise the operation of that external influence by which Russia is driven into unjust hostilities for interests not her own.

The Russian declaration proceeds to announce the several conditions on which alone these hostilities can be terminated, and the intercourse of the two countries renewed.

His majesty has already had occasion to assert, that justice has in no instance been denied to the claims of his imperial majesty's subjects.

The termination of the war with Denmark has been so anxiously sought by his majesty, that it cannot be necessary for his majesty to renew any professions upon that subject. But his majesty is at a loss to reconcile the emperor of Russia's present anxiety for the completion of such an arrangement, with his imperial majesty's recent refusal to contribute his good offices for effecting it.

The requisition of his imperial majesty for the immediate conclusion, by his majesty, of a peace with France, is as extraordinary in the
substance

substance as it is offensive in the manner. His majesty has at no time declined to treat with France, when France has professed a willingness to treat on an admissible basis. And the emperor of Russia cannot fail to remember, that the last negotiation between Great Britain and France was broken off, upon points immediately affecting, not his majesty's own interests, but those of his imperial ally. But his majesty neither understands, nor will he admit, the pretension of the emperor of Russia to dictate the time, or the mode, of his majesty's pacific negotiations with other powers. It never will be endured by his majesty, that any government shall indemnify itself for the humiliation of subserviency to France, by the adoption of an insulting and peremptory tone towards Great Britain.

His majesty proclaims anew those principles of maritime law against which the armed neutrality, under the auspices of the empress Catherine, was originally directed, and against which the present hostilities of Russia are denounced. Those principles have been recognized and acted upon in the best periods of the history of Europe, and acted upon by no power with more strictness and severity than by Russia herself in the reign of the empress Catherine.

Those principles it is the right and the duty of his majesty to maintain; and against every confederacy his majesty is determined, under the blessing of divine Providence, to maintain them. They have at all times contributed essentially to the support of the maritime power of Great Britain; but they are become incalculably more valuable and important at a period when the maritime power of Great Britain consti-

tutes the sole remaining bulwark against the overwhelming usurpations of France; the only refuge to which other nations may yet resort, in happier times, for assistance and protection.

When the opportunity for peace between Great Britain and Russia shall arrive, his majesty will embrace it with eagerness. The arrangements of such a negotiation will not be difficult or complicated. His majesty, as he has nothing to concede, so he has nothing to require: satisfied, if Russia shall manifest a disposition to return to her ancient feelings of friendship towards Great Britain; to a just consideration of her own true interests; and to a sense of her own dignity as an independent nation.

Westminster, Dec. 18, 1807.

Order in Council.

At the Court at Windsor, the 18th of December, 1807, present, the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His majesty having taken into consideration the injurious and hostile proceedings of the emperor of all the Russias, as set forth in the declaration of this date, issued by his majesty's command; and being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his crown, and procuring reparation and satisfaction, his majesty therefore is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the emperor of all the Russias (save and except any vessels to which his majesty's licence has been granted,

or

or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not since arrived at any foreign port), so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the emperor of all the Russias, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the emperor of all the Russias, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions; and to that end, his majesty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his majesty's subjects, or others whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to Russia, and the vassals and subjects of the emperor of all the Russias, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, or dominions (except as aforesaid); and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and his majesty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorizing

the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate, or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all such ships and goods as shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to Russia, or the vassals and subjects of the emperor of all the Russias, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions (except as aforesaid); and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare, and lay before his majesty at this board, a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the courts of the admiralty in his majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions, for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purpose above mentioned.

(Signed) CAMDEN, P. &c. &c.

Proclamation of the Prince Regent of Portugal.

(TRANSLATION.)

Having tried by all possible means to preserve the neutrality hitherto enjoyed by my faithful and beloved subjects, having exhausted my royal treasury, and made innumerable other sacrifices;

sacrifices; even going to the extremity of shutting the ports of my dominions to the subjects of my ancient and royal ally, the king of Great Britain, thus exposing the commerce of my people to total ruin, and consequently suffering the greatest losses in the collection of my royal revenues of the crown, I find that troops of the emperor of the French and king of Italy, to whom I had united myself on the continent, in the hope of being no more disturbed, are actually marching into the interior of my kingdom, and are even on their way to this capital; and desiring to avoid the fatal consequences of a defence, which would be far more dangerous than profitable, serving only to create an effusion of blood, dreadful to humanity, and to enflame the animosity of the troops which have entered this kingdom, with the declaration and promise of not committing any the smallest hostility; and knowing also, that they are most particularly destined against my royal person, and that my faithful subjects would be less alarmed were I absent from this kingdom; I have resolved, for the benefit of my subjects, to retire with the queen and my mother and all my royal family, to my dominions in America, there to establish myself in the city of Rio de Janeiro, until a general peace. And moreover, considering the importance of leaving the government of these kingdoms in that good order, which is for its advantage, and for that of my people (a matter which I am essentially bound to provide for); and having duly made all the reflections presented by the occasions, I have resolved to nominate as governor and regent of these kingdoms during my absence, my truly beloved cousin

the marquis de Abrantio Francisco da Cunha de Menezes, lieutenant-general of my forces, the principal Castro (one of my council, and a Regido Justica); Paetrode Mello Breyner, also of my council, who will act as president of my treasury, during the incapacity of Luis de Vasconcellos e Sanzi, (who is unable so to do at present on account of illness); Don Francisco de Nerocha, president of the board of conscience and religious orders; and in the absence of any of them, the conde de Castro Mazim (grand huntsman); whom I have nominated president of the senate, with the assistance of the secretaries thereof, the conde de Sampayne, and in his absence Don Miguel Perrera Forjaz, and of my attorney general Joas Antonio Salter de Mendenca, on account of the great confidence which I have in them, and of the experience which they possess in matters of government; being certain that my people and kingdom will be governed and directed in such a manner that my conscience shall be clear, and that this regency will entirely fulfil its duty so long as it shall please God that I should be absent from this capital, administering justice with impartiality, distributing rewards and punishments according to deserts. And these regents will further take this as my pleasure, and fulfil my order in the form thus mentioned, and in conformity to the Instructions signed by me, and accompanying this decree which they will communicate to the proper departments.

Palace of the Ajuda, November
27, 1807.

(Signed)

THE PRINCE.

Extract

Extract from the Minute-Book of the Office of the Secretary of State.

Palace of Fontainebleau,
Nov. 13, 1807.

We, Napoleon, emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, upon the report of our minister of finance, have decreed, and do decree, as follows:—

Art. I. The enactments of our imperial decree of the 6th of August, 1807, are applicable to the cargoes of vessels which may arrive in the mouth of the Weser; those articles of merchandize, therefore, specified in the second article of the said decree, shall be seized and confiscated; and all colonial produce shall be accompanied by certificates of origin, delivered by our commercial commissaries at the different ports where they were taken on board.

II. Our commercial commissaries shall not confine themselves, in their certificates, merely to attest that the colonial produce comes neither from the colonies of England, nor from her commerce; they shall also point out the place of their origin, the papers which have been submitted to them in support of the declaration made to them, and the name of the ship on board which they have been originally transported from the place where they were produced to that where the commissaries reside. They shall address duplicates of their certificates to the director-general of the customs.

III. All ships which, after having touched at any British port on any account whatever, shall arrive in the mouth of the Elbe and of the Weser, *shall be seized and confiscated, together with their cargoes, without any*

exception or distinction of produce or merchandize.

IV. The captains of ships arriving in the mouth of the Elbe or of the Weser, must make declaration to the chief officer of the imperial customs on that station, of the place from which they sailed, as well as of those which they touched at; and shall deliver to him their manifests, bills of lading, sea-papers, and registers. When the captain shall have signed this declaration, and delivered up his papers, the custom-house-officer shall interrogate the sailors, one by one, in presence of two head collectors; if it appear, from this examination, that the ship has touched at an English port, beside the seizure and confiscation of the ship and cargo, the captain, as well as those of the sailors, who, upon their examination, have made a false declaration, shall be made prisoners, and shall not be liberated till after paying a sum of six thousand francs by way of penalty for the captain, and a sum of five hundred francs for each of the arrested sailors, in addition to the penalties incurred by those who falsify their sea-papers and registers.

V. If the advices and information communicated to the director of our customs resident at Hamburgh, excite suspicions with regard to the origin of the cargoes, they shall be provisionally deposited in warehouses, till it has been ascertained and decided, that they come neither from England nor from her colonies.

VI. The line of officers of the customs formed upon the Elbe, and the frontiers of Holstein, shall be augmented by one hundred men. The director-general of our customs shall give the necessary orders for placing overseers detached from that

that line, at the ports situated on the mouth of the Weser, and for their exercising the strictest inspection of all ships which shall approach.

VII. The inspectors of customs are authorised to make visits to the isle of Newwerk, and to the Wats, or other little isles situated in the mouths of the Elbe and Weser.

VIII. The commandants of troops of the line, and of the gens d'armes, are bound to lend their aid to these inspectors, as often as they shall be required to do so by the chief custom-house-officer of the district.

IX. Our ministers of war and of finance are charged, each in his own department, with the execution of this decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

HUGUES B. MARET,

Secretary of State.

(A true copy) GAUDIN,

Minister of Finance.

(A true copy) COLLIN,

Director-General of the Customs.

(A true copy) EUDEL,

Director of the Customs.

Portugal.—Additional Edictal, or Proclamation, issued by the Prince Regent, previous to his Embarkation.

Instructions to which my Royal Decree of the 27th November, 1807, bears reference. [See p. 776.]

The governors whom I was pleased to nominate by my royal decree of this present date, to govern these kingdoms during my absence, will have the usual oaths administered to them by the cardinal patriarch, and

will attend with all solicitude, vigilance, and activity, in the administration of justice, distributing the same impartially, and maintaining a rigorous observance of the laws of this kingdom.

They will preserve to the natives all the privileges which had been granted to them by me and my royal predecessors.

The plurality of votes will decide on the reports the respective tribunals may lay before them, regulating themselves according to the laws and customs of the kingdom.

They will direct literary professions, offices of criminal and civil judicature and revenue, according to the forms heretofore practised by me.

They will protect the persons and properties of my loyal subjects, selecting for military occupations those who may be deemed worthy thereof.

They will endeavour to preserve to their utmost the tranquillity of this kingdom, to provide for the troops of the emperor of the French and king of Italy good quarters, and to supply them with every thing they may require during their stay in this kingdom, averting all and every insult that may be perpetrated, and punishing with rigour any that may occur; maintaining always that good harmony which ought to be displayed to the armies of nations with whom we find ourselves united on the continent.

Should it by any occurrence happen, that any of the said governors are absent, a plurality of votes will elect a successor. I trust to your honour and virtue, that my people will not suffer inconveniences during my absence; and should it be God's will that I should return shortly to my kingdoms, that I may meet every one

one contented and satisfied; that good order and tranquillity reigning among them which should exist among subjects who have rendered themselves so worthy of my paternal care.

Palace of our Lady of Ajuda, on the 26th of Nov. 1807.

(Signed) THE PRINCE.

Danish State Paper.

Copenhagen, Dec. 13.

The merchants at Copenhagen presented a petition to the prince, to authorize, under the superintendence of the police, a correspondence with England, relative to the personal affairs of Danish subjects, and to establish a distinction between objects sent on English account, and those destined to reimburse the Danish merchants.—The prince has just sent the following reply:—

“I must acquaint the trade, that it is impossible to modify the orders contained in the publications of the 9th and 14th of September.—The king, in confining himself to the sequestration of enemy's property, has done all that was in his power to assist those of his subjects whose fortunes might fall into the hands of the English—he has even exceeded what so perfidious an enemy merits,—besides, nothing ought to chill the ardour of a noble vengeance; and the merchants may at once, by arming privateers, recover their capital, and avenge the country and the king. With respect to the re-establishment of a correspondence, that measure is incompatible with the orders given to break off all communication between England and the continent. We ought to reject such an idea in a country like Denmark, whose laws

are passed not for mere pleasantry and to be broken. The king is not ignorant that measures demanded by the general welfare often injure the personal interest of some of his subjects; but the testimony of his conscience consoles him, having preserved as long as possible to his people the benefits of peace; and having altered his conduct only at the period when the most revolting aggressions provoked the most vigorous resistance against a perfidious enemy.

(Signed) “FREDERICK,
Prince Royal.

“Given at the Head-quarters at Copenhagen, Nov. 27.”

Imperial Decree.

Rejoinder to his Britannic Majesty's Order in Council, Nov. 11, 1807.—At our Royal Palace, at Milan, Dec. 17, 1807.

Napoleon, emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the Rhenish Confederation:—

Observing the measures adopted by the British government, on the 11th of November last, by which vessels belonging to neutral, friendly, or even powers the allies of England, are made liable, not only to be searched by English cruizers, but to be compulsorily detained in England, and to have a tax laid on them of so much per cent. on the cargo, to be regulated by the British legislature:

Observing that by these acts the British government *denationalizes* ships of every nation in Europe; that it is not competent for any government to detract from its own independence and rights, all the sovereigns of Europe having in trust the sovereignties and independence of their flag; that if, by an unpardonable weakness, and

and which, in the eyes of posterity, would be an indelible stain, such a tyranny was allowed to be established into principles, and consecrated by usage, the English would avail themselves of it to assert it as a right; as they have availed themselves of the intolerance of governments to establish the infamous principle, that the flag of a nation does not cover goods, and to give to their right of blockade an arbitrary extension, and which infringes on the sovereignty of every state; we have decreed, and do decree, as follows:—

“ART. I. Every ship, to whatever nation it may belong, that shall have submitted to be searched by an English ship, or to a voyage to England, or that shall have paid any tax whatsoever to the English government, is thereby, and for that alone, declared to be *denationalized*, to have forfeited the protection of its king, and to have become English property.

“II. Whether the ships thus *denationalized* by the arbitrary measures of the English government, enter into our ports, or those of our allies, or whether they fall into the hands of our ships of war, or of our privateers, they are declared to be good and lawful prizes.

“III. The British islands are declared to be in a state of blockade, both by land and sea. Every ship, of whatever nation, or whatsoever the nature of its cargo may be, that sails from the ports of England, of those of the English colonies, and of the countries occupied by English troops, is good and lawful prize, as contrary to the present decree; and may be captured by our ships of war or our privateers, and adjudged to the captor.

“IV. These measures, which are

resorted to only in just retaliation of the barbarous system adopted by England, which assimilates its legislation to that of Algiers, shall cease to have any effect with respect to all nations who shall have the firmness to compel the English government to respect their flag. They shall continue to be rigorously in force as long as that government does not return to the principle of the law of nations, which regulates the relations of civilized states in a state of war. The provisions of the present decree shall be abrogated and null; in fact, as soon as the English abide again by the principles of the law of nations, which are also the principles of justice and of honour.

“All our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed) “NAPOLEON.

“By order of the Emperor, the Secretary of State.

(Signed) “H. B. MARET.”

Circular Letter, addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Chamber of Commerce.

“You are not unacquainted, gentlemen, with the late acts of the British government, that last stage of the oppression of the commerce of the world; you know that it has resolved to destroy the feeble remains of the independence of the seas. It now thinks proper, that henceforth no ship shall navigate the seas without touching at its ports, without a tribute to its pretended sovereignty, and without receiving from it an ignominious licence.

“Thus the ocean is henceforward only the field of slavery: the usurpation

tion of the most sacred of the rights of nations is consummated, and this tyrannic yoke is to press upon them until the day of vengeance; or until, brought to a due sense of moderation, the English government will itself calm its rage, and break that sceptre to which the nations of the continent will never consent to submit.

"I am calling our common attention to the important circumstances which must powerfully induce us to awaken your patriotism and your wisdom. One would have imagined that every obstruction and restraint that clogged the course of the commerce on the continent had been exhausted; still, however, they are going to be aggravated by the measures lately adopted by England; but they will find our minds made up to struggle against, and to overcome, this new mode of oppression.

"We must not shut our eyes to the consequences. Importation and exportation, already so much restricted, will soon be much more so. Every thing connected with maritime commerce, every thing that depends upon it, will now be liable to more difficulties, to more uncertainty: There are, however, two channels that still remain open.

"The power of attacking every ship that renounces the independence of its national flag, by a shameful submission to the British sovereignty, or by navigating under a British licence, will open a wide field to the hopes of our commanders. Such a resource will not prove ineffectual; and French commerce will not devote itself uselessly to that sort of warfare which never lets courage, dexterity, and decision, go unrewarded.

"We have, moreover, to hope

that neutral ships will elude the vigilance of the English cruizers. The immense extent of the coast of the empire will favour and protect their enterprizes.

"These resources ought not to be undervalued, nor counted for nothing. France will submit to a temporary situation, which can only change with time, and with new exertions; but her enemy shall not deprive her of the main basis of her prosperity, her internal communication, her relations with the continent, where she no longer sees any but friends and allies; her soil will not be less fertile, her industry will not maintain itself the less, though deprived of some materials which it is not impossible to replace.

"To this last proposition I am rather anxious, gentlemen, to direct your attention. You have advice to give, and examples to hold out to commerce. You must already foresee the effect of the privation of certain materials, more especially of cotton, and of ingredients for dying cotton, of which a quantity has been stored up in France. That which we shall derive from the Levant, and that which, at a more distant period, we shall reap from our indigenous culture, not unsuccessfully essayed, will suffice to support, in a great measure, our manufactures; but in the expectation that some of them may experience privations, we must have recourse, as far as possible, to hemp and flax, in order to provide occupation for those manufacturers who would no longer be employed with articles of cotton. It were desirable that we could circumscribe our consumption within the products of the materials the growth of our soil, and restrain the unhappy effects of habits and taste contracted for manufactures,

tures, that would render us dependent upon foreign countries.

“The materials for dyeing may become scarce, but many of them may be replaced by the productions of our soil. We will dispense with the rest by a slight sacrifice of some colours, which may please from their apparent greater beauty, without adding any thing to the intrinsic goodness of the article. Besides, no small reliance is to be placed on the genius of our manufacturers; it will triumph over those difficulties.

“The channels which, in spite of these usurpations, will remain open to importation, may not suffice for the consumption of sugar and coffee. These objects of a secondary utility may become scarce; but the great mass of the nation will not suffer from this temporary privation; habits of indulgence, too widely carried, will be counteracted and restrained by the rise in the price.

“And besides, is it to be supposed that the great nation will allow itself to be intimidated by the privation of some futile enjoyments?—Her armies have endured, without a murmur, the most pinching wants; that great example will not have been held out in vain; and when we have in view to re-conquer the independence of the seas—when we have in view to rescue and redeem commerce from the ruinous acts of piracy that are juridically exercised against it;—when we have in view the vindication of the national honour, and the breaking down of those *furcæ Candinæ* which England is attempting to erect upon our coasts, the French people will support, with the dignity and the courage that belong to their great character, the momentary sacrifices that are imposed upon their

taste, their habits, and their industry. The commerce of Europe will soon, no doubt, be rescued from oppression. The interests of nations, the honour of sovereigns, the magnanimous resolutions of the most powerful of the allies of France, the power and wish of the hero who rules over us, the justice of a cause to which Heaven will grant its protection, every motive concurs to decide the contest; nor can its issue remain uncertain.

“Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my sincere esteem.

(Signed) —“CRETET.”

Decrees of Buonaparte.

Milan, Dec. 19, 1807.

We, Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the constitution of the empire, emperor of the French, and king of Italy, decree as follows:—

Article I.—We adopt for our son, prince Eugene Beauharnois, arch-chancellor of state of our empire of France, and viceroy of our kingdom of Italy.

II.—The crown of Italy shall be, after us, and in default of our children and male legitimate descendants, hereditary in the person of prince Eugene, and his direct legitimate descendants from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of women and their descendants.

III.—In default of our sons, and male descendants, and the sons and male descendants of prince Eugene, the crown of Italy shall devolve to the son and nearest relative of such of the princes of our blood, as shall then reign in France.

IV.—Prince Eugene, our son, shall

shall enjoy all the honours attached to our adoption.

V.—The right which our adoption gives him shall never, in any case, authorise him or his descendants to urge any pretensions to the crown of France, the succession to which is invariably fixed.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

A decree of the 20th confers upon prince Eugene Napoleon, the title of prince of Venice.

Another decree confers upon "our well-beloved grand daughter, princess Josephine, as a mark of our satisfaction with our good city of Bologna," the title of princess of Bologna.

Another decree declares the chancellor Melzi, duke of Lodi.

Westphalian Constitution.

"Cassel, Dec. 15, 1807.

"A decree of the 7th instant publishes the constitution of the kingdom of Westphalia. The following is the tenor of the principal parts of it:—

"Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution, emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederacy of the Rhine:

"Wishing to give a prompt execution to the 19th article of the treaty of Tilsit, and establish for the kingdom of Westphalia fundamental constitutions, which may assure the felicity of the nations that constitute it, and at the same time furnish the sovereign, as member of the confederacy of the Rhine, with the means of concurring with the general safe-

ty and prosperity, have decreed, and do decree as follows:

"Title I. Art. I.—The kingdom of Westphalia is composed of the following states, viz. the territory of Brunswick Wolfenbottel, the part of the Altmark which lies on the left bank of the Elbe, the part of the district of Magdeburg which lies on the left bank of the Elbe, the territory of Halle, the district of Hildesheim, and the town of Goslar, the lands belonging to Halberstadt, Hohenstein, and Quedlinbourg, the earldom of Mansfield, Eichfeld, with Treffurth, Mulhausen, Nordhausen, the earldom of Stolberg, Wernigerode, the territory of Hesse Cassel, with Rinteln and Schaumbourgh, not including Hanau, and Katzenbogen on the Rhine, the territory of Corvey, Gottingen, and Grubenhagen, with the lands which lie surrounded by Hohenstein and Elbingerode, the bishopric of Osnabruck, the bishopric of Paderborn, Minden, and Ravensberg, the earldom of Rietberg-Kaunitz.

"I.—We reserve to ourselves one moiety of the allodial domains of the princes, to be applied in furnishing the recompences we have promised to the officers of our armies, who have rendered us the greatest service in the present war. Possession shall be taken of these estates without delay by our intendants, and the *proces verbal* shall be drawn up conjointly with the magistrates of the countries before the 1st of December.

"III.—The extraordinary military contributions, which have been demanded in these countries, shall be paid, or security for the payment given, before the 1st of December.

"IV.—On the first of December
the

the king of Westphalia shall be put in possession of the sovereignty of his territory, by commissioners whom we will nominate.

“ Title II. Art. V.—The kingdom of Westphalia forms a part of the confederation of the Rhine: its contingent shall be 25,000 men, viz. 20,000 infantry, 3,500 cavalry, and 1,500 artillery.

“ During the first year there shall be raised only 10,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and 50 artillery; the 12,500 others shall be furnished by France, and shall be garrisoned at Magdeburgh.—These 12,500 shall be paid, maintained and clothed by the king of Westphalia.

“ Title III. Art. VI.—The kingdom of Westphalia shall be hereditary in the male heirs of the body of prince Jerome Napoleon, in the order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of the females and their descendants.

“ In default of legitimate descendants of prince Jerome Napoleon, the throne of Westphalia shall devolve upon us and our heirs and descendants, either of our body or by adoption.

“ And in default of these, to the lawful descendants of prince Joseph Napoleon, king of Naples and Sicily.

“ And in default of these, to the lawful descendants of prince Louis Napoleon, king of Holland.

“ And in default of these latter, to the lawful descendants of prince Joachim, grand duke of Berg and Cleves.

“ VII.—The king of Westphalia and his family are subject, in all that respects them, to the dispositions of the law respecting the imperial family.

“ VIII.—In case of minority, the regent of the kingdom shall be nominated by us, or our successors, in our quality of chief of the imperial family.

“ He shall be chosen from among the princes of the royal family.

“ The minority of the king shall terminate at the age of 18.

“ IX.—The king and royal family shall have for their support a revenue apart, entitled, ‘ Revenue of the crown,’ amounting to the sum of five millions of francs yearly.

“ The revenue arising from the domain forests, and a part of the domain lands, is appropriated to this purpose. In case the domains should be inadequate, the surplus shall be paid monthly out of the public treasury.”

CHARACTERS.

*Memoirs of the late Right Rev. Dr.
John Douglas, Bishop of Salis-
bury.*

[By his Lordship's Son.]

THE late Dr. John Douglas, bishop of Salisbury, was born in 1721. He was son of Mr. Arch. Douglas, a respectable merchant at the port of Pittenweem, in Fifeshire. His grandfather, (being a younger brother of the family of Douglas, of Talliquilly, in the shire of Kinross, which is one of the oldest branches of the house of Douglas, now in existence) was an eminent clergyman of the episcopal church of Scotland, and the immediate successor of bishop Burnet, in the living of Salten, in East Lothian; from which preferment he was ejected at the Revolution, when Presbyterianism was established in Scotland.

The bishop was for some years at school at Dunbar; in 1736, he was entered a commoner at St. Mary Hall, and remained there till 1738, when he removed to Baliol College, on being elected an exhibitioner, on bishop Warner's foundation. In 1741, he took his bachelor's degree; and in 1742, in order to acquire a facility of speaking French, which he had previously learned grammatically, he went abroad, and remained

some time at Montreal, in Picardy, and afterwards at Ghent, in Flanders. On his return to college, in 1743, he took his master's degree, and having been ordained deacon in 1744, he was appointed to officiate as chaplain to the third regiment of foot guards, which he joined when serving with the combined army in Flanders. During the time he remained with the army, he employed himself in the study of modern languages. He was not an inactive spectator of the battle of Fontenoy, which happened April 29, 1745; as, on that occasion, he was employed in carrying orders from Gen. Campbell to the English, who guarded the village in which he and the other generals were stationed. In September, 1745, he returned to England, with that detachment of the army which was ordered home on the breaking-out of the rebellion; and having no longer any connection with the guards, he went back to Baliol College, where he was elected one of the exhibitioners on Mr. Snell's foundation. In 1747, he was ordained priest, and became curate of Tilehurst, near Reading, and afterwards of Doustew, in Oxfordshire, where he was residing, when, at the recommendation of Dr. Chas. Steward and lady Allen, a particular friend of the bishop's mother, he

was selected by lord Bath, as a tutor to accompany lord Pulteney on his travels.

Of the tour which he then made, there exists a manuscript account, in his own hand-writing. It relates principally, if not exclusively, to the governments and political relations of the several countries through which he passed. In October, 1749, he returned to England, and took possession of the living of Eaton Constantine, and the donative of Uppington, in Shropshire, on the presentation of lord Bath. In November, 1750, he published his first literary work, *The Vindication of Milton*, from the charge of plagiarism brought against him by Lauder. In the same year, he was presented by lord Bath to the living of High Ercal, and vacated that of Eaton Constantine. He only resided occasionally on his livings, and, at the desire of lord Bath, took a house in a street contiguous to Bath House, where he passed the winter months. In the summer he generally accompanied lord Bath in his excursions to Shrewsbury, Tunbridge, Cheltenham, and Bath, and in his visits to the duke of Cleveland's, lord Lyttleton's, Sir H. Bedingfield's, &c. In September, 1752, he married miss Dorothy Pershouse, sister to Richard Pershouse, esq; of Reynold's Hall, near Walsal, in Staffordshire, and, within three months, became a widower. In the spring of 1754, he published *The Criterion of Miracles*, in the form of a letter to an anonymous correspondent, since known to have been Dr. Adam Smith. In 1755, he wrote a pamphlet, entitled *An Apology for the Clergy*, against the Hutchinsonians, &c. and shortly afterwards another pamphlet, entitled *The Destruction of the French*

foretold by Ezekiel, against the same sects; being an ironical defence of them against the attack made on them in the former pamphlet, and a burlesque of their style of expounding the Scriptures. In 1756, he published his first pamphlet against Archibald Bower; and in the autumn of that year, a pamphlet, entitled *A Serious Defence of the Administration*, being an ironical justification of their introducing foreign troops to defend this country. In 1757, he published, *Bower and Tillemont compared*; within a very short time afterwards, *A full Confutation of Bower's three Defences*; and in the spring of 1758, *The Complete and Final Detection of Bower*. In the Easter Term of this year, he took his doctor's degree, and was presented by lord Bath to the living of Kenley, in Shropshire. In 1759, he published, *The Conduct of a late noble Commander candidly considered*, in defence of lord George Sackville. He was induced to take this side of the question by no other motive than the palpable injustice of the attack made on lord George S. by Ruffhead, before it could be known whether he really deserved censure; nor did any one ever know that he wrote this pamphlet, except Millar, the bookseller, to whom he made a present of the copy. In the same month he wrote and published, *A Letter to two great Men on the Approach of Peace*; a pamphlet which excited great attention, and always passed for having been written by lord Bath. In 1760, he wrote the preface to the translation of *Hooke's Negotiations*. He was this year appointed one of his majesty's chaplains. In 1761, he published *Seasonable Hints from an Honest Man*, as an exposition of lord Bath's sentiments.

ments. In November, 1762, he was, through the interest of lord Bath, made canon of Windsor. In December of that year, on the day on which the preliminaries of peace were to be taken into consideration in parliament, he wrote the paper called *The Sentiments of a Frenchman*, which was printed on a sheet of paper, pasted on the walls in every part of London, and distributed among the members as they entered the house. In 1763, he superintended the publication of *Henry Earl of Clarendon's Diary and Letters*, and wrote the *preface* which is prefixed to those papers. In June of this year he accompanied lord Bath to Spa, where he became acquainted with the hereditary prince of Brunswick (the late duke), from whom he received marked and particular attention, and with whom he was afterwards in correspondence. It is known, that within a few years there existed a series of letters, which were written by him during his stay at Spa, and a book containing copies of all the letters which he had subsequently written to, and received from the prince of Brunswick, on the state of parties, and the characters of their leaders in this country, and on the policy and effect of its continental connections. But as these have not been found; there is reason to apprehend that they may have been destroyed, in consideration of some of the persons being still alive, whose characters, conduct, and principles, were the topics of that correspondence. In 1764, lord Bath died, and left him his library; but general Pulteney wishing that it should not be removed from Bath House, he relinquished his claim, and accepted 1000*l.* in lieu of it. General Pulteney left it to him again at his death, and he again gave it

up to the late sir William Pulteney, for the same sum. It has been erroneously stated in some of the newspapers, that his own valuable library had been derived from this source; whereas it was entirely collected by himself. In 1764, he exchanged his living, in Shropshire, for that of St. Austin's and St. Faith's, in Watling street, London. In April, 1765, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Rooke, esq. During this and the preceding years, as also in 1768, he wrote several political papers, which were printed in *The Public Advertiser*; and all the letters which appeared in that paper in 1770 and 1771, under the signatures of *Tacitus* and *Mantius*, were written by him. In 1773, he assisted sir John Dalrymple in arranging his MSS. In 1776, he was removed from the chapter of Windsor to that of St. Paul's. During this and the subsequent year, he was employed in preparing captain Cook's Journal for publication, which he undertook at the urgent request of lord Sandwich, then first lord of the admiralty. In 1777, he assisted lord Hardwicke in arranging his miscellaneous papers, which came out in the following year. In 1778, he was elected a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. In 1781, he was again applied to by lord Sandwich, to reduce into a shape fit for publication, the Journal of Captain Cook's third and last voyage; the *introduction* and the *notes* were supplied by him. In this year he was elected president of Sion College for the year, and preached the Latin sermon before that body. In 1786, he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Antiquarian Society; and in 1787, one of the trustees of the British Museum. In September of

of this year he was appointed bishop of Carlisle; and in 1788, succeeded to the deanery of Windsor, for which he vacated his residentiaryship of St. Paul's. In 1789, he preached before the house of lords, and of course published the sermon, on the anniversary of king Charles's martyrdom. In June 1791, he was translated to the see of Salisbury. In 1793, he preached the anniversary sermon before the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, which is prefixed to the annual printed account of their proceedings. Having been often and very urgently requested by many of his literary friends, to publish a new edition of *The Criterion*, which had been many years out of print, he undertook, so lately as last autumn (1806) to revise that book. He had many years ago collected materials for a new and enlarged edition of that work; but unfortunately they had either been mislaid or lost, or more probably destroyed through mistake, with some other manuscripts. This circumstance, and his very advanced age, sufficiently account for his not having attempted to alter materially, or to add to his original work.

In this statement, all the avowed publications of the bishop are enumerated; but he has been concerned in many others, in which he was never supposed to have had any part; and in some of *no common celebrity*, whose nominal and reputed authors he permitted to retain, and enjoy exclusively, all that credit of which he could have justly laid claim to a considerable share. During a great part of his life, he was in correspondence with some of the most eminent literary and political charac-

ters of the age. Such were the habits of incessant application in which he persevered, almost to the last hour of his long protracted life, that few men could have read *more*, if indeed any one so *much*; for he never deemed any space of time too short to be employed in reading, nor was he ever seen by any of his family, except when strangers were present, without having a book or a pen in his hand.

The accounts which were inserted in many of the newspapers, of the illness which terminated in his death, were as incorrect as most of those which have been given of his life and writings. Instead of falling a victim to the gout, he can scarcely be said to have had latterly any specific complaint. He retained his faculties to the last; and till within two days of his death, amused himself, for some hours each day, by reading. After a life thus devoted to the cause of literature and religion, and not spent in solitary seclusion from the world, but in the midst of its most active and busy scenes, he drew his last breath, on Monday, the 18th day of May, without a struggle, and without a pang, in the arms of his son, who, in order to correct the mis-statements, and supply the deficiencies, of those accounts of him which have appeared in many public prints, has hastily extracted the above particulars from authentic documents now in his possession. He was buried in a vault in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. His royal highness the duke of Sussex, with a condescension not less honourable to his own feelings than to the memory of the bishop, attended at his funeral.

Some

Some account of the late most reverend Dr. William Markham, Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England, Lord High Almoner to the King, and Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford.

This venerable prelate was born in Ireland, in the year 1719, but was brought over to England in his infancy, and at an early age entered of Westminster school. Here he distinguished himself by assiduity in his studies, and, particularly, by some compositions in Latin verse; and at the usual age was sent to Christchurch college, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of M. A. in 1745. In 1750, he was appointed to the office of High-master of Westminster school, the duties of which he discharged about fourteen years, with great industry and success.

In 1752, he proceeded bachelor, and in a few days after, doctor, of civil law; from which it was thought by many not to have been his intention, at that time, to adopt the clerical functions. In 1759, however, he was made a prebendary of Durham; in 1764 resigned his mastership of Westminster; and in the following year was preferred to the deanery of Rochester; which, in 1767, he vacated for that of Christchurch.

In 1771, Dr. Markham was consecrated bishop of Chester; and almost immediately afterwards named by His Majesty to the important situation of preceptor to his royal highness the Prince of Wales; in which office he continued till 1776, when he was succeeded by Dr. Hurd (afterwards bishop of Worcester). In the following year, his lordship was translated from Chester to the archiepiscopal see of York; from which

he was removed by death, in his 89th year, November 3, 1807, and his remains were interred in Westminster abbey.

The virtues of this distinguished prelate were of the most benevolent and amiable kind. With great learning, he was modest; though raised to the highest station, he was meek and humble. His religion was a religion of the mind; practised in all the concerns of life, without austerity, and free from ostentation; a strict integrity, and high sense of honour, were conspicuous in all his dealings; and his promises were unbroken. The mildness of his temper rendered him indulgent to the faults of others, and made him a condescending, engaging, and instructing companion. Those who, in early life, had the happiness of being his pupils, universally agree, that, as an instructor, he had no equal. It is difficult to say, whether he most excelled in his manner of conveying knowledge, or in exciting youth to laudable pursuits; in storing their minds with good principles, or in eradicating bad; in extolling the happiness of virtue, or in exposing the misery of vice. His knowledge in Greek and Roman literature was universal; his taste was pure, and his topographical accuracy most uncommon; with these requisites, he never failed to insure the attention of his scholars, and to enliven his lectures by pleasing and interesting anecdotes. He was so perfectly master of the proper incentives for different dispositions, that the studious were ever ambitious of his praise, whilst the idle feared his rebuke. After having successively presided over those great seminaries, Westminster and Christchurch, his character and learning recommended him as worthy to direct the education

of their royal highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York; an event which, notwithstanding some illiberal opposition, led to that rank which he so honourably reached, and so creditably filled.

It does not appear that the archbishop of York was ever engaged in works for the press, though no one was more consulted by others. In the great assembly of peers he seldom spoke; but, when once attacked, in a very pointed manner, for party purposes, he defended himself with great spirit and eloquence. He was not a florid nor a frequent preacher. He particularly disdained those arts by which popularity is often acquired from the pulpit; but in the exercise of his clerical functions, his voice was clear, distinct, and melodious. His language was remarkable for its simplicity and elegance; his sentences were concise and perspicuous; and his manner in public, as in private, was animated, dignified, and persuasive.

In all the relations of life, this truly great man was peculiarly happy. As a husband he was beloved; as a father, revered; as a master, served with affection; as a patron and benefactor, his bounties were felt and gratefully acknowledged. His establishment was princely without parade, and his hospitality noble. By his assisting hand the churches of York, Ripon, and Southwell, were repaired, ornamented, and beautified. Throughout an extensive diocese, his clergy looked up to him with respect and deference; and all listened to him with love and admiration. He was blessed with six sons and seven daughters. Eleven of his children survive him. One daughter died in the prime of youth; and a beloved and gallant son, after having obtain-

ed the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in the army, fell gloriously in the service of his king and country. His grace had the happiness of seeing some of his children greatly, and others well allied; with the additional satisfaction, in his declining years, of viewing the foundation of a large posterity, annually increasing through a lengthening chain of near fifty grand-children.

To enumerate all the great qualities of this venerable man is not possible. Those who have heard his sentiments, and listened to his precepts, will feel that nothing in this hasty delineation is exaggerated; they will recognize, with pleasure, some of those traits which their own recollection cannot fail to confirm.

The archbishop, who was always a prudent man, died rich; being said to have bequeathed property to the amount of above 100,000*l.* The Christmas before his death, he gave 1000*l.* to each of his grand-children, to the number of forty-seven.

Character and Talents of the late Mr. Pitt.

[From the Notes of a Poem, entitled "The Epics of the Ton."]]

MR. PITT derived every advantage from his birth and education. He was son to the most celebrated statesman of the times. He was the darling of his father, and designed to support, not the name and honours, but the fame and power of his family. Tutored by the penetrating observations of the once great commoner, he was an adept in politics, even in his nonage, and an accomplished statesman before the laws regarded him as a man.

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He came into political life with every advantage. The people adored the representative of the great patriot who had breathed his last in the cause of freedom; and they fondly invested him with all the talents and virtues which they had long associated with the name of Pitt. Even the court beheld him with comparative favour, and were willing to escape from the dreaded yoke of the aristocracy, by the efforts of the people and the son of Chatham. The coalition of the aristocracy with the ousted tools of the court whom they had hitherto branded as the basest of reptiles, overwhelmed all his adversaries with infamy; and when the dissolution of Parliament had manifested the national sentiments, he set forward in his political career, with the brilliant assurance that the court and the people were equally his friends.

An unpopular war was just concluded. Men returned with eagerness to the pursuits of peace. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, began to flourish anew, and to shoot forth blossoms more gay and fruitful than they had hitherto borne. The taxes became more productive, yet were less felt; and while the necessities of the government were relieved, the people were visibly enriched. When men compared this happy state of things with the grievances and discontents from which they had just escaped, they naturally referred their new blessings to the presiding spirit who now stood at the head of government.—And while they estimated his talents by their own prosperity, and compared his years with his abilities, they concluded that so much wisdom and conduct could be found in one so young only by a miracle, and that

Providence in mercy had now vouchsafed them a *heaven-born Minister*.

As his career proceeded, his good fortune kept pace with it. The flourishing state of the finances, arising from the rapid increase of national prosperity, enabled him, under better auspices, to resume the plans of Walpole; and to hold forth to the nation a prospect of relief from that accumulation of debt, which was regarded with the most fearful apprehensions. The plan of the sinking fund was neither new nor complicated, but it had a splendid and most gracious appearance; and he had the virtue to excel his predecessors, in abstaining from the fund thus appropriated, even under his greatest difficulties.

The war of the French revolution presented him with a new scene, but with circumstances not less fortunate. On the one hand, by persevering in the course which he had hitherto pursued, he had before him the reputation of preferring the real felicity of a nation to the glittering temptations of ambition; of guiding the vessel of the state with skill, through shoals and quicksands, in which others were perishing; of rendering his country rich, powerful, and happy, while neighbouring kingdoms were ravaged by intestine convulsions, and ruined by external wars. On the other hand, the career of ambition was thrown wide before him; the glory of subduing enemies, of ruling allies, of calling forth the valour of his countrymen, and shining, in the eyes of posterity, with the accompanying lustre of conquests and victories. He chose the latter, and the feelings of the nation went along with him.

The atrocities of the French revolution, and the excesses of some
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infatuated

infatuated persons in our own country, who were fitter subjects for Bedlam than for Newgate, threw the people into a general panic. The great trembled for their honours—the wealthy for their riches—the numerous dependents of the court for their places and pensions. Every one seemed to feel the dagger of an assassin at his back, and the hand of a robber in his pocket. Every one felt himself called upon, with his life and fortune, to assist the minister who had the courage to encounter these terrible calamities. He might equip the most expensive armaments; he might undertake the most fruitless expeditions; he might chastise with a rod sharper than the law, the insolent murmurs of discontent; he might accumulate tax upon tax, and loan upon loan. He was met with full support, and encouraged by acclamations. When a due lapse of time had dispelled the panic, and men, venturing to look around, found no dagger at their back but the dagger of new penal statutes, no hand in their pockets but the hand of the tax-gatherer, they were amazed at their own security. They thanked heaven for their miraculous escape, and prostrated themselves before the saviour of his country.

Such were the favourable gales which swelled the sails of Pitt, throughout his long course. But we must not undervalue the talents which could take advantage of them. He knew the people of England: he could apply suitable arguments to

their heads, and proper stimulants to their prejudices and passions. He could make them regard a disaster as a fortunate escape; and a galling tax as a blessed expedient. No statesman ever took a firmer hold on the minds of the people; and at the moment this is written, two-thirds of the nation still revere him as the greatest minister England ever possessed.

His oratory was the grand pillar of his reputation. His deep-toned voice—his warm and forcible utterance—his slow, distinct, measured enunciation—his elevated and ornamented style—his long, involved, and seemingly premeditated sentences, impressed his hearers with an opinion of his profoundness and dignity. Every period was delivered with pomp; every sentiment breathed an air of importance. His declamation was always suited to the feelings of his audience, and was always received with bursts of applause. Their attention was still more forcibly attracted by the pointed sarcasm in which he delighted. His irony was keen, direct, and cruelly persevering. He never left his victim, however contemptible, till he had broken every limb on the wheel*.

The impression produced by the striking qualities of his oratory, made its defects pass unperceived. The tritest idea acquired importance from the pomp with which it was enounced: and the distance of the commencement of the period from the

* This disposition was remarkably exemplified in the terrible blows which he inflicted on poor Sir John Sinclair, a most inoffensive agriculturalist, who is no more capable of injuring a great minister than is one of his sheep. The baronet, in evil hour, would needs be a politician and an opposition orator; an ambition which he dearly atoned by the loss of his great glory, the Presidentship of the Board of Agriculture, and by such chastisement in the House of Commons as exceeded the utmost wrath of an infuriated pedagogue.

the conclusion, caused their want of correspondence to escape unobserved. Amidst the miserable and abortive attempts at haranguing, which usually disgrace the house of commons; half-sentences, stammerings, sirrings, provincialisms, tasteless repetitions, mutterings, whispers, occasionally interspersed with ear-rending ebullitions; the oratory of Pitt shone like a comet, amidst the twinkling stars.

As a minister of finance, his dexterity was unrivalled. He had a peculiar penetration in discovering where taxes might be imposed, and a still greater skill in rendering the most obnoxious acceptable. His reputation in this department was greatly increased by his dexterity in arithmetical calculations, and the rapidity with which he caught up and appropriated the ideas of those with whom he conversed. The practised accountant was amazed to see himself surpassed in those operations which had formed the business of his life: and the merchant, the manufacturer, and the mechanic, who conversed with him, reported with admiration that he understood their respective callings better than themselves. By these arts he led the monied world.

In his principles, with regard to commerce, he was the avowed follower of Adam Smith; but he durst not, amidst the difficulties in which war involved him, enter into an open contest with the prejudices of the commercial system; and he could only venture to weaken a few links in the chain of the navigation laws. There are also instances in which his ideas fell short of his master.

As a war-minister, his lustre shone far less bright. The naval achievements, indeed, were such as we might expect from the superior maritime commerce and skill of Great Britain. But all the enterprizes by land were ill-conceived, and, with one exception, worse executed. The commanders were ill-selected; the troops ill-appointed; the points of attack chosen without judgment; and secrecy never preserved, even when most essential. He meditated great enterprizes; but his means were never equal to his ends. Defeat and disgrace were the portion of his armies; and his expeditions became the ridicule of Europe. The gigantic success of Bonaparte produced the most uneasy sensations in his mind: and his most intimate friends assure us, that he actually felt those apprehensions of invasion which he attempted to infuse into his countrymen.

There was a sternness and obstinacy in his character, which often subdued opposition, but always excited enemies. It exasperated while it overawed the court; and it converted his political contests into private animosities. To those at a distance, it bore the appearance of firmness; but several transactions dictated by this spirit drew on his character the reproach of boyish obstinacy and pitiful revenge*. While his firmness bound to him his partizans, his harshness often disgusted them, and it was observed that no man had more political or fewer private friends.

Yet he could become submissive and pliant, when the interests of his

* Such was his conduct to the unfortunate hawkers; and his expulsion of his old antagonist Horne Tooke, under the unjustifiable and ridiculous pretext that a man once in orders can never become a member of the house of commons. Why do the still more sacred bishops sit in the house of parliament?

his ambition, his ruling passion, were at stake. He could be gracious and affable when he had any particular end in view. His original principles dropped from him as he entered the threshold of the court; and all men smiled at his attempt to preserve an appearance of consistency, by leaving to his dependants the task of overthrowing some popular questions, while he himself remained in the minority. He carried through his favourite measure, the Union with Ireland, by promising emancipation to the Catholics; and when the court refused to make good his word, he could not but resign. But the want of power was intolerable; and he quickly gave up his pledge to recover his station.

This last step caused his sun, long so brilliant, to set amidst impenetrable gloom. Untaught by his father's sorrows, he quarrelled with his most respectable friends, and threw himself defenceless into the arms of the court. Bereft of his independence, forsaken by the confidence of the nation, unsupported by the miserable dependents with whom he had surrounded himself, and unfortunate in all his dearest enterprizes, the agitations of his proud spirit overpowered the feebleness of an exhausted body; and he fell at an early age, amidst the pangs of disappointed ambition.

His figure was tall, his bones large, his habit spare. His features were prominent and coarse; and his mouth, which was always open as he walked, expressed to those who met, without knowing him, any thing rather than the qualities of a great minister, or a wise man. His gestures were ungraceful. Even when he harangued, he chiefly moved his

head and his right arm, which he brandished with great violence, but in the same uniform directions.

His private life was little remarkable, yet had considerable effect upon his political reputation. Of a cool temperament, he felt little inclination towards the female sex, and was considered wholly free from the vice of incontinence—a circumstance which procured him a high character for unspotted morality, and rendered him the idol of grave and religious persons throughout the nation. In his latter years, this impression was somewhat diminished by the discovery that he was intemperately addicted to the pleasures of the bottle. But men were willing to transfer the blame of this defect to the bad example of an intimate political friend. He intrusted the whole management of his private fortune to his servants; and their careless profusion always left him entangled in necessities. After his resignation, he expressed to some of his confidential friends his resolution of returning to his original profession, the bar, and of endeavouring to retrieve his ruined fortune. Had he executed this intention, instead of again accepting his political station on degrading terms, he would have been recorded to posterity as an unrivalled model of magnanimity, and would have re-ascended his former elevation with redoubled splendour.

At college he excelled in mathematics, and delighted through life to employ his leisure intervals in the perusal of the Latin classics; but his early and incessant application to business prevented him from acquiring a profound knowledge of any branch of learning. His public declamations in favour of religion, were ardent; but his private convictions were never sound,

sound, and his expiring moments were not those of confidence.

The talents of Mr. Pitt were great; and his station among statesmen eminent.



Another Character of Mr. Pitt, written by the Right Honourable George Canning, and intended to accompany a Bust.

The character of this illustrious statesman early passed its ordeal. Scarcely had he attained the age at which reflection commences, than Europe with astonishment beheld him filling the first place in the councils of his country, and managing the vast mass of its concerns, with all the vigour and steadiness of the most matured wisdom. Dignity—strength—discretion—these were among the masterly qualities of his mind at its first dawn. He had been nurtured a statesman, and his knowledge was of that kind which always lay ready for practical application. Not dealing in the subtleties of abstract politics, but moving in the slow, steady procession of reason, his conceptions were reflective, and his views correct. Habitually attentive to the concerns of government, he spared no pains to acquaint himself with whatever was connected, however minutely, with its prosperity. He was devoted to the state. Its interests engrossed all his study, and engaged all his care. It was the element alone in which he seemed to live and move. He allowed himself but little recreation from his labours. His mind was always on its station, and its activity was unremitted.

He did not hastily adopt a measure, nor hastily abandon it. The plan

struck out by him for the preservation of Europe, was the result of prophetic wisdom and profound policy. But, though defeated in many respects by the selfish ambition and short-sighted imbecility of foreign powers, whose rulers were too venal or too weak to follow the flight of that mind which would have taught them to outwing the storm—the policy involved in it has still a secret operation on the conduct of surrounding states. His plans were full of energy, and the principles which inspired them looked beyond the consequences of the hour.

In a period of change and convulsion the most perilous in the history of Great Britain, when sedition stalked abroad, and when the emissaries of France, and the abettors of her regicide factions, formed a league powerful from their number, and formidable by their talent—in that awful crisis—the promptitude of his measures saved his country.

He knew nothing of that timid and wavering cast of mind which dares not abide by its own decision. He never suffered popular prejudice or party clamour to turn him aside from any measure which his deliberate judgment had adopted. He had a proud reliance on himself, and it was justified. Like the sturdy warrior leaning on his own battle-axe, conscious where his strength lay, he did not readily look beyond it.

As a debater in the house of commons, his speeches were logical and argumentative; if they did not often abound in the graces of metaphor, or sparkle with the brilliancy of wit, they were always animated, elegant, and classical. The strength of his oratory was intrinsic, it presented the rich and abundant resource of a clear discernment and a correct taste. His speeches are

are stamped with inimitable marks of originality. When replying to his opponents, his readiness was not more conspicuous than his energy. He was always prompt, and always dignified. He could sometimes have recourse to the sportiveness of irony; but he did not often seek any other aid than was to be derived from an arranged and extensive knowledge of his subject. This qualified him fully to discuss the arguments of others, and forcibly to defend his own. Thus armed, it was rarely in the power of his adversaries, mighty as they were, to beat him from the field. His eloquence occasionally rapid—electric—and vehement—was always chaste—winning—and persuasive—not awing into acquiescence, but arguing into conviction. His understanding was bold and comprehensive. Nothing seemed too remote for its reach, or too large for its grasp.

Unallured by dissipation, and unswayed by pleasure, he never sacrificed the national treasure to the one, or the national interest to the other. To his unswerving integrity, the most authentic of all testimony is to be found, in that unbounded public confidence, which followed him throughout the whole of his political career.

Absorbed, as he was, in the pursuits of public life, he did not neglect to prepare himself in silence for that higher destination, which is at once the incentive and reward of human virtue. His talents, superior and splendid as they were, never made him forgetful of that eternal wisdom from which they emanated. The faith and fortitude of his last moments were affecting and exemplary.

In his forty-seventh year, and in the meridian of his fame, he died on the 23d of January, 1806.

Character and Talents of the late Mr. Fox.

[From " The Epics of the Ton."]

Charles James Fox derived from nature a vigorous capacity, which was early improved by a liberal education. His conceptions were rapid, his fancy brilliant: the indulgence of his father gave him an open and fearless address; and a continual intercourse with the circles of gaiety and fashion, rendered his expression fluent, unconstrained, and elegant. He seemed born an orator, and destined by nature to shine in the political sphere. His temper, frank, candid, and generous, was calculated to gain him many friends, and to disarm the animosity of every enemy. There was nothing in it to inspire awe, or to excite mistrust; no one was thrown to an uncomfortable distance. He seemed born to live with ease and good humour, and to communicate these agreeable feelings to all around him.

His more advanced education tended to blast the fruitful plants which shot up in so rich a soil, and to give room and luxuriance to every weed. His youth was a continued course of dissipation. Those hours of vigour and ardour, which ought to have been spent in the labours of the closet, were devoted to the gaming table, the amour, the midnight debauch. The habits thus contracted, gradually became irresistible. He could only by starts confine himself to serious studies: he needed dissipation to refresh his mind: he became incapable of that steady attention to business, without which it is impossible to conduct the affairs of a great and active nation.

His introduction into political life was not peculiarly fortunate. His father, indeed, enjoyed the reputation

tion of abilities, yet he had sunk under the talents, and still more under the integrity, of Chatham. But if Fox derived some stain from his parentage, his own conduct seemed not likely to remove the blot; and while men admired the brilliancy of his parts, they wondered and lamented that so much genius should be united to so little prudence or virtue.

The unfavourable occurrences which crossed his political career, might spring from accident; but they derived new force from the warmth or the facility of his own temper. During the American war, he had derived much popularity from his resolute and violent opposition to lord North; but when this nobleman and his friends passed over to the party of Fox, and were by him received with his usual facility and frankness, the people looked upon their patriot as guilty of the most unprincipled dishonesty, in thus cordially coalescing with the men whom he had just pursued with the most opprobrious invective. The odium of the coalition continued ever afterwards to hang, like a noxious vapour, upon his brightest beams.

When Great Britain interfered to put a stop to the conquering arms of Russia, the friends of monarchy were alarmed and incensed, when they saw Fox not only oppose administration at home, but even carry his zeal so far as to send abroad an accredited agent to thwart the views of government. During the lamented illness of the sovereign, his activity drew down upon him a new load of indignation. Men could not look upon the warmest friendship for the son, as a sufficient excuse for deserting his duty to the father.

The French revolution followed close. Fox, in conformity with his principles, applauded the first movements of freedom. The excesses which ensued altered the general feelings: the best principles became abhorred, when found in the mouths of atrocious villains; and in the ideas of the multitude Fox became associated with those who spoke the same language, however different their intentions and actions. The consternation afterwards diffused throughout the kingdom, and the vast popularity of his great political antagonist, gave a still deeper hold to these impressions; and no one seemed worthy of public trust, who did not revile Fox as an enemy to his country. His own imprudence was, indeed, scarcely less fatal to his interests, than were the arts of his adversaries. He gave too free access to men of profligate characters and dark designs: he uttered expressions too violent at any time, but foolish in the extreme amidst the ferment which then prevailed: he even degraded himself to a level with the lowest demagogues, by haranguing motley mobs in the fields around London. His patriotism became more suspected, when he declared his country to be in extreme danger, and then took the unmanly resolution of abandoning her councils, and consigning himself to ease and retirement. These acts are, indeed, attributed to a facility which led him to yield to men whose opinions he should have despised: but this is only to defend his heart at the expence of his head.

The same lamentable facility suddenly eclipsed the rays which began to break forth at his decline. After twenty years of opposition, he came into power without sacrificing his honour;

honour; but his first act in the house of commons, as a minister, was the introduction of the bill to enable a colleague to possess at once two important, rich, and *incompatible* offices. He seemed to feel his own degradation; he seemed conscious that he was setting at defiance all his former professions, and trampling to dust all the glory of his life. His countenance reddened, and his voice became choaked with shame and anger, when his adversaries reminded him of what he wished to forget. With this initiation, his former principles seemed to have vanished. The worst measures of his predecessors, the property tax, which he had lately reprobated as the most impolitic, unjust, and oppressive of all exactions, he now supported as an ingenious device, and defended an increase of its injustice and oppression.

Morality is too often neglected by the ambitious, as useless to their advancement; but experience shews, that the want of a good moral character cannot be compensated to a statesman by any fame of talents. The general opinion of Fox's licentiousness was, perhaps, the greatest obstacle to his fortunes, and the glue which made calumnies so readily adhere to him. He was even believed to be the principal instrument in polluting that spring from which the nation expected its future happiness to flow: nor was this surmise confined to the *vulgar*. So confirmed was the general opinion of his licentiousness, that his adherents, especially in certain distant quarters of the island, seemed to have assumed it as the distinguishing badge of their party; and youths who professed contempt for religion, and practised an unbounded libertinism,

were there almost the only acknowledged Foxites. The moral act, by which he closed his gayer career, excited scarcely less reprehension. However reclaimed and meritorious might be the object of his choice, yet it seemed too shocking to decorum, that the wife of a great statesman should be an improper companion for any honest matron.

The mind of Fox was naturally open and liberal; and his principles bore the stamp of his disposition. He seemed from conviction the asserter of popular rights, and a decided enemy to arbitrary government. Yet his principles could not at all times resist either his facility or his warmth; and some portion at least of his consistency may be attributed to his permanent situation as leader of opposition. He was accused of rank democracy; but with much injustice. He entered political life among the aristocracy, and with them closed his career. It was by their prevailing influence against the crown that he twice became a minister; and by them he was supported throughout. He was a friend to extensive suffrage; but he knew that the votes of the lower orders must ever be at the command of the higher. In power, he had always the interest of the aristocracy in view. He endeavoured to throw the whole patronage of India into the hands of the parliament. He supported the property tax, on the principle, that men ought, as far as possible, to be retained in the station which they have once occupied; and that it is quite as reasonable the lower orders should be starved, as that the higher should be deprived of their usual enjoyments.

The knowledge of Fox was chiefly of that description which may be drawn

drawn from conversation, or from books of easy perusal. In a country, whose prosperity hinges on the arrangement of its industry, whose government depends on the skilful support of public credit, he acknowledged himself ignorant of political economy and finance. He was not deeply versed in official business: nor had pursued any subject with the accuracy of scientific investigation: but in the political history of his country, in the laws relative to his constitution, in the dispositions and views of foreign powers, in the arts which conciliate and lead mankind, his knowledge was, perhaps, unrivalled by any modern politician.

His eloquence was the grand foundation of his fame. He had to struggle with the disadvantages of appearance. His figure was unpromising, his motions ungraceful, his voice shrill, and his enunciation, at the commencement of his speech, indistinct and hesitating. Every thing announced, that all was unpremeditated, and that the hearer had nothing to expect but the effusions of the moment. But as he proceeded, this circumstance became a source of admiration. As he grew warm, his words began to flow: his enunciation became clear and forcible; his countenance glowed with ardour, and every motion spoke the force of his feelings. He hastened directly to his subject. It seemed to occupy his whole soul, to call forth every power of imagination and judgment: he was irresistibly hurried on by his emotions, and his hearers were hurried along with him. In whatever he said, there was an air of candour and earnestness, which carried in it scarcely less persuasion than his words. By

the rapidity and strength of his conceptions he was enabled to place his subject in the clearest light; and he had an unusual facility in calling to his assistance the resources with which books or conversation had supplied him. His wit was very successful, and his sarcasms peculiarly poignant: they were not delivered with bitterness, and they seemed always to fall justly on the head of their object.

Yet his eloquence was not free from the vices to which it was naturally subjected by his habits. His orations were never regular, never skilfully arranged. The hearer, borne along by his warmth, did not discover his desultory transitions; but, on recollection, he found it difficult to retrace the maze which he had traversed. As he always trusted to the moment, his exhibitions depended much on the state of his spirits; and it was not uncommon to see him labour through a hesitating, devious discourse, which scarcely retained the attention of his hearers.

Even those who disliked his politics most, admired his disposition. His friends felt towards him a personal attachment; and the open frankness of his manners often disarmed political animosity. He was regarded as the very model of a *true Englishman*.

His early dissipation, and the narrowness of his private fortune, involved him in perpetual difficulties, which embarrassed his mind, and often engaged him in a disagreeable dependence. The expedient of a general contribution of his friends, by which he was at length extricated, gave an irrecoverable blow to his respectability. Those especially at a distance felt a strange revolution of sentiment, when the idol of their admiration

admiration became a suppliant for their alms. Some of his enemies had the cruelty to mortify him by their ostentatious subscriptions.

His inviolable attachment to peace was the noblest feature in his public

character. Even his most determined enemies lamented his death, when they saw the negotiations which had owed their birth entirely to him, expire as our only minister of peace expired.

An Epitaph for Mr. Fox: by the Rev. James Willis, of Sopley, Hants.

This mausoleum entombs

CHARLES JAMES FOX, who died Sept. 13, 1806, aged 57 years.

His first years of instruction were under

The paternal auspices of Lord **HOLLAND** ;

His latter was completed at **ETON**, and at **OXFORD**.

The **SOVEREIGN** of the **UNIVERSE**,

At whose command nations flourish and decay,

The more to scourge and afflict this nation,

In his judgment for our offences,

Hath taken to **HIMSELF** men of transcendent abilities,

The most promising to save a sinking nation—

NELSON, CORNWALLIS, PITT, AND THURLOW ;

But a loss the most deplorably felt—

By **ENGLAND**,

By the whole **HUMAN RACE**,

Was

CHARLES JAMES FOX,

As a statesman, an orator, and a **MAN**.—

The follies of his youth were obliterated by the

Usefulness and benevolence of his riper years.

The **COMMONS** of **ENGLAND** can best appreciate

The force of his eloquence, the ingenuity of his reasoning,

His political sagacity, his animated expression,

The amplitude and correctness of his views,

The strength and clearness of his conceptions :

The **PEOPLE** of **ENGLAND**, his manly wisdom,

His patriotic virtue, his love of his fellow-creatures :

His **FRIENDS**, who were of the highest classes of society,

The suavity of his manners,

The frankness, the honesty, the feeling, the generosity,

The amiable and endearing charities of his heart.

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA,

People the most remote,

Have experienced the benign influence of his consummate eloquence

In vindicating the rights of nature,

In opposing tyranny, slavery, and oppression.

The avowed enemy to the miseries of war,

The steady promoter of peace, and of good will to man,

He uniformly supported the rights of the people,

Civil

Civil and religious LIBERTY.

Firmly adhering to, and boldly maintaining,

The true and genuine principles of the constitution, as asserted at the
REVOLUTION,

In defiance of the rancorous spirit of the times,

And the violent malignity of the JACOBINS,

As he possessed the spirit to undertake, the manliness to defend,

The wonderful ability to support all measures that led to truth, to honour,
and to justice,

So he spurned the idea of shaping his arguments

To court the smiles of a *minister*.

He was traduced, calumniated, and abused, for his supposed motives;

Misrepresented to his SOVEREIGN,

Who dismissed him from his councils;

But the disgrace was temporary:—

He was honourably recalled by the SAME SOVEREIGN,

To fill the employment of those men

He lived to see disgraced themselves, and who were

The chief instruments of his obloquy and oppression.—

Enjoying the confidence of HIS SOVEREIGN and the PEOPLE,

He directed his great mind, and mighty talents,

To the restoration of peace, to his country, to Europe.

To effect these blessings, in allaying the miseries of an agitated world,

Objects nearest to his heart,

And the most anxious wish of his dying moments,

He just lived to begin a negociation with FRANCE;

His death interrupted the progress of this glorious work;

Even FRANCE deeply bewailed the common calamity,

And, with ENGLAND,

Equally lamented his irreparable loss.

Had PROVIDENCE

Thought fit to lengthen the period of his days,

Much might have been done

To preserve the repose of EUROPE,

And the happiness of the HUMAN RACE.

Such an illustrious MAN, returning to the dust,

Was borne to his sepulchre, most sumptuously,

But—not at the nation's expence:

He passed to the tomb amidst the tears of the multitude;

And the strongest testimonies of regard to his worth,

Are best known by the distinguished persons,

From the extremities of the united kingdom,

Who attended his remains to that grave

ere the mortal part shall perish in the dust,—

But the remembrance of

His splendid talents, his patriotic services,

His inestimable qualities,

Shall live to distant ages.

Extracts from Memoirs of Samuel Foote, esq. by William Cooke, esq.

' Samuel Foote was born at Truro, in Cornwall, about the year 1720: his father, John Foote, was a very useful magistrate of that county, and enjoyed the posts of commissioner of the prize office and fine contract. His mother (descended in the female line from the old earl of Rutland) was the daughter of sir Edward Goodere, bart. who represented the county of Hereford in parliament for several years, and brought Mr. Foote a large fortune.

' The father died soon after the establishment of his children in the world, but the mother lived to the extreme age of eighty-four, through various fortunes. We had the pleasure of dining with her in company with a grand-daughter of her's, at a barrister's chambers in Gray's Inn, when she was at the advanced age of seventy-nine; and though she had full sixty steps to ascend before she reached the drawing room, which looked into the gardens, she did it without the help of a cane, or any other support, and with all the activity of a woman of forty.

' Her manners and conversation were of the same cast; witty, humorous, and convivial; and though her remarks, occasionally, (considering her age and sex,) rather strayed "beyond the limits of becoming mirth," she, on the whole, delighted every body, and was confessedly the heroine of that day's party.

' She was likewise in face and person the very model of her son Samuel—short, fat, and flabby, with an eye that eternally gave the signal for mirth and good humour: in short, she resembled him so much in all her movements, and so strongly iden-

tified his person and manners, that by changing habits, they might be thought to have interchanged sexes.

' Foote's first education was at one of the three principal grammar schools long since founded in the city of Worcester, and which have always borne a considerable reputation for learning in all its branches, as well as a general attention to the morals of the pupils. The school to which he was sent was, at that time, under the care of Dr. Miles, a particular friend of his father's, and a man of great eminence in the discharge of his duties.'

The talent for mimicry, by which he was afterwards so peculiarly distinguished, first disclosed itself on the following occasion:

' Being at his father's house during the Christmas recess, a man in the parish had been charged with a bastard child; and this business being to be heard the next day before the bench of justices, the family were conversing about it after dinner, and making various observations. Samuel, then a boy between eleven and twelve years of age, was silent for some time; at last he drily observed, "Well, I foresee how this business will end, as well as what the justices will say upon it."—"Aye," said his father, (rather surprised at the boy's observation), "Well, Sam, let us hear it." Upon this the young mimic, dressing up his face in a strong caricature likeness of justice D—, thus proceeded:

"Hem! hem! here's a fine job of work broke out indeed! a feller begetting bastards under our very noses, (and let me tell you, good people, a common labouring rascal too,) when our taxes are so great, and our poor rates so high; why 'tis an abomination; we shall not have an honest servant maid in the neighbourhood, and the whole parish will swarm with bastards;

bastards ; therefore, I say, let him be fined for his pranks very severely ; and if the rascal has not money, (as indeed how should he have it ?) or can't find security, (as indeed how should such a *feller* find security ?) let him be clapp'd up in prison till he pays it."

" Justice A— will be milder, and say, Well, well, brother, this is not a new case ; bastards have been begotten before now, and bastards will be begotten to the end of the chapter ; therefore, though the man has committed a crime—and indeed I must say a crime that holds out a very bad example to a neighbourhood like this—yet let us not ruin the poor fellow for this one fault : he may do better another time, and mend his life ; therefore, as the man is poor, let him be obliged to provide for the child according to the best of his abilities, giving two honest neighbours as security for the payment."

' He mimicked these two justices with so much humour and discrimination of character, as " to set the table in a roar ;" and, among the rest, his father, who demanded, why *he* was left out, as he also was one of the quorum ? Samuel for some time hesitated ; but his father and the rest of the company earnestly requesting it, he began :

" Why, upon my word, in respect to this here business, to be sure it is rather an awkward affair ; and to be sure it ought not to be ; that is to say, the justices of the peace should not suffer such things to be done with impunity : however, on the whole I am rather of my brother A——'s opinion ;

which is, that the man should pay according to his circumstances, and be admonished—I say *admonished**—not to commit so flagrant an offence for the future."

At the proper age, Foote was removed to Worcester college, Oxford, where he applied himself with much diligence to the classics and the Belles Lettres. He afterwards entered himself of the temple, for the supposed purpose of adopting the profession of the law :

' During his continuance in the temple, he was seen there *pro forma*, situated in handsome chambers, surrounded by a well furnished library, and eating his way (*via commons*) to the profession of the law. He is remembered by a few now living, in that situation ; and they report him to have been one of the greatest beaux (even in those days of general dress) as well as one of the most distinguished wits who frequented the Grecian and the Bedford.—

' Here Foote appeared, in the flush of youth, wit, and fortune. Dr. Barrowby, no mean judge in every thing which respected elegant knowledge, was present at his first exhibition at the Bedford, and he always spoke of him as a young man of most extraordinary talents. — " He came into the room," said he, " dressed out in a frock suit of green and silver lace, bag wig, sword, *bouquet*, and point ruffles, and immediately joined the critical circle of the upper end of the room. No body knew him. He, however, soon boldly entered into conversation ; and by the brilliancy of his wit, the justness of his

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* A favourite word of his father's on the bench ; which, with his plain matter-of-fact manner of pronouncing it, and twirling his thumbs at the same time, drew so correct a picture of the justice, as met the warmest approbation of the whole company ; and even of his father, who, so far from being offended, rewarded him for his good humour and pleasantry.

his remarks, and the unembarrassed freedom of his manners, attracted the general notice. The buz of the room went round, 'Who is he? whence comes he?' &c.; which nobody could answer; until a handsome carriage stopping at the door to take him to the assembly of a lady of fashion, they learned from the servants that his name was Foote, that he was a young gentleman of family and fortune, and a student of the Inner Temple."

'He continued in the Temple but a very few years; and yet even this period was sufficient to exhaust a fortune, which, by all account, was very considerable, and which, perhaps, with a genteel economy, might have given him the *otium cum dignitate* independent of any profession. But he was incapable of the ordinary restraints of life; he dashed into all the prevailing dissipations of the time; and what the extravagance of dress, living, &c. had not done, the gaming table finally accomplished. He struggled with embarrassments for some time: but want, imperious want, is an austere monitor, and must at last be attended to by the most thoughtless spendthrift. He accordingly soon found himself at a stand; his creditors grew obstinate and impatient; his friends, as is usual in such cases, deserted him; and he found that something must necessarily be done, to provide the means of subsistence.'

'In this situation, it was very natural for him to think of the stage. Acting was a science which he already knew theoretically; and, conversing so much with players as he usually did, he was perhaps not a little incited by their disengaged, free manner of living, to become a candidate for the profession.'

His debut as an actor was in the

part of Othello, Feb. 6, 1744, at the Haymarket theatre; which, about three years after, he opened with an entertainment of his own composition, called "The Diversions of the Morning."

'This consisted of the introduction of several characters in real life, then well known, whose manner of conversation and expression he very ludicrously hit off in the diction of his drama, and further represented by an imitation not only of their tones of voice, but even of their very persons. Among these characters there were a certain physician, who was much better known from the oddity and singularity of his appearance and conversation, than from any eminence in the practice of his profession; a celebrated oculist at that time in the height of vogue and popularity, &c.; and in the latter part of the piece, under the character of a theatrical director, he mimicked with great humour the several styles of most of the principal performers on the English stage.

'An entertainment of this sort met at first with every degree of success that his most sanguine wishes could expect. The audience saw a species of performance quite novel to the stage brought forward and supported by a young man, independent of any other auxiliary than the fertility of his own pen, and his own powers of performance; while the author, feeling himself bold in this support, beheld his future fortunes opening before him.

'He soon found, however, that he reckoned without his host; for, whether from the alarm excited in the theatres royal, or the resentment of most of the performers who smarted under the lash of his mimicry, the civil magistrates of Westminster were called

called upon to interfere; and, under the sanction of an act of parliament for limiting the number of play-houses, opposed to Bayes' new raised troops a *posse* of constables, who, entering the theatre in magisterial array, dismissed the audience, and left the laughing Aristophanes to consider of new ways and means for his support.'

For the remainder of his life, Foote continued to unite the double character of writer and performer. Of his negligence as to pecuniary matters many instances are adduced; but generosity was one of his predominant qualities.

' His mother, who brought a large fortune to her husband as heiress to the Goodere estates, was latterly, by a carelessness and dissipation so peculiar to this family, in a great measure a dependant on her son's bounty; as was also his brother, who was brought up to the church. To the latter he allowed sixty pounds a year, besides the freedom of his table and theatre; to the former a pension of one hundred pounds till her death, which happened some years before that of her son.

' Under one of her temporary embarrassments, she wrote the following laconic epistle to our hero; which, with his answer, exhibit no bad specimen of the thoughtless dispositions of the two characters:

" Dear Sam,

" I am in prison for debt: come
" and assist your loving mother,

" E. FOOTE."

" Dear mother,

" So am I; which prevents his duty
" being paid to his loving mother by
" her affectionate son,

" SAM. FOOTE."

" P.S. I have sent my attorney to assist you; in the mean time, let us hope for better days."

The successful run of his " Mayor of Garratt" brings him again before us in high style.

' The receipts produced by this comedy recruited our hero's finances so powerfully, that, as his purse was generally the barometer to his spirits, he dashed into all kinds of higher extravagance. He made alterations both in his town and country house, enlarged his hospitalities, and laid out no less a sum than 1200*l.* in a magnificent service of plate. When he was reminded by some friends of these extravagancies, and particularly the last, he turned it off by saying, " he acted from a principle of economy; for as he knew he could never keep his gold, he very prudently laid out his money in *silver*, which would not only last longer, but in the end sell for nearly as much as it originally cost."

It is well known, that it was in consequence of his fall from a horse, at lord Mexborough's seat, by which he lost his leg, that the late duke of York, who happened to be one of the party, obtained for him, in July 1766, the royal patent, under which he erected the present summer theatre, in the Haymarket. Here he produced that satirical and humorous comedy, " The Devil upon Two Sticks."

' The receipts from " *The Devil on Two Sticks*" exceeded his most sanguine expectations. There was little or no demand for any variation in the theatrical bill of fare during the whole season; so that it alone was said to have produced him between three and four thousand pounds. Twelve hundred pounds of this sum he lodged at his banker's as a deposit for future contingencies; besides five hundred in cash, which he intended to take over with him to Ireland, where he was engaged for the ensuing winter.

‘ His usual *dæmon* of extravagance, however, still haunted him; for, taking Bath in his way to Holyhead, the September following, he fell in with a nest of gamblers (the usual attendants on this fashionable place of resort), who, finding him with full pockets and high spirits, availed themselves of their superior dexterity with considerable success. Several of the frequenters of the rooms saw this, but it was too common a case for private interference; besides, friendship is not the usual commerce of watering places. At last his friend Rigby, who happened just then to be at Bath, took an opportunity to tell him how grossly he was plundered: and further remarked, “that from his careless manner of playing and betting, and his habit of telling stories when he should be minding his game, he must in the long-run be ruined, let him play with whom he would.”

‘ Foote, who perhaps by this time had partly seen his error, but was too proud to take a lesson in the character of a *dupe*, very ridiculously and ungratefully resented this advice. He told his friend with an unbecoming sharpness, “that although he was no politician by profession he could see as soon as another into any sinister designs laid against him: that he was too old to be schooled; and that as to any distinction of rank between them to warrant this liberty, he saw none; they were both the king’s servants, with this difference in *his* favour,—that he could always draw upon his

talents for independence, when perhaps a courtier could not find the king’s treasury always open to him for support.”

‘ On receiving this return, Rigby, as may be well imagined, made his bow, and walked off; while *the dupe* went on, and not only lost the five hundred pounds which he had about him, but the twelve hundred at his banker’s; and thus, stripped of his last guinea, was obliged to borrow a hundred pounds to carry him to Ireland.’

In Ireland he repaired his finances, and having so done, returned to this country with the hope of enjoying a relaxation from his fatigues, on his pleasant residence at North End; but he was doomed, it would seem, to fall a victim to the basest calumny. In 1776, he was about to bring out a play, called “*The Trip to Calais*,” in which report had stated, that the late duchess of Kingston was to be satirized as *Lady Kitty Crocodile*; and a supposed confidential agent of her’s, as Dr. Viper, of whom Mr. Cooke’s account will be seen below.*

‘ From the first report of Foote’s *Trip to Calais* being in contemplation, obscure hints and innuendoes appeared occasionally in the newspapers, relative to his private character; which, from various circumstances, as from their particularly appearing in the newspaper of which Jackson was editor, the public unanimously attributed to this man. On the representation of *The Capuchin*, this plan

* ‘ He was a clergyman of the name of Jackson, better known by the assumed title of Dr. Jackson, who had for many years supported himself partly as an editor of a newspaper in London, and always by a life of shift and expediency. He at this time mostly resided at Kingston-house, and was supposed to be of her Grace’s *cabinet council*. This man, after going through a variety of adventures incident to such characters, at last settled in Ireland: where his restless and intriguing spirit led him to join the rebellion in that kingdom in the year 1797, for which he was tried and found guilty; but saved himself the disgrace of a public execution, by taking poison the night before his receiving sentence of death.

plan of calumny began to assume a more settled form; and a report was industriously circulated about the town, that a charge would soon be brought forward in a judicial form against the manager of the Haymarket Theatre for an attempt to commit a very odious assault.'

In fact a legal charge was instituted against him, and he took his trial; but after a long and strict investigation, he was acquitted by the direction of the judge; the shock, however, which he received from this disgraceful situation is supposed to have had a fatal effect upon him.

' Though he had many respectable persons much interested in his behalf, none seemed more anxious than his old friend, and fellow-labourer in the dramatic vineyard, the late Mr. Murphy: who, as soon as the trial was over, took a coach, and drove to Foote's house in Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, to be the first messenger of the good tidings.

' Foote had been looking out of the window, in anxious expectation of such a message. Murphy, as soon as he perceived him, waved his hat in token of victory; and jumping out of the coach, ran up stairs to pay his personal congratulations: but alas! instead of meeting his old friend in all the exultation of high spirits on this occasion, he saw him extended on the floor, in strong hysterics; in which state he continued near an hour before he could be recovered to any kind of recollection of himself, or the object of his friend's visit.

' On the return of his senses, finding himself honourably acquitted, he received the congratulations of his friends and numerous acquaintances, and seemed to be relieved from those pangs of uncertainty and suspense which must have weighed down the

firmest spirits on so trying an occasion. But the stigma of the charge still lingered in his mind; and one or two illiberal allusions to it, which were made by some unfeeling people, preyed deeply on his heart. The man who for so many years had basked in the sunshine of public favour, who was to live in a round of wit and gaiety "or not to live at all," was ill calculated to be at the mercy of every coarse fool, or inhuman enemy.'

Foote died at Dover, on his way to France, Oct. 21, 1777.

Narrative of the Death of Lord Nelson. By Wm. Beatty, M.D. [late Surgeon of the Victory, now Physician of his Majesty's Channel Fleet.]

It was from the Redoubtable that lord Nelson received his mortal wound. About fifteen minutes past one o'clock, which was in the heat of the engagement, he was walking the middle of the quarter-deck with captain Hardy, and in the act of turning near the hatchway, with his face towards the stern of the Victory, when the fatal ball was fired from the enemy's mizen-top; which, from the situation of the two ships (lying on board of each other), was brought just abaft, or rather below, the Victory's main-yard, and of course not more than fifteen yards distant from that part of the deck where his lordship stood. The ball struck the epaulette on his left shoulder, and penetrated his chest. He fell with his face on the deck. Captain Hardy, who was on his right, on turning round, saw the serjeant-major (Secker) of the marines with two seamen raising him from the deck, where he had fallen on the same spot on which, a little before, his secre-

tary had breathed his last, with whose blood his lordship's clothes were much soiled. Captain Hardy expressed a hope that he was not severely wounded; to which the gallant chief replied: "They have done for me at last, Hardy." "I hope not," answered captain Hardy. "Yes," replied his lordship, "my backbone is shot through."

Captain Hardy ordered the seamen to carry the admiral to the cockpit. While the men were carrying him down the ladder from the middle-deck, his lordship observed that the tiller-ropes were not yet replaced; and desired one of the midshipmen stationed there, to go upon the quarter-deck and remind captain Hardy of that circumstance, and request that new ones should be immediately rove. Having delivered this order, he took his handkerchief from his pocket and covered his face with it, that he might be conveyed to the cockpit at this crisis unnoticed by the crew.

Several wounded officers, and about forty men, were likewise carried to the surgeon for assistance just at this time; and some others had breathed their last during their conveyance below. Among the latter were lieut. Wm. Andrew Ram, and Mr. Whipple, captain's clerk. The surgeon had just examined these two officers, and found that they were dead, when his attention was arrested by several of the wounded calling to him, "Mr. Beatty, lord Nelson is here: Mr. Beatty, the admiral is wounded." The surgeon now, on looking round, saw the handkerchief fall from his lordship's face; when the stars on his coat, which also had been covered by it, appeared. Mr. Burke, the purser, and the surgeon, ran imme-

diately to the assistance of his lordship, and took him from the arms of the seamen who had carried him below. In conveying him to one of the midshipmen's births, they stumbled, but recovered themselves without falling. Lord Nelson then inquired who were supporting him; and when the surgeon informed him, his lordship replied, "Ah, Mr. Beatty! you can do nothing for me. I have but a short time to live: my back is shot through." The surgeon said, "He hoped the wound was not so dangerous as his lordship imagined, and that he might still survive long to enjoy his glorious victory." The Rev. Dr. Scott, who had been absent in another part of the cockpit administering lemonade to the wounded, now came instantly to his lordship, and in the anguish of his grief, wrung his hands, and said, "Alas, Beatty, how prophetic you were?" alluding to the apprehensions expressed by the surgeon for his lordship's safety previous to the battle.

His lordship was laid upon a bed, stripped of his clothes, and covered with a sheet. While this was effecting, he said to doctor Scott, "Doctor, I told you so; doctor, I am gone:" and after a short pause, he added, in a low voice, "I have to leave lady Hamilton, and my adopted daughter Horatia, as a legacy to my country." The surgeon then examined the wound, assuring his lordship that he would not put him to much pain in endeavouring to discover the course of the ball; which he soon found had penetrated deep into the chest, and had probably lodged in the spine. This being explained to his lordship, he replied, "he was confident his back was shot through."

through." The back was then examined externally, but without any injury being perceived; on which his lordship was requested by the surgeon to make him acquainted with all his sensations. He replied, that "he felt a gush of blood every minute within his breast: that he had no feeling in the lower part of his body: and that his breathing was difficult, and attended with very severe pain about that part of the spine where he was confident that the ball had struck; "for," said he, "I felt it break my back." These symptoms, but more particularly the gush of blood which his lordship complained of, together with the state of his pulse, indicated to the surgeon the hopeless situation of the case; but till after the victory was ascertained and announced to his lordship, the true nature of his wound was concealed by the surgeon from all on board except captain Hardy, Dr. Scott, Mr. Burke, and Messrs. Smith and Westenburg, the assistant surgeons.

The Victory's crew cheered whenever they observed an enemy's ship surrender. On one of these occasions, lord Nelson anxiously inquired what was the cause of it; when lieutenant Pasco, who lay wounded at some distance from his lordship, raised himself up, and told him that another ship had struck, which appeared to give him much satisfaction. He now felt an ardent thirst; and frequently called for drink, and to be fanned with paper, making use of these words: "Fan, fan," and "Drink, drink." This he continued to repeat, when he wished for drink or the refreshment of cool air, till a very few minutes before he expired. Lemonade and wine and water were given to him occa-

sionally. He evinced great solicitude for the event of the battle, and fears for the safety of his friend captain Hardy. Doctor Scott and Mr. Burke used every argument they could suggest to relieve his anxiety. Mr. Burke told him "the enemy were decisively defeated, and that he hoped his lordship would still live to be himself the bearer of the joyful tidings to his country." He replied, "It is nonsense, Mr. Burke, to suppose I can live: my sufferings are great, but they will all be soon over." Doctor Scott entreated his lordship "not to despair of living," and said, "he trusted that Divine Providence would restore him once more to his dear country and friends."—"Ah, doctor!" replied his lordship, "it is all over; it is all over."

Many messages were sent to captain Hardy by the surgeon, requesting his attendance on his lordship; who became impatient to see him, and often exclaimed, "Will no one bring Hardy to me? He must be killed: he is surely destroyed." The captain's aide-de-camp, Mr. Bulkeley, now came below, and stated, that "circumstances respecting the fleet required captain Hardy's presence on deck, but that he would avail himself of the first favourable moment to visit his lordship." On hearing him deliver this message to the surgeon, his lordship inquired who had brought it. Mr. Burke answered, "It is Mr. Bulkeley, my lord."—"It is his voice," replied his lordship: he then said to the young gentleman, "Remember me to your father."

An hour and ten minutes, however, elapsed, from the time of his lordship's being wounded, before captain Hardy's first subsequent interview

view with him; the particulars of which are nearly as follow: They shook hands affectionately, and lord Nelson said, "Well, Hardy, how goes the battle? how goes the day with us?" "Very well, my lord," replied captain Hardy: "we have got twelve or fourteen of the enemy's ships in our possession; but five of their van have tacked, and shew an intention of bearing down upon the Victory. I have therefore called two or three of our fresh ships round us, and have no doubt of giving them a drubbing." "I hope," said his lordship, "none of *our* ships have struck, Hardy." "No, my lord," replied captain Hardy; "there is no fear of that." Lord Nelson then said, "I am a dead man, Hardy; I am going fast: it will be all over with me soon. Come nearer to me. Pray let my dear lady Hamilton have my hair, and all other things belonging to me." Mr. Burke was about to withdraw at the commencement of this conversation; but his lordship, perceiving his intention, desired he would remain. Captain Hardy observed, that "he hoped Mr. Beatty could yet hold out some prospect of life." "Oh! no," answered his lordship, "it is impossible. My back is shot through. Beatty will tell you so." Captain Hardy then returned on deck, and at parting shook hands with his revered friend and commander.

His lordship now requested the surgeon, who had been previously absent a short time attending Mr. Rivers, to return to the wounded, and give his assistance to such of them as he could be useful to; "for," said he, "you can do nothing for me." The surgeon assured him that the assistant surgeons

were doing every thing that could be effected for those unfortunate men; but on his lordship's several times repeating his injunction to that purpose, he left him surrounded by Dr. Scott, Mr. Burke, and two of his lordship's domestics. After the surgeon had been absent a few minutes, attending lieutenants Peake and Reeves of the marines, who were wounded, he was called by Dr. Scott to his lordship, who said: "Ah, Mr. Beatty! I have sent for you to say, what I forgot to tell you before, that all power of motion or feeling below my breast are gone; and *you*," continued he, "very well *know* I can live but a short time." The emphatic manner in which he pronounced these last words, left no doubt in the surgeon's mind, that he adverted to the case of a man who had some months before received a mortal injury of the spine on board the Victory, and had laboured under similar privations of sense and muscular motion. The case had made a great impression on lord Nelson: he was anxious to know the cause of such symptoms, which was accordingly explained to him; and he now appeared to apply the situation and fate of this man to himself. The surgeon answered, "My lord, you told me so before:" but he now examined the extremities, to ascertain the fact; when his lordship said, "Ah, Beatty! I am too certain of it; Scott and Burke have tried it already. *You know* I am gone." The surgeon replied: "My lord, unhappily for our country, nothing can be done for you;" and having made this declaration, he was so much affected, that he turned round and withdrew a few steps to conceal his emotions. His lordship said: "I know it. I feel something
rising

rising in my left breast," putting his hand on his left side, "which tells me I am gone." Drink was recommended liberally, and Dr. Scott and Mr. Burke fanned him with paper. He often exclaimed, "God be praised, I have done my duty;" and upon the surgeon's inquiring whether his pain was still very great, he declared, "it continued so severe, that he wished he was dead." "Yet," said he, in a lower voice, "one would like to live a little longer, too;" and after a pause of a few minutes, he added in the same tone, "What would become of poor lady Hamilton, if she knew my situation!"

The surgeon, finding it impossible to render his lordship any further assistance, left him, to attend lieutenant Bligh, Messrs. Smith and Westphall, midshipmen, and some seamen, recently wounded. Captain Hardy now came to the cockpit to see his lordship a second time, which was after an interval of about fifty minutes from the conclusion of his first visit. Before he quitted the deck, he sent lieutenant Hills to acquaint admiral Collingwood with the lamentable circumstance of lord Nelson's being wounded. Lord Nelson and captain Hardy shook hands again; and while the captain retained his lordship's hand, he congratulated him even in the arms of death on his brilliant victory; "which," he said, "was complete; though he did not know how many of the enemy were captured, as it was impossible to perceive every ship distinctly. He was certain, however, of fourteen or fifteen having surrendered." His lordship an-

swered, "That is well, but I bargained for twenty;" and then emphatically exclaimed, "*Anchor, Hardy, anchor!*" To this the captain replied: "I suppose, my lord, admiral Collingwood will now take upon himself the direction of affairs." "Not while I live, I hope, Hardy!" cried the dying chief; and at that moment endeavoured ineffectually to raise himself from the bed. "No," added he; "do *you* anchor, Hardy." Captain Hardy then said: "Shall we make the signal, sir?" "Yes," answered his lordship; "for if I live, I'll anchor." The energetic manner in which he uttered these his last orders to captain Hardy, accompanied with his efforts to raise himself, evinced his determination never to resign the command while he retained the exercise of his transcendent faculties, and that he expected captain Hardy still to carry into effect the suggestions of his exalted mind; a sense of his duty overcoming the pains of death. He then told captain Hardy, "he felt that in a few minutes he should be no more;" adding, in a low tone, "Don't throw me overboard, Hardy." The captain answered, "Oh, no! certainly not." "Then," replied his lordship, "you know what to do*:" and, continued he, "take care of my dear lady Hamilton, Hardy; take care of poor lady Hamilton. Kiss me, Hardy." The captain now knelt down, and kissed his cheek; when his lordship said, "Now I am satisfied. Thank, God, I have done my duty!" Captain Hardy stood for a minute or two in silent contemplation: he then knelt down again, and kissed his lordship's

* Alluding to some wishes previously expressed by his lordship to captain Hardy respecting the place of his interment.

forehead.

forehead. His lordship said, "Who is that?" The captain answered, "It is Hardy;" to which his lordship replied, "God bless you, Hardy!" After this affecting scene captain Hardy withdrew, and returned to the quarter deck, having spent about eight minutes in this his last interview with his dying friend.

Lord Nelson now desired Mr. Chevalier, his steward, to turn him upon his right side; which being effected, his lordship said: "I wish I had not left the deck, for I shall soon be gone." He afterwards became very low; his breathing was oppressed, and his voice faint. He said to Dr. Scott, "Doctor, I have *not* been a *great* sinner;" and after a short pause, "*Remember*, that I leave lady Hamilton and my daughter Horatia, as a legacy to my country; and," added he, "never forget Horatia." His thirst now increased; and he called for "Drink, drink," "Fan, fan," and "Rub, rub:" addressing himself in the last case to Dr. Scott, who had been rubbing his lordship's breast with his hand, from which he found some relief. These words he spoke in a very rapid manner, which rendered his articulation difficult: but he every now and then, with evident increase of pain, made a greater effort with his vocal powers, and pronounced distinctly these last words: "Thank God, I have done my duty!" and this great sentiment he continued to repeat as long as he was able to give it utterance.

His lordship became speechless in about fifteen minutes after captain Hardy left him. Doctor Scott and Mr. Burke, who had all along sustained the bed under his shoulders (which raised him in nearly a semi-recumbent posture, the only one that was supportable to him), for-

bore to disturb him; and when he had remained speechless about five minutes, his lordship's steward went to the surgeon, who had been a short time occupied with the wounded in another part of the cockpit, and stated his apprehensions that his lordship was dying. The surgeon immediately repaired to him, and found him on the verge of dissolution. He knelt down by his side, and took up his hand, which was cold, and the pulse gone from the wrist. On the surgeon's feeling his forehead, which was likewise cold, his lordship opened his eyes, looked up, and shut them again. The surgeon again left him, and returned to the wounded who required his assistance; but was not absent five minutes before the steward announced to him that "he believed his lordship had expired." The surgeon returned, and found that the report was but too well founded. His lordship had breathed his last at thirty minutes past four o'clock; at which period Dr. Scott was in the act of rubbing his lordship's breast, and Mr. Burke supporting the bed under his shoulders.

From the time of his lordship's being wounded till his death, a period of about two hours and forty-five minutes elapsed; but a knowledge of the decisive victory which was gained, he acquired of captain Hardy within the first hour-and-a-quarter of this period. A partial cannonade, however, was still maintained, in consequence of the enemy's running ships passing the British at different points; and the last distant guns which were fired at their van ships that were making off, were heard a minute or two before his lordship expired.

Some Account of the late John Charnock, esq.[From *Censura Literaria*.]

May 16, 1807, died John Charnock, esq. F. S. A.; to whose memory the writer of these lines, who sincerely esteemed him, feels much pleasure in being permitted, through the friendship of the editor, to dedicate somewhat more than a bare obituary notice. He was born on the 28th of November, 1756, the only son of John Charnock, esq. a native of the island of Barbadoes, and formerly an advocate of eminence at the English bar, by Frances, daughter of Thomas Boothby, esq. of Chingford in Essex, both of whom are still living.—He was placed, about the year 1767, at the rev. Reynell Cotton's school at Winchester, and went from thence to the college, where, in the station of a commoner, he was under the immediate care of Dr. Joseph Warton, the head master, in whose house he boarded, and became the peculiar favourite of that so justly beloved and admired man. Having attained to the seniority of the school, and gained the prize-medal annually given for elocution, he removed from Winchester to Oxford, and was entered, in 1774, a gentleman commoner of Merton college. Here he soon discovered his passion for literary composition, in a multiplicity of fugitive pieces on various subjects, which appeared in the periodical prints of the time: among these, his Political Essays, written during the heat of the American war, and in that vehement spirit of opposition which distinguished the young politicians of that day, bear chiefly the signatures of Casca, Squib, or Justice. He left the University to return to a domestic life, totally unsuited to the boundless activity both of mind and body for which he was

remarkable, and rendered almost intolerable by certain family differences. To detach his attention from these inconveniencies, he applied himself, with his accustomed ardour, to the study of naval and military tactics; and with no other assistance than that of his mathematical knowledge, aided by a few books, soon attained the highest degree of science which could be gained in the closet. The noble collection of drawings which he has left, executed during that short period solely by his own hand, would alone furnish ample proof of his knowledge of these subjects, and of the indefatigable zeal with which he pursued them. He now became anxious to put into practice the theory of which he had thus become master, and earnestly pressed for permission to embrace the naval or military profession. He was at that time the sole heir to a very considerable fortune, and the darling of his parents; and these very facts, such is the occasional perverseness of human affairs, constituted his greatest misfortune. His request was positively denied; and, unable to resist the impulse of his inclination, he entered as a volunteer into the naval service, and very soon attained the proficiency of which his publications on the subject will be lasting monuments. A sense of duty, however, which no man felt more keenly, withdrew him again,

“A mute inglorious Nelson,”

into private life; but his mind had received a wound in the disappointment; and other circumstances, which it would be indelicate to particularize, contributed to keep it open. Hence arose an indifference to the meaner and more common objects of human prudence; and many little singularities of conduct, which, tho' they detracted nothing from his good understanding or good nature, rendered

rendered him remarkable to common observers. He dedicated his retirement unceasingly to his pen; and the profits of his pen, which now constituted nearly his whole revenue, in a great measure to the gratification of that benevolence which in him was equally warm and active with the rest of his passions and sentiments, and shone, in the most extensive sense of the word, in every shape of charity. It would be needless to inform those whom experience has taught to estimate duly the meed of literary labours in this time, and, perhaps, impossible to convince those who have had the good fortune to avoid that experience, how very far the means of such a man must have fallen short of their various ends. Suffice it, therefore, on this head, to say, that he became somewhat embarrassed in his pecuniary circumstances; that the sources from which he had the fairest right to expect relief were unaccountably closed against him; and that his uncommonly vigorous constitution, both of body and of mind, sunk by slow degrees to dissolution, under the misery of an abridgment, which his proud and generous spirit could not brook, of that *liberty* and independence in which his soul delighted. He died childless, and was buried on the 21st. of May, with considerable ceremony and expence, at Lee, near Blackheath, leaving a widow, Mary, the daughter of Peregrine Jones, of the city of Philadelphia, whose exemplary conduct in the vicissitudes of her husband's fortune has secured to her the lasting respect of his friends.

Mr. Charnock possessed a firm and penetrating understanding, a surprising quickness of apprehension, an excellent memory, and a lofty but well-governed ambition.—He was formed to shine in any profession, for he had the faculty of

devoting all his powers to any object which deeply engaged his attention: but he had no profession, no one important object; and he scattered his natural advantages with the cold and limited hope of an husbandman, who knows that the seed which he throws abroad cannot produce a crop beyond a certain value. Much of the character of his mind, however, may be traced in his literary productions. They merit the highest credit for various and indefatigable research, sagacious selection, and faithful detail: they, perhaps, deserve some censure for certain faults of style, which must inevitably attend rapid composition. He has more than once declared to the writer of this sketch, that he scarcely ever read a line which he had dictated (for that was his almost invariable custom), except in the proof sheets; and this must be ascribed merely to the natural eagerness of his temper; for those who knew him best well knew that he had none of the affectation of

“The mob of Gentlemen that write with ease.”

His published works, with many smaller pieces, are, “The Rights of a Free People,” printed in 8vo. in 1792, in which he ironically assumed the democratic character which then feebly appeared in a few insignificant individuals. In this volume may be found an historical sketch of the origin and growth of the English Constitution, equally remarkable for its correctness and conciseness. “*Biographia Navalis*,” in 6 vols. 8vo. the first of which appeared in 1794. A pamphlet in 8vo, intituled “A Letter on Finance, and on national Defence,” 1798. “A History of Marine Architecture,” in 3 vols. 4to; a very valuable and superb work, illustrated by a great number of fine engravings,

gravings, 1802. And a Life of Lord Nelson, in one volume, published in 1806, enriched with some very curious original letters of that eminent pattern of public and private worth.

E. L.

Memoirs of the great Dr. Bentley, and his Family.

[From Mr. Cumberland's Memoirs of his own Life.]

Of Dr. Richard Bentley, my maternal grandfather, I have perfect recollection. His person, his dignity, his language, and his love, fixed my early attention, and stamped both his image and his words upon my memory. His literary works are known to all, his private character is still misunderstood by many; to that I shall confine myself; and, putting aside the enthusiasm of a descendant, I can assert, with the veracity of a biographer, that he was neither cynical, as some have represented him, nor overbearing and fastidious in the degree, as he has been described by many. Swift, when he forces him into his vulgar *Battle of the Books*, neither lowers Bentley's fame, nor elevates his own; and the petulant poet, who thought he had hit his manner, when he made him haughtily call to *Walker* for his *hat*, gave a copy as little like the character of Bentley, as his translation is like the original of Homer. That Dr. Walker, vice-master of Trinity-college, was the friend of my grandfather, and a frequent guest at his table, is true; but it was not in Dr. Bentley's nature to treat him with contempt, nor did his harmless character inspire it. As for the *hat*, I must acknowledge it was of formidable dimensions, yet I was accustomed to treat it with great

familiarity; and if it had ever been farther from the hand of its owner than the peg upon the back of his great arm-chair, I might have been dispatched to fetch it, for he was disabled by the palsy in his latter days; but the hat never strayed from its place; and Pope found an office for Walker that I can well believe he was never commissioned to in his life.

I had a sister somewhat elder than myself. Had there been any of that sternness in my grandfather which is so falsely imputed to him, it may well be supposed we should have been awed into silence in his presence, to which we were admitted every day. Nothing can be farther from the truth; he was the unwearied patron and promoter of all our childish sports and sallies; at all times ready to detach himself from any topic of conversation to take an interest and bear his part in our amusements. The eager curiosity natural to our age, and the questions it gave birth to, so teasing to many parents, he, on the contrary, attended to and encouraged, as the claims of infant reason never to be evaded or abused; strongly recommending, that to all such enquiries answer should be given according to the strictest truth, and information dealt to us in the clearest terms, as a sacred duty never to be departed from. I have broken in upon him many a time in his hours of study, when he would put his book aside, ring his hand-bell for his servant, and be led to his shelves to take down a picture-book for my amusement. I do not say that his good-nature always attained its object, as the pictures which his books generally supplied me with were anatomical drawings of dissected bodies, very little calculated to communicate delight; but he had nothing better to produce;

produce; and surely such an effort on his part, however unsuccessful, was no feature of a cynic: a cynic *should be made of sterner stuff*. I have had from him, at times, whilst standing at his elbow, a complete and entertaining narrative of his school-boy days, with the characters of his different masters very humourously displayed, and the punishments described which they at times would wrongfully inflict upon him for seeming to be idle and regardless of his task, "when the dunces," he would say, "could not discover that I was pondering it in my mind, and fixing it more firmly in my memory, than if I had been bawling it out amongst the rest of my school-fellows."

Once, and only once, I recollect his giving me a gentle rebuke for making a most outrageous noise in the room over his library, and disturbing him in his studies; I had no apprehension of anger from him, and confidently answered that I could not help it, as I had been at battledore and shuttlecock with Master Gooch, the bishop of Ely's son. "And I have been at this sport with his father," he replied; "but thine has been the more amusing game; so there's no harm done." These are puerile anecdotes, but my history itself is only in its non-age; and even these will serve in some degree to establish what I affirmed, and present his character in those mild and unimposing lights, which may prevail with those who know him only as a critic and controversialist—

As flushing Bentley with his desperate hook—
to reform and soften their opinions of him.

He recommended it as a very essential duty in parents to be particularly attentive to the first dawnings of reason in their children; and his

own practice was the best illustration of his doctrine; for he was the most patient hearer, and most favourable interpreter, of first attempts at argument and meaning that I ever knew. When I was rallied by my mother for roundly asserting that I *never slept*, I remember full well his calling on me to account for it; and when I explained it by saying I never knew myself to be asleep, and therefore supposed I never slept at all, he gave me credit for my defence, and said to my mother, "Leave your boy in possession of his opinion; he has as clear a conception of sleep, and at least as comfortable a one, as the philosophers who puzzle their brains about it, and do not rest so well."

Though bishop Lowth, in the flippancy of controversy, called the author of *The Philoleutherus Lipsiensis*, and detector of Phalaris, and *Caprimulgus aut fossor*, his genius has produced those living witnesses that must for ever put that charge to shame and silence. Against such idle ill-considered words, now dead as the language they were conveyed in, the appeal is near at hand; it lies no farther off than to his works, and they are upon every reading man's shelves; but those who would have looked into his heart should have stepped into his house, and seen him in his private and domestic hours; therefore it is that I adduce these little anecdotes and trifling incidents, which describe the man, but leave the author to defend himself.

His ordinary style of conversation was naturally lofty, and his frequent use of *thou* and *thee* with his familiars carried with it a kind of dictatorial tone, that savoured more of the closet than the court; this is readily admitted, and this on first approaches might mislead a stranger; but

but the native candour and inherent tenderness of his heart could not long be veiled from observation; for his feelings and affections were at once too impulsive to be long repressed, and he too careless of concealment to attempt at qualifying them. Such was his sensibility towards human sufferings, that it became a duty with his family to divert the conversation from all topics of that sort; and if he touched upon them himself, he was betrayed into agitations, which, if the reader ascribes to paralytic weakness, he will very greatly mistake a man, who to the last hour of his life possessed his faculties firm, and in their fullest vigour. I therefore bar all such misinterpretations as may attempt to set the mark of infirmity upon those emotions, which had no other source and origin but in the natural and pure benevolence of his heart.

He was communicative to all without distinction that sought information, or resorted to him for assistance; fond of his college almost to enthusiasm, and ever zealous for the honour of the purple gown of Trinity. When he held examinations for fellowships, and the modest candidate exhibited marks of agitation and alarm, he never failed to interpret candidly of such symptoms; and on those occasions he was never known to press the hesitating and embarrassed examinant, but oftentimes on the contrary would take all the pains of expounding on himself, and credit the exonerated candidate for answers and interpretations of his own suggesting. If this was not rigid justice, it was, at least in my conception of it, something better and more amiable. And how liable he was to deviate from the strict line of justice, by his partiality to the side of mercy, appears from

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the anecdote of the thief, who robbed him of his plate, and was seized and brought before him with the very articles upon him: the natural process in this man's case pointed out the road to prison; my grandfather's process was more summary, but not quite so legal. While commissary Greaves, who was then present, and of counsel for the college *ex officio*, was expatiating on the crime, and prescribing the measures obviously to be taken with the offender, Dr. Bentley interposed, saying, "Why tell the man he is a thief? he knows that well enough, without thy information, Greaves.—Harkye, fellow, thou see'st the trade which thou hast taken up is an unprofitable trade, therefore get thee gone, lay aside an occupation by which thou can'st gain nothing but a halter, and follow that by which thou may'st earn an honest livelihood." Having said this, he ordered him to be set at liberty, against the remonstrances of the bye-standers; and, insisting upon it that the fellow was duly penitent for his offence, bade him go his way, and never steal again.

I leave it with those, who consider mercy as one of man's best attributes, to suggest a plea for the informality of this proceeding; and to such I will communicate one other anecdote, which I do not deliver upon my own knowledge, though from unexceptionable authority; and this is, that, when Collins had fallen into decay of circumstances, Dr. Bentley, suspecting he had written him out of credit by his *Philoleutherus Lipsiensis*, secretly contrived to administer to the necessities of his baffled opponent, in a manner that did no less credit to his delicacy than to his liberality.

A morose and overbearing man will find himself a solitary being in creation;

3 G

creation; Dr. Bentley, on the contrary, had many intimates. Judicious in forming his friendships, he was faithful in adhering to them. With sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Mead, Dr. Wallis of Stamford, Baron Spauheim, the lamented Roger Cotes, and several other distinguished and illustrious contemporaries, he lived on terms of uninterrupted harmony; and I have good authority for saying, that it is to his interest and importunity with sir Isaac Newton, that the inestimable publication of the *Principia* was ever resolved upon by that truly great and luminous philosopher. Newton's portrait by sir James Thornhill, and those of Baron Spanheim and my grandfather by the same hand, now hanging in the master's lodge of Trinity, were the bequest of Dr. Bentley. I was possessed of letters in sir Isaac's own hand to my grandfather, which, together with the corrected volume of Bishop Cumberland's *Laws of Nature*, I lately gave to the library of that flourishing and illustrious college.

His domestic habits, when I knew him, were still those of unabated study. He slept in the room adjoining to his library, and was never with his family till the hour of dinner; at these times he seemed to have detached himself most completely from his studies; never appearing thoughtful and abstracted, but social, gay, and possessing perfect serenity of mind and equability of temper. He never dictated topics of conversation to the company he was with, but took them up as they came in his way, and was a patient listener to other people's discourse, however trivial or uninteresting it might be. When the *Spectators* were in publication, I have heard my mother say he took great delight in hearing them read to him, and was so particularly amused by

the character of sir Roger de Coverly, that he took his literary deacease most seriously to heart. She also told me, that when, in conversation with him on the subject of his works, she found occasion to lament that he had bestowed so great a portion of his time and talents upon criticism, instead of employing them upon original composition; he acknowledged the justice of her regret with extreme sensibility, and remained for a considerable time thoughtful, and seemingly embarrassed by the nature of her remark; at last, recollecting himself, he said, "Child, I am sensible I have not always turned my talents to the proper use for which I should presume they were given to me; yet I have done something for the honour of my God, and the edification of my fellow-creatures; but the wit and genius of those old heathens beguiled me; and, as I despaired of raising myself up to their standard upon fair ground, I thought the only chance I had of looking over their heads was to get upon their shoulders."

Of his pecuniary affairs he took no account; he had no use for money, and dismissed it entirely from his thoughts: his establishment in the mean time was respectable, and his table affluently and hospitably served. All these matters were conducted and arranged in the best manner possible by one of the best women living; for such, by the testimony of all who knew her, was Mrs. Bentley, daughter of sir John Bernard, of Brampton, in Huntingdonshire, a family of great opulence and respectability, allied to the Cromwells and St. Johns, and, by intermarriages, connected with other great and noble houses. I have perfect recollection of the person of my grandmother, and a full impression of her manners and habits.

habits, which, though in some degree tinctured with hereditary reserve, and the primitive cast of character, were entirely free from the hypocritical cant and affected sanctity of the Oliverians. Her whole life was modelled on the purest principles of piety, benevolence, and Christian charity; and, in her dying moments, my mother being present, and voucher of the fact, she breathed out her soul in a kind of beatific vision, exclaiming in rapture, as she expired, *It is all bright, it is all glorious!*

I was frequently called upon by her to repeat certain scriptural texts and passages, which she had taught me, and for which I seldom failed to be rewarded, but by which I was also frequently most completely puzzled and bewildered: so that I much doubt if the good effects of this practice upon immature and infantine understandings will be found to keep pace with the good intentions of those who adopt it. One of these holy apophthegms, viz. *The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good*, I remember to have cost me many a struggle to interpret; and the result of my construction was directly opposite to the spirit and meaning of the text. I was also occasionally summoned to attend upon the readings of long sermons and homilies of Baxter, as I believe, and others of his period; neither by these was I edified, but, on the contrary, so effectually wearied, that, by noises and interruptions, I seldom failed to render myself obnoxious, and obtain my dismissal before the reading was over. The death of this exemplary lady preceded that of my grandfather by a few years only; and by her he had one son, Richard, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Joanna.

Richard was a man of various and considerable accomplishment; he had a fine genius, great wit, and a brilliant imagination: he had also the manners and address of a perfect gentleman; but there was a certain eccentricity and want of wordly prudence in my uncle's character, that involved him in distresses, and reduced him to situations uncongenial with his feelings, and unpropitious to the cultivation and encouragement of his talents. His connexion with Mr. Horace Walpole, the late lord Orford, had too much of the bitter of dependence in it to be gratifying to the taste of a man of his spirit and sensibility; the one could not be abject, and the other, I suspect, was not by nature very liberal and large-minded. They carried on, for a long time, a sickly kind of friendship, which had its hot fits and its cold; was suspended and renewed, but I believe never totally broken and avowedly laid aside. Walpole had by nature a propensity, and by constitution a plea, for being captious and querulential, for he was a martyr to the gout. He wrote prose, and published it; he composed verses, and circulated them; and was an author, who seemed to play at *hide-and-seek* with the public. There was a mysterious air of consequence in his private establishment of a domestic printing press, that seemed to augur great things, but performed little. Walpole was already an author with no great claims to excellence; Bentley had those powers in embryo, that would have enabled him to excel, but submitted to be the projector of Gothic embellishments for Strawberry Hill, and humble designer of drawings to ornament a thin folio of a meagre collection of odes by Gray,

the most costly of poets, edited at the Walpolian press. In one of these designs Bentley has personified himself as a monkey, sitting under a withered tree with his pallet in his hand, while Gray reposes under the shade of a flourishing laurel in all the dignity of learned ease. Such a design, with figures so contrasted, might flatter Gray, and gratify the trivial taste of Walpole; but in my poor opinion, it is a satire in copperplate, and my uncle has most completely libelled both his poet and his patron without intending so to do.

Elizabeth Bentley, eldest daughter of her father, first married Humphry Ridge, esquire, and after his decease the Rev. Dr. Favell, fellow of Trinity college, and after his marriage with my aunt, Rector of Witton, near Huntingdon, in the gift of sir John Bernard, of Brampton. She was an honourable and excellent lady; I had cause to love her and lament her death. She inherited the virtues and benignity of her mother, with habits more adapted to the fashions of the world.

Joanna, the younger of Dr. Bentley's daughters, and the Phœbe of Byron's pastoral, was my mother. I will not violate the allegiance I have vowed to truth, in giving any other character of her than what in conscience I regard as just and faithful. She had a vivacity of fancy and a strength of intellect, in which few were her superiors: she read much, remembered well, and discerned accurately: I never knew the person who could better embellish any subject she was upon, or render common incidents more entertaining by the happy art of relating them; her invention was so fertile, her ideas were

so original, and the points of humour so ingeniously and unexpectedly taken up in the progress of her narrative, that she never failed to accomplish all the purposes which the gaiety of her imagination could lay itself out for: she had a quick intuition into characters, and a faculty of marking out the ridiculous, when it came within her view, which of course I must confess she made rather too frequent use of. Her social powers were brilliant, but not uniform, for on some occasions she would persist in a determined taciturnity, to the regret of the company present; and at other times would lead off in her best manner, when, perhaps, none were present who could taste the spirit and amenity of her humour. There hardly passed a day in which she failed to devote a portion of her time to the reading of the bible: and her comments and expositions might have merited the attention of the wise and learned. Though strictly pious, there was no gloom in her religion; but on the contrary, such was the happy faculty which she possessed, of making every doctrine pleasant, every duty sweet, that what some instructors would have represented as a burden and a yoke, she contrived to recommend as a recreation and delight. All that son can owe to parent, or disciple to his teacher, I owe to her.

Soon after Mr. Cumberland's admission at Trinity College, he says, "In that period my stock of books was but slender, till Dr. Richard Bentley had the goodness to give me a valuable parcel of my grandfather's books and papers, containing his correspondence with many of the foreign literati upon points of criticism, some letters from sir Isaac Newton, a pretty large body of notes for an edition of
Lucan's

Lucan's *Pharsalia*, which I gave to my uncle Bentley, and were published under his inspection by Dodsley, at Mr. Walpole's press, with sundry other manuscripts, and a considerable number of Greek and Latin books, mostly collated by him, and their margins filled with alterations and corrections in his own hand, neatly and legibly written in a very small character. The possession of these books was most gratifying and acceptable to me; some few of them were extremely rare, and in the history I have given in *The Observers* of the Greek writers, more particularly of the Comic Poets now lost, I have availed myself of them, and I am vain enough to believe no such collection of the scattered extracts, anecdotes, and remains of those dramatists is any where else to be found. The donor of these books was the nephew of my grandfather, and inherited by will the whole of his library, which at his death was sold by auction in Leicester, where he resided in his latter years on his rectory of Nailstone: he was himself no inconsiderable collector, and it is much to be regretted that his executors took this method of disposing of his books, by which they became dispersed in small lots among many country purchasers, who probably did not know their value. He was an accurate collator, and for his judgment in editions much resorted to by Dr. Mead, with whom he lived in great intimacy. During the time that he resided in college, for he was one of the senior fellows of Trinity, he gave me every possible proof, not only in this instance of his donation, but in many others, of his favour and protection.

Fall and Character of Llewelyn, the last Sovereign Prince of Wales.

[From Mr. Jones's History of Brecknockshire.]

In the year 1281, a war had just commenced between Edward the First and Llewelyn, which the humanity of Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury, endeavoured to prevent; he even undertook a journey into Wales for that purpose, heard with patience, and apparently without prejudice, the complaints of Llewelyn; dictated in language which would not disgrace the orators of any age or country; almost admitted the truth of his assertions and the force of his arguments; seemed to feel for the injuries of the prince and principality, and returned to England in expectation that they would be redressed; but the die was now thrown, and the resolution of Edward irrevocably fixed. A wise and sound policy, productive at the time (it is true) of calamities that may be deplored, and outrages which must be condemned, yet ultimately tending to promote the peace and happiness of both countries, suggested to this enterprising monarch the necessity of uniting Wales with England; and the hatred of a rival in arms, as well as in talents, though inferior in force, confirmed him in his determination. Llewelyn ap Grifflith had frequently, and indeed recently, foiled him in his attempts to subjugate the rough natives of the barren mountains, and had formerly sent him bootless back to the fat pastures of England, if not with disgrace, at least with mortification and disappointment; but that persevering potentate, skilled as he was in every

branch of military tactics then known in Europe or in Asia, returned to the charge, and, deaf to the representations of the ill-fated Llewelyn, sent the primate back with proposals so humiliating, that they were (as he of course concluded they would be) rejected with indignation: one of these proposals was, that the prince of Wales should desert his subjects, and submit to receive a pension of one thousand pounds a year in England; Llewelyn answered with great spirit, that if he were base enough to accept of it, such was the honest pride of his people, that they would not suffer him to enjoy it, or permit him to descend so far below his rank. Here the archbishop, whose conduct hitherto was so amiable, lost at once the high character he had acquired. Intimidated by the power, or compelled by what perhaps he thought his duty to his sovereign, he not only condescended to convey terms which he knew to be unreasonable, and only calculated to wound the feelings of an injured prince; but he absolutely (when they were not approved of) thought it necessary to employ the censures of the church, and to send Llewelyn and all his adherents *to the Devil*, for what he called their invincible obstinacy.

Both sides now prepared for war; the first efforts of the Welsh prince were successful: a considerable body of the English having crossed the strait or narrow channel between Anglesea and Caernarvonshire, were cut to pieces, and Llewelyn overran Caerdiganshire and a great part of Caermarthenshire; but the fortitude, the perseverance, the talents, and the forces of Edward, where he commanded in person, were irresistible; "his banners were fanned by

the crimson wing of conquest wherever they waved;" a retreat, therefore, to the almost inaccessible heights and fastnesses of Snowdon, was the only expedient left to the Britons for avoiding present death or future slavery. This was adopted, and Llewelyn might have remained sometime secure from attack, unless his supply of provisions was intercepted; of this disaster, he seems to have been apprehensive; and in order, therefore, if possible to prevent it, and to distract the attention of Edward, who was at Conway, he marched with a small body of men to Montgomery, and from thence into Radnorshire, where, as well as in Brecknockshire, he had a considerable number of friends; for he was the idol of his countrymen, or, as an old chronicle describes him, "he was the captayne, the prayse, the law, and the light of nations." The correspondence he held in this part of the country, was by some means or other made known to the English court; and it was to discover his intrigues and to counteract his designs, as well as to *fasten* upon his lordship of Brecknock, that Humphrey de Bohun was now sent down into this country: unfortunately for the prince of Wales, he was too successful in both the objects of his mission. Llewelyn's friends were either intimidated or persuaded to desert him; his enemies were encouraged, and a considerable force raised to oppose him. Since the death of the last William de Breos, his widow and son-in-law possessed little more than a nominal dominion over this country: the descendants of the Norman knights preserved an attachment to the family of their seignior or lord paramount; but we have just seen the Welsh inhabitants of

of the town of Brecknock itself, the seat of his government, lately submit voluntarily to their favourite hero, and native chief; while Humphrey de Bohun, the father of the present Humphrey, involved as he was during the whole course of his life in continual troubles and perpetual skirmishes and warfare, had neither power nor leisure to enforce the obedience of his tenants in the principality: but the case was now widely different; aided by the name and authority of the king of England, the arms or the arguments of Humphrey, the son, prevailed with his dependants, and made even an appearance or attempt at resistance, folly. This complete change in the government and politics of the country, effected with much secrecy, as well as expedition, was, perhaps, not perfectly known to Llewelyn: led by the promises, and flattered with the hopes of assistance held out to him by some men of power in the hundred of Builth and the neighbourhood, he ventured to march with his little army to Aberedwy in Radnorshire, three miles below Builth, on the banks of the river Wye, where it is said he expected to have held a conference with some of his friends: here, however, he found himself fatally disappointed; for, instead of allies and partizans, whom he was encouraged to look for, he perceived he was almost surrounded in the toils and trammels of his adversary. A superior force from Herefordshire having had notice of his route, from some of the inhabitants of this country, approached under the command of Edmund Mortimer and John Giffard. Llewelyn, finding from their numbers that resistance would be vain, fled with his men to Builth, and in order to de-

ceive the enemy, as there was then snow upon the ground, he is said to have caused his horse's shoes to be reversed; but even this stratagem was discovered to them by a smith at Aberedwy, whose name, as tradition says, was Madoc goch min mawr, or red haired wide mouthed Madoc. He arrived at the bridge over the Wye, time enough to pass and break it down, before his pursuers could come up with him; here, therefore, they were completely thrown out, as there was no other bridge over the Wye at that time, nearer than Bredwardine, thirty miles below.

Thus foiled and disappointed of their prize for the present, the English immediately returned downwards to a ford known by some of the party, about eight miles below, near a ferry called Caban Twm Bach, or little Tom's ferry boat; in the interim, it should seem Llewelyn must have gained sufficient time to have distanced his followers, if he had made the best use of it; but he had not yet abandoned the expectation of meeting with assistance, and some hours may have been employed with the garrison of the castle of Builth, who, awed by the approach of Mortimer, refused to treat with or support him. Stowe says, "he was taken at Builth castle, where using reproachful words against the Englishmen, sir Roger le Strange rau upon him and cut off his head, leaving his dead body on the ground." It is by no means improbable that he should have accused the garrison of Builth and the inhabitants of that country with perfidy, and (as Stowe says) used reproachful words towards the English. He may also have bestowed upon the men of Aberedwy, as well as of Builth,

Builth, that epithet which has stuck by them ever since*; but he certainly was not slain at Builth castle, or by sir Roger le Strange; for being here repulsed by those from whom he expected support, and baffled in his attempts to reduce them to obedience, he proceeded westward up the vale of Irvon on the southern side, for about three miles, where he crossed the river a little above Llanynis church over a bridge called Pont y coed, or the bridge of the wood, either with an intention of returning into North Wales through Llanganteu, Llanavan fawr, Llanwrthwl, and from thence into Montgomeryshire, or perhaps of joining his friends in Caermarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire, to oppose whom, Oliver de Dynham had been sent by the directions of the king of England, as appears by his letter from Rhuddlan. This passage once secured, he stationed the few troops who accompanied him on the northern side of the river, where, from the ground being more precipitous and much higher than the opposite bank, and at the same time covered with wood, a handful of men were able to defend the bridge against a more numerous enemy. In this situation he preserved a communication with the whole of Brecknockshire, and as he supposed the river was at this season of the year impassable, he waited with confidence and security, while he commanded the pass, in hopes to hear further from his correspondence, or in expectation of being reinforced from the westward; by this means the English forces gained sufficient time to come up with him, and appearing on the southern side of the Irvon, made a fruitless attempt to gain the

bridge: here they probably would have been compelled to have abandoned the pursuit; or at least Llewelyn might have escaped in safety to the mountains of Snowdon, if a knight of the name of sir Elias Walwyn (a descendant of sir Philip Walwyn of Hay) had not discovered a ford at some little distance, where a detachment of the English crossed the river, and coming unexpectedly upon the backs of the Welsh at the bridge, they were immediately routed, and either in the pursuit, or while he was watching the motions of the main body of the enemy, who were still on the other side of the river, he was attacked in a small dell about two hundred yards below the scene of action, from him, called Cwm Llewelyn, or Llewelyn's dingle, and slain unarmed (as some say) by one Adam de Francton, who plunged a spear into his body, and immediately joined his countrymen in pursuit of the flying enemy. When Francton returned after the engagement, in hopes of plunder, he perceived that the person whom he had wounded (for he was still alive) was the prince of Wales, and on stripping him, a letter in cypher and his privy seal were found concealed about him: the Englishman, delighted with the discovery, immediately cut off his head, and sent it (as the most acceptable present that could be conveyed) to the king of England: the body of the unfortunate prince was dragged by the soldiers to a little distance where the two roads from Builth now divide, one leading to Llanafan and the other to Llangammarch; here they buried him, and this spot has been ever since known by the name of Cefn y bedd or Cefn bedd Llewelyn, the

* Bradwyr Aberedwy, Bradwyr Buallt. Traitors of Aberedwy, traitors of Builth.

the ridge of Llewelyn's grave; a copy of the letter found upon him, was soon afterwards sent by Edmund Mortimer to the archbishop of Canterbury, who was then at Pembridge in Herefordshire, to be forwarded to the king: the primate in the course of conveying this transcript to his majesty, adds such further intelligence as had reached him, from which it appears that dame Matilda Longspee had interfered, upon hearing of Llewelyn's death, intreating he might be absolved from the sentence of excommunication, and his body buried in a consecrated place; this request Mortimer, with the gallantry of a soldier and the affliction of a relation (though that kinsman was an enemy), warmly seconded, by stating an assurance he received from those who were present when Llewelyn expired, that before his death he called for a priest, and that a white monk, who happened to be near, chaunted mass to him previous to his dissolution.

Maud or Matilda Longspee, countess of Salisbury, who thus kindly endeavoured to procure for the corpse of Llewelyn the rights of sepulture, and who married for her first husband William Longspee, the second earl of that name, was the only daughter and heiress of Walter de Clifford, governor of the castles of Caermarthen and Cardigan, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, aunt to the deceased prince. Maud lived sometimes at Clifford castle in Herefordshire, and at other times at Bronllys in Brecknockshire; she married, secondly, sir John Giffard, of Brimsfield in Gloucestershire, who in her right became seised of these possessions, and who was so situated, that notwithstanding this

family connection of his wife's, he was compelled by his allegiance to his sovereign to become one of the leaders of the English troops by whom Llewelyn was defeated and slain.

No attention was paid to the request of Maud or the recommendation of Mortimer, and the remains of Llewelyn, instead of being *bones of contention* among the loyal inhabitants of York and Winchester (as his brother David's afterwards became) were permitted to rot at Cefn y bedd, in unhallowed ground.

Those who have attentively read the history of Llewelyn (of whatever country they may be) will, I trust, lament the fate, and sigh while they contemplate the fall of the last and greatest of the Welsh princes: his grandfather, Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, had courage and considerable talents, but he was savage in manners, variable in politics, fickle in his attachments, and brutal in his revenge: during the greatest part of his life he had a mere driveller to oppose, but the last Llewelyn had to contend with an Alexander, supported by superior numbers and revenues; in short, he had all the virtues of his ancestor, with scarcely any of his vices; he had infinitely more difficulties to encounter, and when he was favoured with the smiles of fortune, he owed them entirely to his own merit and exertions.

Memoirs of the late Cardinal York, the last, in a direct line, of the Royal House of Stuart.

The following account of a character whose family once made a conspicuous figure in this country, may be

be considered interesting : Henry Benedict Maria Clemens, second son of James Stuart, known by the name of "The Pretender," and of Maria Clementina Sobieski, was born at Rome, the 26th of March, 1725, where he almost constantly resided. As a Pretender to the throne of Britain, he was never very forward in urging the pretension; and his general character was that of an inoffensive and respectable individual. The regent duke of Orleans had (by a threat to withdraw the pension paid by France), to please the cabinet of St. James's, obliged the cardinal's father to reside in that city. Toward the close of the year 1745, he went to France, to put himself at the head of 15,000 men, assembled in and about Dunkirk, under the command of the duke of Richelieu, by order of Louis XV. With this army Henry was to have landed in England, in support of his brother Charles: but though preparations were made for embarking these troops, though one part did actually embark, not a single transport left Dunkirk road; and Henry, receiving intelligence of the issue of the battle of Culloden, returned to Rome, where, much to the displeasure of his brother and the friends of his family, he took orders; and in 1747 was made cardinal by Pope Benedict XIV. and afterwards bishop of Frascati, and chancellor of the church of St. Peter. From that time the cardinal of York, the name he assumed on his promotion, devoted himself to the functions of his ministry, and seemed to have laid aside all worldly views, till his father's death in 1788; when he had medals struck, bearing on their face his head, with "HENRICUS NONUS ANGLIÆ REX;" on the reverse, a city, with "GRATIA DEI, SED NON VOLUNTATE HOMI-

NUM." If we are not misinformed, our sovereign has one of these medals. The cardinal had two rich livings in France, the abbey of Anchin and St. Amand, and a considerable pension from the court of Spain, all of which he lost by the revolution. In order to assist Pope Pius VI. in making up the sum required by Buonaparte in 1796, the cardinal disposed of all the family jewels; and, among others, of a ruby, the largest and most perfect known, valued at 50,000*l*. He thus deprived himself of the last means of an independent subsistence, and was reduced to great distress on the expulsion of Pius VI. and his court from Rome. After having passed his days in quiet and dignified retirement at his villa near Rome till 1798, a French revolutionary banditti forced him to renounce his comforts and property, if he would save his life. He arrived at Venice in the winter of 1798, infirm as well as destitute. Cardinal Borgia, who had been acquainted with sir John Hipposley Coxe in Italy, represented to him, by letter, the cardinal's case. Sir John conveyed this letter to a Mr. Stuart, who drew up a memorial, which Mr. Dundas (now Lord Melville) presented to his majesty; and no sooner was our beloved monarch informed of his distressful situation, than his majesty condescended to order his minister to the republic to offer the cardinal, with all possible delicacy, a pension of 4000*l*. for his life. This amiable trait in the character of George III. does equal honour to the king and to the man. The cardinal of York had some claim on the generosity, perhaps on the justice, of this country. An act of parliament, still unrepealed, had settled on James the second's queen, Mary of Este, the cardinal's grandmother, a jointure of 50,000*l*.

While

While the treaty of Ryswick was depending, it was strongly contended, on the part of the French negociators, in the name of that princess, that her husband having been deprived, by an act of the British legislature, of all his right as king, and being consequently, as king, dead in law, she was as much entitled to her dowry, from the day that event took place, as if her husband had been naturally dead. The English negociators considered the point as too delicate for their interference, and desired it might be referred to king William personally. The proposal was assented to; and marshal Boufflers had an interview with William on the subject. William did not deny the justice of the claim; and on Boufflers expressing a wish that the concession of the jointure might be confirmed by at least a secret article of the treaty, William said, "What! marshal, will not my word satisfy you?" Boufflers bowed, and parted, in the full persuasion that he had obtained sufficient security. But, on the first demand of payment, William insisted that the concession had been made upon a condition which had not been performed; while Boufflers maintained the concession to have been unconditional. James II. died in 1701; his widow in 1718. No attempt was made by her heirs at law to recover the arrears of her jointure till 1786; when Charles, the eldest of her grandsons, though he would not act himself, empowered his natural daughter, by Miss Walkinshaw, to act in his name for that purpose. A case was made out, stating the nature and grounds of the claim. Louis XVI. by a petition, which Vergennes presented, was intreated to recommend it, through his ambassador at London, to the attention of the king of Great

Britain. Louis answered, "*C'est une famille malheureuse; dont je ne veux plus entendre parler.*" Little thought the king how soon he, and almost every branch of the Bourbon family, were to be in a situation no less unfortunate. On the failure of this attempt, another was made, in a different way, to bring the claim before the king. The late earl of Pembroke, while at Florence, where Charles and his daughter resided for some time, was in the habit of visiting them, and sometimes dined with them. The daughter, on the Earl's leaving Florence, begged he would use what interest he might have with Mr. Pitt, in behalf of her father's claim. The Earl politely offered to do all in his power. As for interest with Mr. Pitt, he said, he had none, nor a claim to any; but he would try what could be done by some of his acquaintance who might have interest with him. Accordingly, on his arrival in Paris, he applied to the late Duke of Dorset, then our ambassador at the court of Versailles, who gave the lady's agent a letter of introduction to Mr. Pitt. He promised, at the same time, to take the first opportunity of recommending the claim to that minister's favour and protection; and he fulfilled his promise. Carryll, the lady's agent, on his arrival in London, with Mr. Pitt's permission, waited on him. But scarcely had he opened the subject, by saying that whatever right there might be, and however well-founded, to the whole arrears, a very moderate part would be gratefully accepted; when Mr. Pitt cut him short, declaring it was a thing not to be mentioned to the king. Carryll then communicated the nature and grounds of the claim to learned counsel, who advised him to bring the matter before the King's Bench, offering,

fering, on condition of receiving a certain proportion of the sum recovered, to carry on the law-suit at their own risk and expence; in full confidence that the decision would be favourable, from the circumstance that the act of parliament settling the jointure had assigned as security for its payment royal demesnes of a yearly income more than equal to the amount. But neither Charles nor Henry (for the proposal was made to each separately) would agree to it. Henry was a studious and well-informed prince, and a sincerely pious prelate. His purse was always open to suffering humanity; and British travellers particularly, whether ruined by misfortune or by imprudence, found in him, on all occasions, a compassionate benefactor. He possessed, before 1798, a very valuable collection of curiosities at his villa, where many scarce tracts and interesting manuscripts concerning the unfortunate house of Stuart were among the ornaments of his library. In his will, made in January, 1789, he had left the latter to his relation, count Stuarton; but they were all, in 1798, either plundered by the French and Italian jacobins at Rome, or confiscated by French commissaries for the libraries or museums at Paris. The cardinal of York returned to Rome in 1801, and died the Doyen of the sacred college, after being one of its most virtuous and disinterested members upwards of 60 years. He was also bishop of Ostie and Velletri, vice-chancellor of the holy Roman church, and arch-priest of the basilique patriarchal of St. Peter of the Vatican. Thus has died, at the age of 82 years and some months, the last, in a direct line, of the royal house of Stuart; and his death is of some importance; for, it is understood, an act with respect to

attainder of blood was to expire at the death of this last of the Stuart family. The statements in the French papers, concerning cardinal York's bequests to the king of Sardinia, are void of all truth.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the truth of the report of the cardinal having received a considerable pension during the latter years of his life, from our monarch, the following letters on that subject will be found interesting:

From Lord Minto to Cardinal York.

"De Vienne, 9 Feb. 1800.

"Monseigneur,

"J'ai reçu les ordres de la majesté, le roi de la Grande Bretagne, de faire remettre a votre eminence la somme de deux mille livres sterling, et d'assurer V. E. qu'en acceptant cette marque de l'interet et de l'estime de S. M. elle lui sera un sensible plaisir. Il m'est en meme tems ordonné de faire part a V. E. des intentions de S. M. de lui transmettre une pareille somme de 2000l. sterling au mois de Juillet, si les circonstances demeuroident telles que V. E. continuat a la desirer.

"J'ai donc l'honneur de la prévenir que la somme de 2000l. sterling, est disposée à la maison de Messrs. Coutts et Compagnie, banquiers, a Londres, à la disposition de votre eminence. En executant les ordres du roi mon Maître, V. E. me rendra la justice de croire que je suis infiniment sensible à l'honneur d'être l'organe des sentimens nobles et touchans, qui ont dicté à S. M. la démarche dont elle a daigné me charger, et qui lui ont été inspirés, d'un côté par ses propres vertus et de l'autre tant par les qualités éminantes de la personne auguste

auguste qui en est l'objet que par son desir de reparer par tout ou il est possible les desastres dans lesquels le fleau universal de nos jours a paru vouloir entrainer par préférence, tout ce qui est le plus digne de veneration et de respect.

" Je prie V. E. d'agreer les assurances de mes hommages respectueux et de la veneration profonde avec laquelle

" J'ai l'honneur d'être

" De votre Eminence

" Le tres humble et tres

" obeissant Serviteur,

(Signed) " MINTO.

" Env. Ex. & Min. Plen. de S. M. B.

" A la Cour de Vienne."

From Cardinal York to Sir John Hipposley, Bart.

" Your letters fully convince me of the cordial interest you take in all that regards my person, and am happy to acknowledge that principally I owe to your friendly efforts, and to them of your friends, the succour generously granted to relieve the extreme necessities into which I have been driven by the present dismal circumstances. I cannot sufficiently express, how sensible I am to your good heart; and write these few lines in the first place to confess to you these my most sincere and grateful sentiments, and then to inform you, that by means of Mr. Oakley, an English gentleman arrived here last week, I have received a letter from lord Minto from Vienna, advising me that he had orders from his court to remit to me at present the sum of 2000l.; and that in the month of July next, I may again draw, if I desired it, for another equal sum. This

letter is written in so extremely genteel and obliging manner, and with expressions of singular regard and consideration for me, that I assure you excited in me most particular and lively sentiments, not only of satisfaction for the delicacy with which the affair has been managed, but also of gratitude for the generosity which has provided for my necessity.

" I have answered Lord Minto's letter, and gave it Saturday last to Mr. Oakley, who was to send it by that evening's post to Vienna: I have written in a manner that I hope will be to his lordship's satisfaction. I own to you that the succour granted to me could not be more timely; for without it, it would have been impossible for me to subsist, on account of the absolutely irreparable loss of all my income, the very funds being also destroyed, so that I should otherwise have been reduced for the short remainder of my life, to languish in misery and indigence.

" I could not lose a moment's time to apprise you of all this, and am very certain that your experienced good heart will find proper means to make known, in an energetic and proper manner, these sentiments of my grateful acknowledgment.

" The signal obligations I am under to Mr. Andrew Stuart for all that he has, with so much cordiality on this occasion, done to assist me, render it for me indispensable to desire, that you may return him my most sincere thanks, assuring him that his health and welfare interest me extremely; and that I have with great pleasure received from gen. Acton the genealogical history of our family, which he was so kind as to send me; I hope that he will, from that gentleman, have already received my thanks

thanks for so valuable a proof of his attention for me.

"In the last place, if you think proper, and an occasion should offer itself, I beg you make known to the other gentlemen also who have co-operated, my most grateful acknowledgements; with which, my dear sir John, with all my heart, I embrace you.

"Your best of Friends,

"HENRY, CARDINAL.

"Venice, 26th Feb. 1800.

"To Sir J. C. Hippesley, Bart.

"London."

Copy of a Letter from Sir John Cox Hippesley, Bart. to Cardinal York.

"Sir,—I trust your Eminence will do me the justice to believe that I was not insensible to the honour of receiving so flattering a proof of your gracious consideration as that which I was favoured with, dated 26th of last month, from the bosom of the Conclave.

"The merciless scourge of the present age (as my friend lord Minto has so justly observed) has singled out as the first object of its vengeance, every thing that is most worthy, and best entitled to our veneration and respect.' *The Infidels in Religion, but Zealots in Anarchy*, whose malignity pursued the sacred remains of Pius the Great even beyond the grave, assuredly would not exempt from their remorseless persecution the venerable person of the cardinal York!

"Severe as have been your eminence's sufferings, they will, nevertheless, find some alleviation in the general sympathy of the British nation: with all distinction of parties, with all differences of communion,

among all conditions of men, but one voice is heard: all breathe one applauding sentiment; all bless the gracious act of the sovereign in favour of his illustrious but unfortunate relation.

"Your eminence greatly over-values the humble part which has fallen to my lot, in common with my worthy friend Mr. Stewart. The cause of suffering humanity never wants supporters in the country with which I know, sir, you feel a generous pride in being connected. The sacred ministers of religion, exiled and driven from their altars, find refuge and security in Britain. The unfortunate princes of the house of Bourbon here too found an asylum under the hospitable roof of the *Royal Ancestors* of cardinal York: and when every dignified virtue that can stamp worth on human nature is outraged in the venerable person of the cardinal York himself—'against such cruelties, with inward consolations recompensed'—here also an inviolable sanctuary is unfolded in the kindred bosom of our beloved sovereign.

"It is incumbent on me to attest, that in the frequent communication Mr. Stuart and myself have had with the king's ministers on this subject, they have uniformly expressed their firm opinion, that his majesty will think himself happy in repeating the same gracious attention to his royal relation, and in the same proportion, as long as his unfortunate circumstances have a claim to them. I can also, with equal confidence, assure your eminence, that your reply to my lord Minto has given as much satisfaction to the king's ministers, as it doubtless has excited in the benevolent mind of his majesty himself.

"Mr. Stuart unites with me in every heartfelt wish for your eminence's

nence's health and happiness, equally flattered with myself by your eminence's condescension and gracious acceptance of our humble attentions.

"With the most perfect consideration and profound respect,

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "J. C. HIPPLESLEY.

"Grosvenorstreet, London,

March 31."

"I am much obliged to you to have indicated to me the way I may write unto Coutts, the court banker, and shall follow your friendly insinuations. In the mean time, I am very desirous that you should be convinced of my sentiments of sincere esteem and friendship, with which, my dear lord, with all my heart I embrace you.

(Signed) "HENRY CARDINAL."

From the Cardinal York, to Lord Minto.

"With the arrival of Mr. Oakly, who has been this morning with me, I have received by his discourses, and much more by your letters, so many tokens of your regard, singular consideration and attention for my person, as obliges me to abandon all sort of ceremony, and to begin abruptly to assure you, my dear lord, that your letters have been most acceptable to me in all shapes and regards. I did not in the least doubt of the noble way of thinking of your generous and beneficent sovereign: but I did not expect to see, in writing, so many and so obliging expressions, that well calculated for the persons who receive them and understand their force, impress in their minds a most lively sense of tenderness and gratitude; which I own to you oblige me more than the generosity spontaneously imparted. I am, in reality, at a loss to express, in writing, all the sentiments of my heart; and, for that reason, leave it entirely to the interests you take in all that regards my person, to make known in an energetical and convenient manner all I fain would say to express my thankfulness, which may easily be by you comprehended, after having perused the contents of this letter.

From the Cardinal York to Sir John Cox Hipplesley, Bart.

"Dear Sir John,

"I have not words to explain the deep impression your very obliging favour of March 31 made on me.—Your and Mr. Andrew Stuart's most friendly and warm exertions in my behalf, the humane and benevolent conduct of your ministers, your gracious sovereign's noble and spontaneous generosity, the continuance of which you certify me depends upon my need of it, were all ideas which crowded together on my mind, and filled me with the most lively sensations of tenderness and heartfelt gratitude. What return can I make for so many and so signal proofs of disinterested benevolence? Dear sir John, I confess I am at a loss how to express my feelings; I am sure, however, and very happy that your good heart will make you fully conceive the sentiments of mine, and induce you to make known, in an adequate and convenient manner, to all such as you shall think proper, my most sincere acknowledgment.

"With pleasure I have presented your compliments to the cardinals and others persons you mention, who all return you their sincere thanks; the canon in particular, now Monsignore, being also a domestic prelate

late of his holiness, begs you be persuaded of his constant respect and attachment to you.

"My wishes would be completely gratified, should I have the pleasure, as I most earnestly desire, to see you again at Frescati, and be able to assure you, by word of mouth, of my

most sincere esteem, and affectionate, indelible gratitude.

"Your best of friends,

"HENRY CARDINAL.

"Venice, 7th May, 1800.

"To Sir J. C. Hippesley, Bart.
Grosvenor-street, London."

NATURAL HISTORY.

A Botanical and Economical Account of Bassia Butyracea, or East India Butter Tree. By W. Roxburgh, M. D.

[From the Asiatic Researches, Vol. VIII.]

Bassia Butyracea. Polyandria Monogynia. Generic Character.

CALYX beneath, four or five leaved. Corol, one petaled: Border about eight cleft. Berry superior, with from one to five Seeds.

Bassia Butyracea. Roxburgh.

Calyx five-leaved; Stamens thirty or forty, crowning the subcylindric tube of the Corol.

Fulwah, Phulwarah, or Phulwara, of the inhabitants of the Almorah hills, where the tree is indigenous. Flowering time, in its native soil, the month of January; seeds ripe in August.

Trunk of the larger trees, straight, and about five or six feet in circumference. Bark of the young branches smooth, brown, and marked with small ash-coloured specks.

Leaves alternate, about the ends of the branchlets, petioled, obovate-cuneate, obtuse-pointed, entire; smooth above, villous underneath; veins simple, and parallel; length, six to twelve inches; breadth, three to six.

Petioles, from one to two inches long.

Stipules, if any, minute and caducous.

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Flowers numerous, round the base of the young shoots, and from the axils of the lower leaves, peduncled, large, pale-yellow, drooping.

Calyx, four, five, or six leaved (five is by far the most common number); ovate, obtuse, covered externally with ferruginous pubescence, permanent.

Corol; tube subcylindric, length of the calyx; border of eight, spreading, oblong, obtuse divisions, longer than the tube.

Stamens; filaments from thirty to forty, about as long as the tube of the corol, and inserted on its mouth. Anthers linear-oblong.

Pistil, germ conical, (ten or twelve celled, one seeded,) downy, surrounded with a downy nectarial ring. Style longer than the stamens; stigma acute.

Berry oblong, generally pointed by a remaining portion of the style; smooth, fleshy, containing one, two, or three, rarely more, large seeds; the rest not ripened.

Seeds oblong, rather round than flat, but differing in shape according to the number contained in each fruit; smooth, shining, light brown, with a long, lanceolate, lighter coloured, less smooth, umbilical mark on the inside.

This tree, which is rendered interesting on account of its seeds yielding a firm butyraceous substance, resembles *Bassia Latifolia*, (see *Coromande*

mandel Plants, Volume I. No. 19, also Asiatic Researches, Volume I, page 300,) so much as scarce to be distinguished from it, except by the corol and stamina.

Here (in *Bassia butyracea*) the corol is of a thin texture, with a tube nearly cylindric, and border of eight, large, spreading, oblong segments. There (in *Bassia latifolia*) it is thick and fleshy, with a gibbous, indeed almost globular tube; and border of generally more than eight, small, cordate, rather incurved segments.

Here, the stamina, from thirty to forty in number, have long filaments inserted on the mouth of the tube of the corol. There they are fewer in number; have very short filaments, and are arranged in two, or three series, completely within the tube, to which they are affixed.

*It may not be improper to notice here some other species of the same genus. The following botanical description of *Bassia longifolia*. Linn. Mant. page 563, I have been favoured with by Doctor Klein, of Tranquebar, and the account of its economical uses by the Reverend Doctor John, of the same place.

Description by Doctor Klein.

Calyx, Perianth: monophyllum, 4-partitum; laciniis ovatis, acutis, coriaceis, extus tomento ferrugineo obductis, persistentibus.

Corolla monophylla, campanulata; tubo cylindraco, inflato, carnosio, limbo 8-partito; laciniis lanceolatis, erectis.

Stamina filamenta 16, brevissima, in duos ordines divisa, quorum octo ad incisuras laciniarum, octo in tubo corollæ inserta. Antheræ lineares, setaceæ, acutæ, extus pilosæ, limbo breviores.

Pistil: Germen superum, ovatum. Stylus setaceus, corolla duplo longior. Stigma simplex.

Pericarp: drupa oblonga, 1-3 sperma, carnosia, lactescens. Seminibus subtrigonis oblongis.

Arbor magna; ramis sparsis, erectis, horizontalibusque.

Folia sparsa, petiolata, lanceolata, acuta, integerrima, glabra, venosa.

Flores longe-pedunculati, axillares, solitarii, et aggregati.

Economical uses of the Oil, or Illecepei Tree, Bassia longifolia. By the Reverend Doctor John.

1st. The oil, pressed from the ripe fruit, is used as a common lamp oil, by those who cannot afford to buy the oil of the cocoa-nut. It is thicker, burns longer, but dimmer, smokes a little, and gives some disagreeable smell.

2d. It is a principal ingredient in making the country soap, and, therefore, often bears the same price with the oil of the cocoa-nut.

3d. It is, to the common people, a substitute for ghee, and cocoa-nut oil, in their curries and other dishes. They make cakes of it, and many of the poor get their livelihood by selling these sweet oil cakes.

4th. It is used to heal different eruptions, such as the itch, &c.

5th. The cake (or *Sakey*) is used for washing the head; and is carried as a petty article of trade, to those countries, where these trees are not found.

6th. The flowers, which fall in May, are gathered by the common people, dried in the sun, roasted, and eaten, as good food. They are also bruised, and boiled to a jelly, and made into small balls, which they sell

sell or exchange, for fish, rice, and various sorts of small grain.

7th. The ripe fruit, as well as the unripe, is eaten by the poor, as other fruits. Of the unripe, the skin is taken off, and after throwing away the unripe kernel, boiled to a jelly, and eaten with salt and capsicum.

8th. The leaves are boiled with water, and given as a medicine, in several diseases, both to men, and to cattle.

9th. The milk of the green fruit, and of the tender bark, is also administered as a medicine.

10th. The bark is used as a remedy for the itch.

11th. The wood is as hard and durable as teak wood, but not so easily wrought, nor is it procurable of such a length for beams, and planks, as the former; except in clay ground, where the tree grows to a considerable height; but, in such a soil, it produces fewer branches, and is less fruitful, than in a sandy, or mixed soil, which is the best suited for it. In a sandy soil, the branches shoot out nearer to the ground, and to a greater circumference, and yield more fruit. These trees require but little attention; beyond watering them during the first two or three years, in the dry season. Being of so great use, we have here whole groves of them, on high, and sandy grounds, where no other fruit trees will grow.

12th. We may add, that the owls, squirrels, lizards, dogs and jackals, take a share of the flowers; but the vulgar belief is, that the latter, especially in the time of blossom, are

apt to grow mad, by too much feeding on them.

Bassia obovata, Forster's prod. No 200: a native of the isle of Tanna, in the South Sea. Of this species, I possess no other account than the definition, which corresponds with the habit of the genus. If Forster has left us no account of the uses of the tree, it may be worth while to make enquiry, when an opportunity offers.

Park's *Shea*, or butter tree of Africa, we have reason, from his description, and figure, as well as from analogy, to suppose a species of this same genus. At page 352 (of his travels in the interior of Africa) he says, "The appearance of the fruit evidently places the *Shea* tree in the natural order of *Sapotæ*, (to which *Bassia* belongs,) and it has some resemblance to the *Madhuca* tree (*Bassia latifolia*), described by Lieutenant C. Hamilton, in the Asiatic Researches, Volume I, page 300.

"The people were every where employed in collecting the fruit of the *Shea* trees, from which they prepare a vegetable butter, mentioned in the former part of this work*. These trees grow in great abundance all over this part of Bambarra. They are not planted by the natives, but are found growing naturally in the woods; and in clearing woodland for cultivation, every tree is cut down but the *Shea*. The tree itself very much resembles the American oak, and the fruit, from the kernel of which, first dried in the sun, the butter is prepared, by boiling the kernel

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in

* This commodity, *Shea toulou*, which, literally translated, signifies *Tree-butter*, is extracted, by means of boiling water, from the kernel of the nut, has the consistence and appearance of butter; and is in truth an admirable substitute for it. It forms an important article in the food of the natives, and serves also for every domestic purpose in which oil would otherwise be used. The demand for it is therefore great. Park's Travels in Africa. Page 26.

in water, has somewhat the appearance of a Spanish olive. The kernel is enveloped in a sweet pulp, under a thin green rind; and the butter produced from it, besides the advantage of its keeping the whole year without salt, is whiter, firmer, and to my palate, of a richer flavour, than the best butter I ever tasted made of cows milk. The growth and preparation of this commodity, seem to be amongst the first objects of African industry, in this and the neighbouring states; and it constitutes a main article of their inland commerce." Park's Travels in Africa, page 202-3.

In the following account of the *Bassia Butyracea*, by Mr. Gott, we find the people of Almorah eat the dregs, left after the finer parts have been extracted; consequently there can be little doubt of the wholesomeness of the pure vegetable butter itself. The thick oil of the *Bassia latifolia*, and *longifolia*, the natives of various parts of India either use alone, or mixed with ghee (clarified butter) in their diet.

On Captain Hardwicke's departure for England, in the beginning of 1803, he gave me a small quantity of the above-mentioned substance, observing, that the only account he could give me of it was, that it was reported to him to be a vegetable product from Almorah, or its neighbourhood, where it is called *Fulwah*, or *Phulwarah*. In consequence of this information, I applied to Mr. Gott, (who is stationed in the vicinity of that country,) to make the necessary inquiries; and from him I procured an abundance of well preserved specimens, at various times, in leaf, flower, and fruit. From these, and that gentleman's account of the tree, and its product, the foregoing description was taken.

The same sample, which I got from Captain Hardwicke, in January 1803, I have still by me. It remains perfectly sweet, both in taste and smell. Its flavour is that of cloves; having, I presume, been perfumed with that spice, previously to its falling into his hands, a practice mentioned in the following narrative. At this instant the thermometer is at ninety-five, and for these six weeks, it has rarely been below ninety, and has often risen to one hundred, or more, yet it continues about as firm as butter is in England during winter.

Mr. Gott's account of the tree, and its product, is as follows:—

The tree producing a fat-like substance, known in this country by the name of *Phulwah*, is a native of the Almorah hills, and known there by the same name. The tree is scarce, grows on a strong soil, on the declivities of the southern aspects of the hills below Almorah, generally attaining the height, when full grown, of fifty feet, with a circumference of six. The bark, of such specimens as I have been able to obtain, is inclined to smoothness, and speckled; it flowers in January, and the seed is perfect about August, at which time the natives collect them, for the purpose of extracting the above substance. On opening the shell of the seed or nut, which is of a fine chesnut colour, smooth, and brittle, the kernel appears of the size and shape of a blanched almond: the kernels are bruised, on a smooth stone, to the consistency of cream, or of a fine pulpy matter; which is then put into a cloth bag, with a moderate weight laid on, and left to stand, till the oil, or fat, is expressed, which becomes immediately of the consistency of hog's-lard, and is of a delicate white colour. Its uses are in medicine; being

being highly esteemed in rheumatism, and contractions of the limbs. It is also much esteemed, and used by natives of rank, as an unction, for which purpose it is generally mixed with an *Utr* of some kind. Except the fruit, which is not much esteemed, no other part of the tree is used.

This tree is supposed to bear a strong affinity to the *Mawa*, (*Madhuca*, or *Bassia latifolia*;) but the oil or fat, extracted from the seeds, differs very materially. The oil from the *Mawa*, is of a greenish-yellow colour, and seldom congeals. That from the *Phulwah* congeals immediately after expression, is perfectly colourless; and, in the hottest weather, if melted by art, will, on being left to cool, resume its former consistency. The oil from the seed of the *Mawa*, if rubbed on woollen cloth, leaves as strong a stain as other oils or animal fat. The fatty substance from the *Phulwah*, if pure, being rubbed on woollen cloth, will leave no trace behind.

The oil of *Mawa* is expressed in considerable quantities, about Cawnpore, and Furruckabad, and being mixed with, is sold as ghee.

This fatty substance very rarely comes pure from the hills, and receives more and more adulteration, (by adding the purest ghee,) as it passes down to the lower provinces: age gives it the firmness of pure tallow.

Additional Remarks by the same, in consequence of a few Queries transmitted to Mr. Gott.

It is supposed there might be annually procured from twenty to thirty maunds, at the price of fourteen or fifteen rupees the maund.

1st. It is never taken inwardly as a medicine, nor is it used in diet; further than that the dregs, after the purer fatty substance is expressed, are eaten, as a substitute for ghee, by the peasants, or labourers, who extract the fat.

2d. I have some pure, which has been by me ten months, and it has neither acquired colour, nor bad smell.

3d. After it is imported into Rohilkhund, it is scented with *Utr*, (an essential oil,) and a little of the flour of the Indian corn (*Zea Mays*) is added, to increase its consistency. N. B. This flour is added on account of its peculiar whiteness.

4th. If it is clean, and free from dirt, it never undergoes any purification; if the contrary, it is heated, and filtered through a coarse cloth.

5th. The flowers are never used. The pulp of the fruit is eaten by some; it is of a sweet, and flat taste.

The timber is white, soft, and porous; and is never made any use of by the natives. It is nearly as light as the *Semul*, or cotton tree (*Bombax heptaphyllum*).

A List of Plants in Bloom, at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, and its Vicinity, from the 1st. to the 31st. of January, 1807; demonstrative of the remarkable mildness of that Season.

[From Mr. Power's Calendar of Flora.]

Vernal star-headed chick- Common white ditto
Autumnal ditto [weed Oriental speedwell
Strawberry spinach Ivy-leaved ditto
Common yellow jasmine Field ditto

Corn ditto
Three leaved vervain
Officinal ditto
Common rosemary

3 H 3

Red

Red valerian	Wild chervil, or cow weed	Damask rose
Lamb's lettuce, or corn salad	Common parsley	Chinese rose
Spring crocus	Cow parsnip	Common raspberry
Annual meadow-grass	Lauristinus	Ditto, fruit ripe
Cultivated oat, in bloom	Guelder rose	Common bramble
Ditto, seed ripe Jan. 2d	Common chickweed	Wild strawberry
Fuller's teasel	Virginian spider-wort	Wood ditto
Hairy teasel	Common snowdrop	Chili ditto
Devil's bit	Common daffodil	Baron ditto
Sweet-scabious	Jonquil	Goose-grass cinque-foil
Goose-grass, or cleavers	Orange-flowered Aletris	Great-flowered ditto
Sweet-scented wood-roof	Leek	Common avens
Cornelian cherry	Great nasturtium	Great celandine
Marsh scorpion grass	Tree evening primrose	Yellow-horned poppy
Evergreen alkanet	Rose-coloured ditto	Common poppy
Officinal lung-wort,	Early dwarf heath	Gum cistus
Common borage	Irish heath	Branching larkspur
Cretan bugloss	Mezereon	Variegated monkshood
Comfrey-leaved hound's-	Hairy daphne	Common fennel-flower
Venus navel-wort [tongue	Spurge laurel	Hepatica
Primrose	Scarlet Fuchsia	Garden anemone
Cowslip	Common rue	Common ditto *
Auricula	Sweet bay	Wood ditto
Polyanthus	Daurian rhododendron	Pheasant's eye
Corn pimpernel	Box leaved Andromeda	Pile-wort
Pyramidal bell-flower	Common Arbutus	Spear-leaved crowfoot
Great bell-flower	Garden Hydrangea	Common ditto
Blue throat-wort	London pride	Winter hellebore
Tooth leaved winter cherry	Officinal soap-wort	Christmas rose
Trumpet honeysuckle	Basil-leaved soap-wort	Green hellebore
Common woodbine	Sweet William	Stinking hellebore, or Bear's
Mountain jasion	Carnation	Common columbine [foot
Great mullein	Chinese pink	Wood sage
Bastard mullein	Clammy campion	Common hyssop *
Purple mullein	Lobel's catchfly	Common lavender
Willow-leaved box horn	Cuckow flower	Pennyroyal
Red currant	Clammy lychnis	Ground ivy, or-Gill
Black currant	Great stitch-wort	White archangel
Gooseberry	Sweet scented mignonette	Purple ditto
Sweet violet	Upright ditto	Hemp leaved dead-nettle
Dog's violet	Portland spurge	Black horehound
Pansie	Sun spurge	Common white ditto
Great yellow violet	Common myrtle	Common mother-wort
Common ivy	Nectarine	Common thyme
Lesser periwinkle	Common laurel	Wild ditto
Greater ditto	Apricot	Common balm
Sea holly	Golden flowered fig-mary-	Common eye-bright
Common fennel	Scarlet ditto [gold	Bell-flowered chelone
Common carrot	Shewy ditto	Scarlet ditto
Spotted hemlock	Striped flowered ditto	Common snap dragon
Fool's parsley	Common drop-wort	Ivy-leaved ditto

* "I am informed, by lady Elcho, that she left a profusion of this plant in bloom, on the 15th of January, at lord Elcho's seat at Beanstone, in East Lothian."

Three leaved snap-dragon	Curled-leaved mallow	New England star-wort
Broom-leaved ditto	Vervain mallow	Late-flowering ditto
Common yellow ditto	Tree ditto	Woolley-headed Cineraria
Oriental Celsia	Althaea frutex	Red-leaved ditto
Mountain Erinus	Bladder Ketmia	Hybrid ditto
Spring whitlow-grass	Glaucous fumitory	Marsh ditto
Garden cress	Common furze	Common daisy
Shepherd's purse	Yellow lupine	French marygold
Purple candy-tuft	Kidney-bean	African ditto
Sweet alysson	Tuberous-rooted	Red Zinnia
Rock ditto	Sweet pea	Indian Chrysanthemum
Common honesty	Garden bean	Corn ditto
Water cress	Great-flowered Tutsan	Garden ditto
Winter cress	Common ditto	Ox-eye ditto
Officinal hedge mustard	Cultivated scorzonera	Common feverfew
Wall-flower	Ox-tongue Picris	Common chamomile
Brompton stock	Common sow-thistle	Corn chamomile
Ten-week stock	Common dandelion	Stinking ditto
Dame's violet	Orange-flowered	Lavender cotton milfoil
Tower wall-cress	Wall ditto	Sweet maudlin ditto
Turnep	Smooth Crespis	Silver-leaved ditto
Rape	Blue Catananche	Sneeze-wort ditto
Brocoli and other varieties	Milk thistle	Common yarrow
Charlock	Cultivated artichoke	Many-flowered sun-flower
White mustard	Common carline thistle	Purple Rudbeckia
Garden raddish	Purple-stalked Eupato-	Cut-leaved ditto
Horse-shoe crane's-bill	Common tansey	Whorl-leaved tick-seeded
Scarlet ditto	Fan-leav'd ditto	sun-flower
Hooded ditto	Annual Xeranthemum	Blue-bottle Cyanus
Striped geranium	Wave-leaved ditto	Scabious ditto
Bloody ditto	White colts-foot	Common marygold
Lancashire ditto	Common groundsel	Common passion-flower
Herb-Robert	Purple ditto	Common nettle
Holly-hock	Flax-leaved star-wort	Nut tree
Common marshmallow	Savory-leaved ditto	Common yew
Common mallow	Great-flowered ditto	Prickley butcher's broom
Whorl-flowered ditto	New Holland ditto	Officinal pellitory.

" In the preceding list no plant has been inserted which was sheltered in any store, green-house, or frame; many were observed in the fields and hedges in their native places of growth; but by far the greater part were the ornamental inhabitants of the parterre: the nectarine and apricot may certainly be considered as forced. It may appear singular that so many natives of the Cape, and of still warmer climates, which are in this country usually considered as inhabitants of the green-house or dry stove, should

be found so situated; it may therefore be necessary to observe, that they were, for the most part, the surplus of an over-stocked green-house, which had been planted in the borders to take their chance; and as no frosts of consequence occurred till the first week in January, they continued to flourish and bloom, with unabated vigour, till cut off by rather severe frost in the early part of the month; a great variety of the Cryptogamia class, usually blooming at this season, are omitted, as not offering any de-

violation from the usual course of vegetation. The native place of growth of each plant, and its usual time of blooming in this climate, has been inserted; and as the blooming of some of them at this season seems to border on the marvellous, the place in which the observation was made has been added, as giving all the additional weight to the facts in my power to offer; where no such information is given, the remark was made in my own garden. Two observations only are recorded which did not fall under my own notice, but for which most respectable authority is given."

Usefulness of Ladybirds.

The immense flight of ladybirds which has recently appeared in Kent, has excited great curiosity; and the phenomenon has caused some degree of alarm to the superstitious of both the great and small vulgar who frequent the watering-places on that coast; where, it appears, so multitudes have been the swarms of this insect, that the streets have literally been covered with them, and the gowns of the ladies, after an evening's walk, spotted with them from top to bottom. Wishing to relieve the minds of your fair readers at Ramsgate, Margate, South-End, &c. from the dread that these ladybirds portend a pestilence, I shall communicate a few particulars respecting the natural history of this insect; from which it will appear, that we ought to hail its battalions as we should soldiers who are on their return from a glorious victory—at least the hop-planters of Kent ought so to regard them; for, though their crop may not now be half a crop, but for these defenders it would pro-

bably not have been a crop at all; and their present numbers promise them an abundant harvest next year.

All insects, as well of the beetle as the butterfly tribe, previous to their appearance in the winged state existed as caterpillars or grubs. The millions of ladybirds which lately swarmed on the coasts of Kent have previously been grubs, or larvæ, for that is the most proper name. These larvæ feed entirely upon the insects, which, under the name of "the fly," or "plant lice," have this year made such havoc among the hops and pease; and when it is considered that each larvæ destroys some hundreds of these insects a day, for some months, it may be easily calculated what an immense number must have been destroyed by them, and consequently that, but for their services, our crops would have sustained much greater damage than they already have done. The vast number of these ladybirds which have this year appeared, promise that next year their services will be more effectual; as each female will deposit some hundreds, if not thousands of eggs, which, when hatched into larvæ, in the ensuing spring, will probably be able completely to destroy so many of the *plant-lice* or *aphides* (for this is their proper name), as to prevent their doing any serious injury.

In this point of view, the swarms of ladybirds ought to be regarded as harbingers of joy by the farmer and hop-planter; and by the visitants of the watering places, as proofs of the benevolence of the deity, who has by this means provided a remedy for the destructive voracity of the *aphis*, whose prolific powers are so immense, that from one female, in the course of a summer, many *hundreds of millions* of individuals may be produced! In their per-

perfect state as beetles also, these ladybirds live upon *aphides*; and thus probably, the myriads which have lately visited the coasts of Kent, may have saved the hop-planters from the entire loss of their crop.

The neglect of the study of Entomology in this country is much to be regretted. If that most interesting science were attended to as it ought to be, and as it is on the Continent, we should not hear of people's fancying a flight of ladybirds a sign of pestilence or offence, or enquiring what can be the meaning of such a phenomenon.

Yours, &c. ENTOMOLOGUS.
Aug. 25.

The Bohun Upas.—The following Account of the celebrated Poison Tree of Java, which has been the Subject of so much dispute among Naturalists, is translated from a Memoir written by M. Foeresch, a Man of Letters, and a Surgeon in the Service of the Dutch East India Company.

In the year 1774, I was stationed at Batavia, as a surgeon, in the service of the Dutch East India company. During my residence there, I received several different accounts of a tree, called in the Malayan tongue, the Bohun Upas, and the violent effects of its poison. They all, then, seemed incredible to me; but they raised my curiosity to such a degree, that I resolved to investigate this subject thoroughly, and to trust only to my own observations. In consequence of this resolution, I applied to the governor general, M. Petrus Albertus Van der Parra, for a pass to travel through the country: my request was granted; and having procured every

information, I set out on my expedition. I had obtained a recommendation from an old Malayan priest to another priest, who lives on the nearest habitable spot to the tree, which is about fifteen or sixteen miles distant. This recommendation proved of great service to me; as the latter priest is appointed by the emperor to reside there, in order to prepare for eternity the souls of those who, for different crimes, are sentenced to approach the tree, and to procure the poison.

The Bohun Upas is situated in the island of Java, about twenty-seven leagues from Batavia, fourteen from Soura Charta, the seat of the emperor, and between eighteen and twenty leagues from Tinckjoc, the present residence of the sultan of Java. It is surrounded on all sides by a circle of high hills and mountains, and the country round it, to the distance of ten or twelve miles from the tree, is entirely barren. Not a tree, nor a shrub, nor even the least plant or grass, is to be seen. I have made the tour all round this dangerous spot, at about eighteen miles distant from the centre, and I found the aspect of the country on all sides equally dreary. The easiest ascent of the hills, is from that part where the old ecclesiastic dwells. From his house the criminals are sent for the poison, into which the points of all warlike instruments are dipped. It is of high value, and produces a considerable revenue to the emperor.

The poison which is procured from this tree is a gum, that issues out between the bark and the tree itself, like the camphor. Malefactors, who for their crimes are sentenced to die, are the only persons who fetch the poison; and this is the only chance they have of saving their lives. After sentence

sentence is pronounced upon them by the judge, they are asked in court, whether they will die by the hands of the executioner, or whether they will go to the Upas tree for a box of the poison? They commonly prefer the latter proposal, as there is not only some chance of preserving their lives, but also a certainty, in case of their safe return, that a provision will be made for them by the emperor. They are also permitted to ask a favour of the emperor, which is generally a trifle, and commonly granted. They are then provided with a silver or tortoise-shell box, into which they are to put the poisonous gun, and are properly instructed how to proceed while they are upon their dangerous expedition. Among other particulars, they are always told to attend to the direction of the winds, as they are to go towards the tree before the wind, so that the effluvia from the tree is always blown from them. They are likewise told to travel with the utmost dispatch, as that is the only method of insuring a safe return. They are afterwards sent to the house of the old priest, to which place they are commonly attended by their friends and relations. Here they generally remain some days, in expectation of a favourable breeze. During that time the ecclesiastic prepares them for their future fate by prayers and admonitions.

When the hour of their departure arrives, the priest puts them on a long leather cap, with two glasses before their eyes, which comes down as far as their breast, and also provides them with a pair of leather gloves. They are then conducted by the priest, and their friends and relations, about two miles on their journey;—here the priest repeats his instructions, and tells them where they are to look for

the tree. He shews them a bill, which they are told to ascend, and that on the other side they will find a rivulet, which they are to follow, and which will conduct them directly to the Upas. They now take leave of each other, and, amidst prayers for their success, the delinquents hasten away.

The worthy old ecclesiastic assured me, that during his residence there, for upwards of thirty years, he had dismissed above seven hundred criminals, in the manner which I have described; and that scarcely two out of twenty have returned. He shewed me a catalogue of all the unhappy sufferers, with the date of their departure from his house annexed; and a list of the offences for which they had been condemned; to which was added, a list of those who had returned in safety. I afterwards saw another list of these culprits, at the jail-keeper's, at Soura Charta, and found that they perfectly corresponded with each other, and with the different informations which I afterwards obtained.

I was present at some of these melancholy ceremonies, and desired different delinquents to bring with them some pieces of the wood, or a small branch, or some leaves, of this wonderful tree. I have also given them silk cords, desiring them to measure its thickness. I never could procure more than two dry leaves, that were picked by one of them on his return; and all I could learn of him concerning the tree itself was, that it stood on the border of a rivulet, as described by the old priest; that it was of a middling size; that five or six young trees of the same kind stood close by it; but that no shrub or plant could be seen near it; and that the ground was of a brownish sand, full of stones, almost impracticable for travelling, and covered with dead bodies.

The

The French Eagle.—The French Papers have given the following Account of an Eagle, in the Menagerie, at Paris.

There has been some time in the garden of plants, an Eagle, which her majesty the empress sent thither; and which is as much distinguished by his beauty as by a silver ring which he carries in one of his talons. It was originally domesticated with an English game-cock, which has at last served him for food. It is not known, whether the death of the game-cock was provoked by his own fierceness, by some movement of anger, or by the hunger of the Eagle. The following is the history of the Eagle since he lost his liberty. He was taken in the forests of Fontainebleau, in a trap set for foxes, and of which the spring broke his claw. Under the care of Doctor Paulet, his cure has been long, and attended with a painful operation. This the Eagle has supported with a patience which it would be difficult to find in man. During the operation his head only was at liberty, and of this he did not avail himself to oppose the dressing of his wound, from which several splinters were taken, nor to the apparatus which the fracture required. Swathed in a napkin, and laid on one side, he has passed the whole night upon straw, without the least motion. The next day, when all the bandages were unwrapped, he lodged himself upon a screen, where he passed twelve whole hours, without resting upon the unsound foot. During all that time he made no attempt to escape, though the windows were open; and he refused all nourishment. It was not till the thirteenth day that he tried his appetite upon a rabbit, which was given to

him. He seized it with his claw that was not injured, and killed it with a stroke of his beak, between the first vertebra of the neck and the head. After having devoured it, he resumed his place upon the screen, from whence he stirred no more till the twenty-first day after his accident. Then he began to try the wounded limb, and without deranging in the least the ligature by which it was bound, he has regained the use of it, by moderate and reasonable exercise. This interesting creature has passed three months in the room of a servant who attended to him. As soon as the fire was lighted he came up to it, and suffered himself to be caressed; at bed-time he mounted his screen, as close as possible to his attendant's bed, and removed to the opposite extremity as soon as the lamp went out. The confidence in his own power appeared to exempt him from every kind of distrust. It is impossible to shew more resignation, more courage, and one might almost be tempted to say, more reason, during the long continuance of his illness. He is of the most beautiful kind, and does not feel the least weakness from the accident which robbed him of his liberty.

On the Stratagems of Apes and Monkeys, in a wild State, and in Captivity. By the Rev. Mr. Bingley.

[From the Monthly Magazine.]

Independently of the general form of these animals, and of their external and internal organization, which in many respects presents a striking and humiliating resemblance to those of men, their playfulness, their frolics and gambols, have in all ages attract-
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ed the notice of mankind. Some naturalists have asserted, that they are capable of reasoning and reflecting; and that they are guided by an instinctive sagacity much superior to that of the brute creation in general. They are, however, certainly destitute of every essential faculty of man: incapable as well of thought as of speech, there is an immense interval betwixt the creature formed in mind after the image of God, and these mere brutes, bearing some rude traits of the elemental parts of the human frame.

Every one will acknowledge that, in general, both apes and monkeys are excessively ugly. Their limbs are peculiarly strong; and they have great delight in breaking, tearing in pieces, or stealing whatever comes in their way. In all their operations and manœuvres, their agility is astonishing. Whenever any thing offends or throws them into a passion, they indicate their rage by chattering violently with their teeth. Many of them, if beaten, will sigh, groan, and weep, like children; but most of them, on these occasions, utter dreadful shrieks of distress. They make such ridiculous grimaces, place themselves in such strange and whimsical attitudes, and in other respects conduct themselves so singularly, that few persons, even of those who most dislike them, can on these occasions refrain from smiling, and nearly all must be amused by them.

It is said, that there are some races of monkeys which keep up a certain discipline among themselves. Though active in the highest degree in pillaging plantations and cultivated grounds, they seldom go on important expeditions for this purpose but in numerous troops. If they meditate an attack (for instance) on a

melon bed, a large party of them enters the garden. The animals range themselves, if possible, under a hedge or fence, at some distance from each other, and throw the melons, from hand to hand, with astonishing rapidity. The line they form usually terminates in a mountain or forest, and all their operations are executed during the most profound silence.

Wafer tells us, that when he was on shore in the island of Gorgonia, he observed several monkeys (of the *four-fingered* species) come down, at low water, to the rocks of the sea coast, for the purpose of devouring oysters. They got at the food contained within the shells, by placing one oyster on a stone, and beating it in pieces with another. The *malbrouk* of Bengal [*Simia Faunus* of Linnæus] is reported to do the same.

Many of these animals, and particularly the *preacher* and *four-fingered* monkeys (*Simia beelzebub* and *Simia paniscus* of Linnæus), have sometimes dreadful contentions, in which great numbers on both sides are frequently slain. They employ weapons in their combats; and often arm themselves with stones and pieces of wood, which they throw with sure aim, and astonishing violence at each other. They have, on these occasions, neither deserters nor stragglers; for in times of danger they never forsake each other. They run along the plains, and even leap from tree to tree, with a surprizing rapidity.

The instincts and sagacity of these animals are, in many instances, such as not to be injured or diminished even by captivity. In some houses we see the *wanderu* (*Simia Silenus* of Linnæus), a cunning and audacious monkey, much inclined to ridicule and grimace. He may be taught to dress

dress and undress himself, to spin, to poke the fire, to push a wheel-barrow, or play on a tambourine. He will wash earthen vessels or glasses without breaking them, and carry light burthens from place to place, whenever he is ordered to do so. A monkey of this species has been observed to turn a spit with one hand, whilst with the other he held a piece of bread under the meat to receive the gravy: it is perhaps needless to remark, that he immediately afterwards devoured it.

A wanderu was exhibited at Bourdeaux, in the year 1762, which by his actions excited much astonishment in the spectators. When mounted on an extended cord, he first stretched out each of his feet to have them chalked; then, taking in his hand a pole weighted at each end (similar to the balance employed by rope-dancers), he walked backward and forward, cut capers, and executed numerous other tricks, with infinitely greater ease and celerity than the most expert rope-dancer that had before been seen.

The monkies, however, that are trained and educated by some of the Indian buffoons, are reported to be by far the most agile and adroit of all animals that are reared in-captivity.

Some of the apes, such as the *orangs*, the *patas* and the *dog-faced apes*, are said always to place a centinel on the top of a tree, or on some other elevated situation, to keep watch when the rest are either about to sleep or to engage in any marauding expedition. The motions or the cry of this animal are a signal of danger, and immediately the whole troop scampers off with the utmost rapidity. It has been asserted, but few persons will be inclined to credit the assertion, that the centinels are often punished with death for neglecting their duty.

The Europeans at the Cape of Good Hope sometimes catch young apes by stratagem, or by previously killing their dam, and bring them up with care for the purpose of rendering them afterwards serviceable. When they have attained their growth, they are taught to guard the house of their owner, during the night, and on all occasions of his absence. This they do with great fidelity; but as they increase in age, their mischievous propensities develop themselves, and they oftentimes become extremely ill-tempered and ferocious. These apes, which are of the *ursine* species, are so much inclined to imitation, that they seldom see any thing done without attempting to do the same. Some of them are very stubborn and perverse; but many are readily susceptible of education, learning, without difficulty, almost every thing that is taught them.

Condamine and Bouger saw, in Peru, some domesticated monkies of large size, which had been admitted into the apartments of the academicians, during the time they were employed in making observations in the mountains. These animals greatly excited the astonishment of the academicians, by afterwards, of their own accord, going through a series of imitations. They planted the signals, ran to the pendulum, and then immediately to the table, as if for the purpose of committing to paper the observations they had made. They occasionally pointed the telescopes towards the heavens, as if to view the planets or stars, and performed numerous other feats of a similar nature.

The whimsical occurrence which took place before the troops of Alexander the Great, is too singular and too amusing to be passed over in silence.

lence. The soldiers under command of this monarch always marched in order of battle. They happened one night to encamp on a mountain that was inhabited by a numerous tribe of monkeys. On the following morning, they saw at a distance what appeared to be an immense body of troops approaching them, as if with the intention of coming to an engagement.—The commanders, as well as the soldiers, were in the utmost astonishment. Having entirely subdued the prince of the country, they could not conceive from whence this new force could have come; they had not previously been informed of any thing of the kind. The alarm was immediately given, and in a short time the whole Macedonian army was drawn up in battle-array, to combat with this unexpected enemy. The prince of the country, who was a prisoner in the camp, was interrogated respecting it. He was surprised to be informed of such a force in the neighbourhood, and requested permission to behold it himself. He smiled at the mistake; and the Macedonians were not a little chagrined, that they should have been such fools as to take a troop of these imitative animals for a band of armed men.

All the apes and monkeys are reported to entertain a natural aversion and antipathy to the crocodile. It is said, that some of them will even faint at seeing or smelling the skin of these frightful reptiles.

The animals of that subdivision of the tribe denominated *sapajous* have long tails, which they can coil up, and employ (in some respects, but particularly in descending trees,) as a hand. By means of their tails, they are also able to swing themselves backward and forward amongst the branches of trees.

Monkeys are seldom known to produce young ones, except in hot climates. The *Barbary apes*, however, (*Simia inuus* of Linnæus), which are found wild at Gibraltar, bring young ones in great abundance amongst the inaccessible precipices of the rock.—A female of this species has also been known to produce offspring in a state of captivity, at one of the hotels in Paris. A *striated monkey* (*Simia jachus*) brought forth young ones in the house of a merchant at Lisbon, and another in that of a lady at Paris.

Female monkeys generally carry their young ones nearly in the same manner as negresses do their children. The little animals cling to the back of their dam by their hind feet, and embrace the neck with their paws.—When the females suckle them, it is said that they hold them in their arms, and present the teat as a woman would to a child.

Monkeys usually live in much more extensive troops than apes. The troops of *patas*, or *red monkeys of Senegal*, are reported to amount sometimes to as many as three or four thousand. Some naturalists believe that they form a sort of republic, in which a great degree of subordination is kept up; that they always travel in good order, conducted by chiefs, the strongest and most experienced animals of their troop; and that on these occasions, some of the largest monkeys are likewise placed in the rear, the sound of whose voice immediately silences that of any of the others that happen to be too noisy. The orderly and expert retreat of these creatures from danger, is an amusing sight to Europeans, unaccustomed to the native manners of such animals. The negroes believe them to be a vagabond race of men, who are too indolent to construct habitations

tations to live in, or to cultivate the ground for subsistence. They sometimes commit dreadful havoc in the fields and gardens of persons who inhabit the countries where they abound.

The different species of monkeys are seldom known to intermix or associate together, but each tribe generally inhabits a different quarter. The negroes who have not been taught the use of fire-arms, are said to kill them by shooting them in the face with arrows. But it often happens, when the *sapajous* are shot, that in the act of falling from the tree they seize hold of a branch with their tail, and, dying in this situation, continue suspended even for a long time after death. When a monkey of some of the larger species is wounded, the rest will frequently collect together, and with great fury pursue the hunters to their huts or lodgments.

It was formerly supposed, that man was the only animal which could be infected by the small-pox and measles; but it is now ascertained that monkeys, kept in houses where these complaints prevail, are also liable to receive the infection.

In the year 1767, the inhabitants of St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, were witnesses to a monkey's catching the small-pox, by playing with children who were infected, and the animal bore the marks of it for a considerable time afterwards. A circumstance nearly similar was observed also at Paris. M. Paulet, a medical man of some eminence, was called upon, in 1770, to attend a person who had the measles. As the disease was contagious, he requested that every precaution might be taken to prevent it from spreading; and particularly that a monkey, accustomed to play with the children of the house,

should on no account have any communication with the invalid. The request was made too late. One of the sick person's sisters, and at the same time also the monkey, which had been accustomed to sleep at the foot of her bed, was attacked by the disease. The monkey, in consequence, was treated in the same manner as a human subject. M. Paulet, on examining the state of the animal's pulse, found it so quick that it was scarcely possible to count the pulsations. In the auxillary artery, these were much more sensible than in any other; and he declared that, as nearly as he could count them, they were about five hundred in a minute. We ought to remark, that this monkey was of very low stature, and that, in all animals, the shorter they are the quicker is their pulse. These facts, which are well authenticated, sufficiently prove (independently of others) that the small-pox and measles are not diseases entirely confined to the human species; but that animals, as well as men, are liable to receive the infection from them. Numerous instances have occurred of the small-pox being communicated to and from animals. Those from cattle are now well known. A shepherd infected with the small-pox has been known to communicate the disease to his sheep, and these sheep to those of another flock. A horse has been observed to be covered with the pustules of the small-pox. Goats are sometimes attacked by it, and, when this is the case, great numbers generally perish. (*See Roder. à Castro, lib. 4. de Meteor. Microc. cap. 6.*) This dreadful contagion is likewise frequently known to extend to the flocks of rein deer in Lapland.

Such is a summary of the principal observations that have been transmitted

ted to us by different travellers, respecting the manners and habits of life of the animals which constitute this interesting tribe; and from what has been said, it appears that they have a nearer alliance than any other quadruped (in the general conformation of their bodies) to the human race. They, consequently, have the art of imitating human actions better than any others, since they are able to use their fore-feet as hands. From the general organization of the monkeys, they are likewise capable of an education nearer allied to that of man, than any other animal. Some naturalists have attributed infinitely too much sagacity to them, whilst others have certainly not allowed enough. The monkeys seem to do those things which mankind do before their reason is matured by age; and in this respect there is no other quadruped which bears any resemblance to them. Most animals seem at times to be actuated by the spirit of revenge: by the different means that are employed to gratify this passion, we may in a measure judge of the different degrees of their instinct; and every one knows how greatly the monkey exceeds all other brutes in its vindictive malice. There appears, in some measure, an analogy even betwixt the vices (if we may so call them) of the monkeys, and the disgusting brutality too often observable in the vicious and degraded part of mankind.

The animals of the monkey tribe differ very essentially from each other in their general manners and habits of life. The *oran otan* is susceptible of more considerable attainments than any of the others. The short muzzled monkeys, with long tails, such as the greater part of the *guenons*, *sapajous*, and *sagoins*, are for

the most part exceedingly tractable, and receive a certain degree of instruction without much difficulty. But some of the *apes*, and *baboons*, with long muzzles, are so savage and ferocious as to be incapable of any education whatever.

The monkeys of the new continent, as might naturally be supposed, differ (at least in some degree) in their habits of life from those of the old world. The Great Author of Nature has assigned to them several characteristics that are peculiar to themselves: such, amongst others, are the situation and separation of the nasal orifices; and the presence of two additional grinders in each jaw. We, likewise, are acquainted with no species of monkey, belonging to the ancient world, that has a prehensile tail, or the bony pouch observable in the throat of the preacher monkey and the arabata, (*Simia beelzebul* and *Simia seniculus* of Linnæus).

In some countries, monkeys, even in their wild state, are rendered serviceable to mankind. It is said, that in districts where pepper and cocoa grow, the inhabitants, availing themselves of the imitative faculties, and the agility of the monkeys, are able to procure an infinitely greater quantity of these articles than they could do by any other means. They mount some of the lowest branches of the trees, break off the extremities where the fruit grows, and then descend and carefully range them together on the ground. The animals afterwards ascend the same trees, strip the branches all the way to the top, and dispose them in a similar manner. After the monkeys have gone to rest, the Indians return and carry off the spoil.

In some places it is this inclination to imitate human actions which leads to their destruction. The Indians

dians carry in their hands vessels filled with water, and rub their faces with it, in the presence of the monkeys; then substituting a kind of glue instead of water, leave the vessels behind them, and retire. The observant creatures seize the vessels, and do the same; when the glue, adhering strongly to their hair and eyelids, completely blinds them, and prevents every possibility of their effecting an escape.

In other places, the natives take to the habitations of the monkeys a kind of boots, which they put on and pull off their legs several times successively. These are then rubbed over in the inside with a strong glue; and when the monkeys attempt to do the same, they are unable to disengage themselves, and, consequently, are caught without difficulty.

Sometimes the inhabitants carry in their hands a mirror, and appear to amuse themselves by looking at it in different attitudes. In place of these they leave a kind of traps, not unlike the glasses in external appearance, which, when the animals take them up, seize and secure them by the paws.

The inhabitants of St. Vincent le Blanc catch monkeys in several kinds of traps and snares. Sometimes, when they have caught the young ones, they put them into a cage, and appear to tease and torment them, in order that they may likewise catch the parents.

The hunters of some countries place near the haunts of monkeys vessels containing strong and intoxicating liquors. The animals drink of them, and in a short time become so drunk as to lie down on the spot and fall asleep.

Some of the Indians ascend to the summits of the mountains in which the animals breed, and construct there a pile of wood, round the base of

which they spread a quantity of maize. They place on the pile some substance, which, on being exposed to heat, explodes with tremendous noise. This is contrived to explode during the time that the monkeys are employed in devouring the maize, and, in the terror and astonishment, the old animals scamper off on all sides with the utmost rapidity, leaving their young ones a prey to the hunters.

The dexterity of monkeys is such, that, although burthened by their offspring clinging to their backs, they can leap from tree to tree, if the distance is not very great, and secure their hold among the branches with the greatest certainty. When they perceive any person taking aim at them, either with a gun or bow, they cry out and grind their teeth sometimes in the most horrible manner. They are often able to avoid the arrows that are shot at them, and sometimes they even catch them in their hands. When any one of their community is shot, and falls to the ground, all the rest set up a dismal and tremendous howl, which makes all the adjacent mountains and woods resound. If a monkey is wounded, and does not fall, it frequently happens that his companions will seize and carry it off far beyond the reach of their enemy: and miserable is the fate of that hunter who is imprudent enough to venture near their haunts during that same day. When the animals re-ascend the trees, they each carry a stone in their hands, and generally another in their mouths; and, in such case these are thrown at their adversary with a correctness of aim that is truly astonishing.

The inhabitants of several countries derive a means of subsistence from the flesh of these animals. We are assured by Condamine, that in

Cayenne the monkeys are the kind of game that is more frequently pursued than any other ; and that the Indians of the country bordering on the river of the Amazons are peculiarly fond of their flesh. Their fat is esteemed a sovereign remedy for stiffness in the joints. In the Portuguese settlements, in South America, powdered monkeys' bones are considered an excellent sudorific, and likewise as anti-venereal. In the gall-bladder of one or two of the Indian species (but particularly of the *doric* and *wanderu*), a kind of gall-stone is sometimes found. These, says Tavernier, the natives have been known to sell for as much as a hundred crowns each. They will not, in general, permit them to be exported out of their country as articles of commerce, but chiefly preserve them as an invaluable present to foreign ambassadors residing amongst them. They are considered to possess all the properties that have been attributed to the most precious of the bezoar stones.

Christ Church, Feb. 1, 1807.

Ornithology.

In the neighbourhood of Halifax, a great natural curiosity has excited the admiration of many scores of people, who have gone to see it : it is a *white* sky-lark ! the particular division and tribe of birds to which it belongs, is sufficiently identified by its figure and note. It was last spring taken out of a nest of larks, distinguished from its companions only by its colour. This singular bird has shed its feathers, and is now a shining milk white. It is in the possession of John Whitehead, at Brockwell Bank, on the old road to Rochdale.

Comets.

In the evening of Monday, the 12th inst. the following phenomena were distinctly seen from Stob's Castle, Roxburghshire :

The Comet became visible immediately after twilight, at a considerable elevation in the heavens, nearly due west, and set about one-half past eight o'clock, within a few degrees of north-west. The nucleus, or star, when viewed through a small telescope, appeared about the size of a star of the first magnitude, but less vivid, and of a pale dusky colour. The atmosphere of the Comet, owing to the limited power of the telescope, was barely perceptible. The tail, daily increasing in magnitude and splendour, as the Comet approaches the sun, appeared sometimes extremely brilliant, seeming to be a vibration of luminous particles, somewhat resembling the aurora borealis, and at other times almost to disappear. From the arch described by the Comet in the heavens, in the short space of two hours, its velocity must be immense. By the nearest computation which circumstances and situation allowed, supposing the Comet as far distant as the sun, or about 12,000 diameters of the earth, it must be moving in the present stage of its perihelion, at the amazing velocity of nearly a million of miles an hour, or upwards of 16,000 miles a minute ! Such astonishing rapidity is indeed almost inconceivable ; but the velocity of the Comet, observed at Palermo, in 1770, by Mr. Brydone, was still more remarkable, which, in 24 hours, described an arch in the heavens of upwards of 50 degrees in length, and was computed by that ingenious gentleman to be moving at the rate of sixty millions of miles in a day, or upwards

upwards of 40,000 miles in a minute.

The comets belonging to our solar system are supposed to amount to about 450; but the elements or periodical times of a small number only of these have been precisely calculated. From the many accurate observations made by Sir Isaac Newton, on the great Comet of 1680, they were first discovered to be a kind of planets moving in very eccentric elliptical orbits, and with accelerated velocity as they approach their perihelion. That remarkable Comet was supposed to be the same which had appeared in 1106, in the time of Henry I.—in the year 531, in the consulship of Lampadius—and in the year 44, B. C. before Julius Cæsar was murdered. Its next appearance will be in the year 2255, about four centuries hence.

The Comet which appeared in 1759 was pretty accurately predicted by the learned Dr. Halley, and may again be expected to appear about the year 1835. The best astronomers are generally agreed, that comets are opaque bodies, enlightened by the sun; but the precise nature of their substance, which is capable of sustaining the most violent degrees of heat, cannot be determined by the limited faculties of man. The illustrious Newton calculated, that the heat of the great Comet of 1680, in its near approach

to the sun, must have been 2000 times greater than that of red-hot iron; consequently, if we suppose that Comet to be of the same dimensions with the earth, and to cool no faster than red-hot iron, it would require upwards of a hundred millions of years to cool; and from its periodical revolution in the short space of 575 years, must remain for ever in a state of the most violent ignition.

This Comet, according to Halley, “in passing through its southern node, came within the length of the sun’s semidiameter of the earth’s orbit.”—Had the earth been then in that part of her orbit nearest to that node, the mutual gravitation of two such large bodies, with so rapid a motion as that of this Comet, must not only have deranged the plane of the earth’s orbit, but by coming in contact with the earth (a circumstance by no means deemed improbable by the most enlightened philosophers), the shock must have reduced this beautiful frame to its original chaos, or transported it beyond the limits of the Georgium Sidus, into the boundless depths of infinite space.

But language sinks beneath contemplation so sublime, and so well calculated to inspire the most awful sentiments of the wisdom, providence, and power, of the Great Creator of the universe!

October 26, 1807.

USEFUL PROJECTS.

*Lists of Patents for Inventions, &c.
granted in the year 1807.*

[Chiefly from the Repertory of Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture.]

JOSEPH MOSELEY ELLIOT, of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, watchmaker; for a new or improved method of making and constructing repeaters, or repeating watches, and time-pieces. Dated October 30, 1806.

Robert Vazie, of the parish of St. Mary Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey, civil engineer; for improvements in the measures, and in the machinery to be used in making bricks and earthen-ware, and also for improvements in the carriages for removing the said articles. Dated November 6, 1806.

James Royston, of Halifax, in the county of York, card-maker; for an improvement on the system of card-making, by a method of cutting teeth for carding wool and tow. Dated November 6, 1806.

John Wm. Lloyd, late of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, in the county of Middlesex, but now of Bishopwearmouth, in the county of Durham, esq; for anti-friction rollers or wheels, to assist all sorts of car-

riage-wheels. Dated November 20, 1806.

James Henckell, of the city of London, merchant; for certain improvements on a machine for dressing coffee or barley, or any other corn, grain, pulse, seed, and berries. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. Dated November 20, 1806.

William Nicholson, of Soho-square, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman; for various improvements in the application of steam to useful purposes, and in the apparatus required to the same. Dated November 22, 1806.

James Frederick Matthey, of Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, in the city of Westminster, lieutenant in De Meuron's regiment; for various improvements upon fire-arms and guns of all descriptions. Dated December 4, 1806.

Samuel Williamson, of Knutsford, in the county of Chester, weaver; for an improvement in weaving cotton, silk, woollen, worsted, and mohair, and each of them, and every two or more of them, by looms. Dated December 4, 1806.

William Hyde Wollaston, of the parish of St. Mary-la-bonne, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman; for an instrument whereby any per-

son may draw in perspective, or may copy or reduce any print or drawing. Dated December 4, 1806.

William Speer, of the city of Dublin, esq; now residing in the city of Westminster; for a new art, method, or process of purifying, refining, and otherwise improving fish oils and other oils, and converting and applying to use the unrefined parts thereof. Dated December 13, 1806.

Thomas Scott, of Clerkenwell-close, in the county of Middlesex, musical instrument-maker; for an improved musical instrument called a flageolet English flute, or an instrument on the flageolet principle, so constructed as a single instrument, that two parts of a musical composition can be played thereon at the same time by one person. Dated December 13, 1806.

Ambrose Bowden Johns, of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, bookseller; for certain compositions, and a mode of manufacturing the same, for covering and facing houses, and various other useful purposes. Dated December 22, 1806.

William Bell, of the town of Derby, engineer; for an improvement upon, and an addition to smoothing-irons, planeing-irons, and various edge tools, applicable to many useful purposes. Dated December 22, 1806.

Anthony George Eckhardt, of Berwick-street, Golden-square, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, fellow of the royal society, and member of the society of Haerlem in Holland; for certain improvements in the mode of covering or inclosing books, whereby their contents will be secured from the observations of any person but the owner, and will also be secured from injury. Dated December 22, 1806.

Anthony George Eckhardt, of Berwick-street, Golden-square, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, and member of the royal society of London, and of the society of Haerlem in Holland, and Joseph Lyon, of Millbank-street, Westminster, in the said county of Middlesex, cooper; for a new method of manufacturing pipes for the conveyance of water under ground, different to the present pipes. Dated December 22, 1806.

Charles Schmalcalder, of Little Newport-street, in the parish of St. Ann, Soho, in the county of Middlesex, mathematical and philosophical instrument-maker; for a delineator, copier, or proportion-ometer, for the use of taking, tracing, and cutting out profiles, as also copying and tracing reversely on copper, brass, hard wood, card-paper, paper, asses-skin, ivory, and glass, to different proportions, directly from nature, landscapes, prospects, or any other objects, standing, or previously placed perpendicularly: as also pictures, drawings, prints, plaus, caricatures, and public characters. Dated December 22, 1806.

Walter Henry Wyatt, of Hatton-Garden, London, gent. for the means of facilitating the chemical action between copper and several saline substances, so as to produce important improvements in the art of separating gold and silver from copper, plated or united with either of those metals, and in the manufacturing of sulphate of copper, and in the making of many kinds of colours for painting. Communicated by a foreigner.—Dated January 15, 1807.

Chester Gould, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, gentleman; for a machine to ascertain the weight of any thing to the amount of ten

tons and upwards, to be made use of instead of the common steelyard, or beams and weight. Dated January 24, 1807.

William Hance, of Tooley-street, in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, in the county of Surry, hatter; for a method of rendering waterproof, beaver and other hats. Dated January 29, 1807.

Benjamin Southcombe, of Bricklane, in the parish of St. Luke, in the county of Middlesex, tin-plate-worker; for a method of making flexible or malleable metallic plates into convex or concave forms or hollow shapes. Dated January 29, 1807.

Richard Friend, of the Broadway, St. Thomas, in the borough of Southwark, and county of Surrey, gun-carriage-maker; for improvements in the making and working gun and carronade carriages. Dated January 29, 1807.

Simon Orgill, of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, frame-smith; for certain stops for working bolt-wheels, affixed to the machine attached to the common warp-lace-frame, to give motion to the said machine, and also to a rotatory spindle, projections, and levers to be affixed to the said frame itself, to give motion to the said frame for the purpose of manufacturing by a more simple, certain, and expeditious method, lace or net-work of various figures and qualities, with silk, cotton, worsted, or other materials, produced from animal, vegetable, or mineral substances. Dated February 3, 1807.

Richard Lorentz, of Great Portland-street, in the county of Middlesex, esq; for certain machines or instruments, one of which will produce instantaneous light, and the other instantaneous fire; communicated by

foreigners residing abroad. Dated February 5, 1807.

James Essex, of the town of Northampton, woolstapler and grocer; for a method of making or manufacturing dyed, bottled, or felted wool, into mats, rugs, carpets, &c. of various colours, figures, patterns, and sizes, for carriages, halls, parlours, hearths, and sundry other purposes. Dated February 5, 1807.

James Spershott, of Shelton, in the county of Stafford, clay-merchant; for an improvement in the manufacture of earthenware. Dated February 7, 1807.

John Day, of Camberwell-green, in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, stone-mason; for an engine for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels, and also for raising large anchors and other immense weights to any height required. Dated February 12, 1807.

Charles earl Stanhope, for improvements respecting the form, construction, and manner of building and fitting out ships and vessels for the purpose of navigation, and especially for counteracting or diminishing the danger of that most mischievous invention for destroying ships and vessels, known by the name or appellation of submarine bombs, carcasses, or explosions. Dated February 16, 1807.

James Winter, of Stoke under Hamdon, in the county of Somerset, glove manufacturer; for a machine for sewing and pointing leather gloves with neatness and strength, much superior to that which is effected by manual labour. Dated Feb. 20, 1807.

Andrew Kauffman, of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, musical-instrument-maker; for improvements in the construction

construction of the flageolet or English flute. Dated February 20, 1807.

Archibald Thomson, of the parish of St. John, in the city of Westminster, and county of Middlesex, engineer; for improvements (by the application of known principles) upon certain parts of mill-spinning for spinning of wool or cotton. Dated February 20, 1807.

Isaac Sanford, of the city of Gloucester, civil engineer, and Stephen Price, of Stroud, in the county of Gloucester, civil engineer; for an improvement or method to raise a nap or pile on woollen, cotton, and all other cloth which may require a nap or pile, as a substitute for teasels or cards. Dated Feb. 20, 1807.

Frederic Albert Winsor, of Pall-mall, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman; for an improved oven, stove, furnace, or apparatus for the extracting of inflammable air or gas, and oil-tar, acetous and ammoniacal liquors, from different kinds of fuel, for reducing such fuel into coke and charcoal, and for completely purifying such inflammable air or gas of its odour during a state of combustion. Dated February 20, 1807.

John Falconer Atlee, of Wandsworth, in the county of Surry, distiller; for an improved apparatus to be used in fermenting of liquors. Dated March 7, 1807.

John Maberley, of Bedford-row, in the county of Middlesex, gent. for a method of making and constructing tents, poles, and other machinery, so as to expel and carry off noxious and contaminated air by a readier and more effectual ventilation than can be accomplished by the tents in common use. Dated March 7, 1807.

Elizabeth Bell, of Blackheath, in the county of Kent, spinster; for

certain improvements in an artificial method of sweeping chimnies, and an improvement in the preparing and manufacturing pieces used for the constructing the chimnies invented by her, so as to render the said pieces capable of being better joined together, and more advantageously used for the conveying smoke, water, and other fluids or bodies, in a divided and pulverulent state, in any required direction; and also certain methods, machinery, and apparatus, useful or necessary for manufacturing such pieces, and applicable for the purpose of forming various other articles of pottery. Dated March 7, 1807.

John Houlditch, of Long Acre, in the county of Middlesex, coach-maker; for certain improvements in the construction of four-wheeled carriages of different descriptions. Dated March 7, 1807.

Henry Charles Christian Newman, clerk, rector of St. John's, Capistrer, in the island of St. Christopher; for a machine applicable to mills in general, and to various other purposes, but more particularly adapted to the cattle mills employed for expressing the juice of the sugar-cane, by greatly augmenting their power and execution, with fewer cattle, and by increasing the number of the revolutions of the spindle and rollers in the proportion of ten to one of the present mills, or even more if required, by means of a ring, made either of wood or cast iron, round the mill, and by an entirely new construction of the axis in peritrochio, the lever, and a lantern wheel or pinion, the trundles or teeth of which turn a cog wheel on the spindle of the mill; which axis in peritrochio, lever, and lantern wheel or pinion, are also constructed so as to revolve together

together with two distinct motions; that is to say, a rotary round their own axis, and a progressive circumvolutionary on the ring, constantly acting upon and compelling the cog wheel and spindle with their separate and united forces. Dated March 7, 1807.

John Day, of Camberwell-green, in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, stone-mason; for a method of applying friction boxes, either with or without a perpetual screw, spindle, and cog-wheel, to extend and facilitate the power of engines, cranes, capstans, and other machines used for loading and unloading ships or vessels, and for raising anchors and other great weights or bodies, and also to the steerage-wheels of ships or vessels. Dated March 20, 1807.

Thomas Johnson, mechanic, in Glasgow; for a machine for weaving yarn. Dated March 23, 1807.

Archibald Thomson, of the parish of St. John, in the city of Westminster, and county of Middlesex, engineer; for certain improvements (by the application of known principles) upon certain parts of mill-spinning for spinning wool or cotton. April 2, 1807.

James Peache, of Cuper's bridge, Lambeth, in the county of Surry, Barge-builder; for a floating hollow buoy, on a new construction, for supporting mooring chains, cables, ropes, &c. Dated April 8, 1807.

William Chapman, of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, civil engineer; for a method or methods of reducing the wear, and prolonging the duration of ropes used in drawing coals or other minerals from pits or shafts of mines. Dated April 8, 1807.

Samuel Williams, of Finsbury-square, in the city of London, merchant; for new and improved ma-

chines and machinery for spinning wool, cotton, hemp, and other filamentous substances. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad, April 8, 1807.

Richard Francis Hawkins, of the parish of St. Ann, Limehouse, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman; for certain improvements to all kinds of gun and carronade carriages, so as to facilitate the working or using, securing, and housing thereof, particularly adapted to ships. Dated April 8, 1807.

William Southwell, of the city of Dublin, musical instrument-maker; for certain improvements upon a piano-forte, which is so constructed as to prevent the possibility of its being so frequently out of tune, as piano-fortes now generally are, which he denominates "*A cabinet piano-forte.*" Dated April 8, 1807.

William Chapman, of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, civil engineer; for a method or methods of putting coals on board of ships, lighters, and other vessels, so as to prevent a great portion of the breakage of the coals which takes place in the usual method of shipping them by spouts. Dated April 11, 1807.

Thomas Patty, of St. Thomas's Watering, Kent-road in the parish of St. Giles's Camberwell, in the county of Surry, manufacturer; for a method of dying, spinning, weaving, and manufacturing of East-India sun-hemp into carpets and carpet rug-matts, which will be more durable and less expensive than any now in use. Dated April 11, 1807.

Alexander John Forsyth, clerk, of Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire, in Scotland; for a method of discharging or giving fire to artillery and all other fire-arms, chambers, cavities, and places,

places, in which gun-powder or other combustible matter is or may be put for the purpose of explosion. Dated April 11, 1807.

Anthony Francis Berte, of the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the city of London, merchant; for certain improvements in casting printer's types and sorts, and other articles of metal. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.—Dated April 15, 1807.

James Forbes Dalton, of High-Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, coach-maker, for certain improvements in the construction of four-wheel carriages. Dated April 21, 1807.

William Shotwell, of the city of New York, in America, now residing in the city of London, merchant; for certain machines and improvements upon machines, for the purpose of bleaching, washing, and cleansing linen, and every other article that can be done by hand. Dated April 21, 1807.

Abraham Matterface, of the parish of Christ-church, in the county of Surrey, Mill wright; for certain improvements in the construction of a machine for mashing and mixing malt. Dated April 21, 1807.

Mark Noble, of the parish of Battersea, in the county of Surrey, engine-maker; for a chain-pump, hand-pump, and an improved extinguishing fire-engine. Dated Ap. 25, 1807.

Robert John Stanley, of the town of Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, gentleman; for a method of tanning leather without the use or application of bark (or mineral astringent), except in the tanning of backs and bins, yielding a great advantage both in respect to time and expence, whereby as good if not a superior article or commodity is produced; the ingredients required by this method

of tanning are entirely of a vegetable quality, and principal part thereof the produce of the United Kingdom.—Dated April 28, 1807.

Rudolphe Cabanel, of Lambeth, Surrey, engineer; for improvements in the construction of wheels and axletrees, by which will be obtained the following and other advantages: the carriage will be less liable to overturn; and, in consequence of the friction being almost wholly done away, will move with much less power or labour of the horses, the necessary oil or grease being supplied without separating the wheel from the axle, are so securely attached as to obviate the frequent accident of the wheels coming off, and should they be injured, any other wheel, whether cart, coach, or waggon, may be substituted as a temporary resource, and a wheel or wheels may be shifted at pleasure. Dated May 5, 1807.

James Woods, of Ormskirk, Lancashire, chair-maker; for a machine for churning milk and cream, and which may be used as a pump. Dated May 9, 1807.

William Cubitt, of Walsham, Norfolk, engineer; for a method of equalizing the motion of the sails of windmills. Dated May 9, 1807.

Francis Frome, of Spring-Gardens, Westminster, Middlesex, gentleman; for an improved portable boot-jack, with a guard to prevent the possibility of any accident to the legs or ankles in pulling off the boots. Dated May 11, 1807.

William Bainbridge, of Holborn, London, musical instrument-maker; for improvements on the flageolet or English-flute. Dated May 14, 1807.

John Roebuck, of Warren-street, St. Pancras, Middlesex, civil engineer; for improvements in a machine called *The Caledonian Balance*. Dated May 14, 1807.

Chester Gould, of Walworth, Surrey, gent; for improvements on a machine for mangling linen and other articles required to be mangled.—Dated May 26, 1807.

Joseph Bowyer, of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester, carpet-manufacturer; for a method of working or manufacturing carpeting for carpets and carpet rugs not heretofore used. Dated May 29, 1807.

John Brown, of the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, in the city of London, stationer; for certain improvements in the construction of a press for printing books and other articles, part of which may be applied to presses now in common use. Dated June 2, 1807.

John Bywater, of the town and county of the town of Nottingham; for certain improvements in the construction of windlasses for weighing the anchors of ships and navigable vessels, and various other purposes. Dated June 6, 1807.

Allan Pollock, of Paisley, North-Britain, at present residing in London, merchant, for a stove of a new construction, and various improvements applicable to stoves, grates, and fire-places. Dated June 11, 1807.

Henry Maudlay, of Margate-street, Cavendish-square, in the county of Middlesex, engineer; for improvements in the construction of steam-engines. Dated June 13, 1807.

Francis Plowden, of Essex-street, Strand, in the county of Middlesex, esq. for a safe and sure method of preserving, for an extraordinary length of time, at sea and on land, butcher's meat, animal and other comestible substances, in a sweet, palatable, and nutritious state without acid, salt, or drying; the preservation of which apthartic viands he conceives will be of great public utility. Dated June 13, 1807.

John Syeds, of Rotherhithe Wall, in the county of Surrey, compass-maker; for certain improvements in the construction of a machine for making rope or cordage, either shroud or cable laid, and in the mode of manufacturing the same. Dated June 16, 1807.

Robert Barlow, of Spring Gardens, in the county of Middlesex, chemist and medical electrician; for certain oriental, aromatic, chemical compositions or compounds, to be made and moulded into various forms, shapes, and ornamental devices, as amulets in butter-flies, birds, shells, and animals, and to be worn as an ornamental part of dress by ladies and gentlemen, as rings, broaches, lockets, pins, combs, bandeaus, and other ornaments; which oriental, aromatic, chemical composition he denominates "ebenbosamic and ebengavni-bosamic composition or compounds, or aromatic variegated artificial marbles and stones, opaque and transparent. Dated June 16, 1807.

William Atkins, of the city of Norwich, shawl-manufacturer; for certain improvements in the construction of a loom for weaving borders or stripes, or different colours, on shawls or any goods made of cotton, silk, linen, or worsted, or any other mixture of the same. Dated June 16, 1807.

James Palmer, of Enon Cottage, Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop; for a method of constructing and erecting bridges. Dated June 26, 1807.

John Dickinson, of the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the city of London, stationer; for a certain machine or machinery for cutting and placing paper. Dated June 30, 1807.

William Bound, of Ray-street, in the parish of St. James Clerkenwell, in

in the county of Middlesex, smith and iron founder; for a receiver applicable to register and other stoves, by which means the cinders and ashes are with cleanliness and safety constantly retained; while the same forms an easy support to a general fire-screen. Dated July 4, 1807.

Aspley Pellat, of Saint Paul's church yard, in the city of London, glass manufacturer; for his improved method for admitting light into the internal parts of ships, vessels, buildings and other places. Dated July 7, 1807.

Charles Gröll, of Leicester fields, in the parish of St. Martin, in the city of Westminster, for the discovery of certain improvements on harps. Dated July 13, 1807.

John Norton, of Rolls buildings, Fetter-lane, in the city of London, mathematical instrument-maker; for his improved pump. Dated July 13, 1807.

James Bradley, of Maid-lane, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, iron-founder; for his new kind of iron bar to be used in fire-places, for boilers, furnaces, hot-houses, and any other fire-place where bars are used. Dated July 13, 1807.

Gorden Howden, of Oxford-street, in the county of Middlesex, sadler; for his girth pommel, which most effectually prevents the saddle from getting forward upon any description of horses, however much nature may, in the shape of the animal, work against it. Dated July 20, 1807.

Charles Lucas Birch, of Great-Queen-street, in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, coach-maker; for certain improvements in the construction of the roofs and upper quarters of landaus, landaulets, barouche landaus, barouches, barouchets, curricles, and other

carriages, the upper parts of which are made to fall down. Dated July 21, 1807.

John Phillips, of East-Stonehouse, in the county of Devon, stone-mason, and sculptor; for his method or methods of constructing and moving offices, counting-houses and other rooms, with desks, drawing boards, and other similar conveniences, which method or methods may also be applied in the constructing and removing bridges, cottages, sentry boxes, and to other purposes or erections of a smaller or larger extent. Dated July 28, 1807.

Joseph Astley, of Borrowstounness, in that part of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Scotland, chemist; for certain improvements in the manufacture of sal-ammoniac. Dated July 28, 1807.

Enoch Wood, of Burslem, in the county of Stafford, potter; for a method or contrivance of applying power for the purpose of raising water from a lower to a higher level. Dated July 30, 1807.

Robert Dickinson, of Long Acre, in the county of Middlesex, esq; for certain improvements on, or in machinery for improving turnpike and other roads, and for other purposes, Dated August 1, 1807.

Edward Coke Wilmot, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, gent. for an instrument for the purpose of warming beds, and which may be applied to various other purposes.—Dated August 10, 1807.

Richard Rees, of Red Lion passage, in the county of Middlesex, cutler; for certain improvements in trusses for persons afflicted with ruptures. Dated August 25, 1807.

Samuel Hill, of Whiteley Wood, in the county of York, Saw-maker; for a method of making iron and steel

steel backs for fixing upon, and using with, the blades of scythes, and of straw and hay knives, whether the blades thereof be rolled, forged, cast, hammered, or otherwise manufactured. Dated August 26, 1807.

Ralph Dodd, of Exchange-alley, in the city of London, engineer; for a still or alembic, with a refrigeratory worm or condenser, and a piston and rod, for the use of distillers, brewers, and other persons using the like machinery. Dated September 8, 1807.

James Day, of Church-lane, White-chapel, in the county of Middlesex, merchant; for a method of making and compounding a certain liquid composition, called *Danzig or Dantzic spruce*, or *Danzig or Dantzic Black Beer*. Dated Sept. 9, 1807.

William Pedder, of Norfolk-street, Strand, in the county of Middlesex, esquire; for an addition and improvement to the cattle-mills and water-mills for grinding sugar-canes, or any other mill or machine requiring additional velocity and power. Dated October 19, 1807.

Tebaldo Monzani, of Old Boud-street, in the county of Middlesex, and of Cheapside, in the city of London, music-seller; for certain improvements in the musical-instrument called the german flute. Dated October 19, 1807.

Edward Shorter, of the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in the city of London, mechanic; for certain improvements in the machine or instrument, called or known by the name of a Jack for roasting meat. Dated October 21, 1807.

Louis Carou, of the city of Paris, now residing in the city of London, manufacturer; for certain new methods of weaving or manufacturing hair along with silk or thread, or other materials, and of making the

same into perukes or wigs, and various other articles, so as to imitate nature, and of taking the measure or section, or profile, of the head, by an instrument applicable to that and other useful purposes. Dated October 21, 1807.

William Chapman, of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, civil engineer, and Edward Walton Chapman, of the same place, rope-maker; for a method or methods of making a belt, or flat-baud, for the purpose of drawing coals and other minerals up the pits or shaf's of mines, and for raising of heavy articles, in any situation whatever. Dated October 30, 1807.

Henry Thompson, of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, merchant; for an invention which consists in impregnating Cheltenham or other natural medicinal waters, or such as are usually denominated, "mineral waters," with one or more of the different gases or aëriform fluids, and in adding other substances to, or combining the same with, such waters. Dated October 30, 1807.

George Hawks, of Gateshead, in the county of Durham, iron-manufacturer; for a method of making, and likewise of keeping in repair, cast-iron wheels for coal-waggons, and other carriages, where such wheels are applicable. Dated October 30, 1807.

Account of a Method of cultivating Carrots, and applying them as Food for Cattle. By John Christian Curwen, esq. of Workington-Hall, in Cumberland.

[From the Transactions of the Society of Arts, &c.]

In Mr. A. Young's valuable and interesting report on the agriculture of

of Suffolk, I was much struck with his account of the culture of carrots, and the advantages resulting from the application of them as food for horses.

From the very general opinion which prevails, that none but particular soils are applicable to the growth of carrots, the culture of them to any extent has been confined to small districts. I presume, therefore, that it may not be unacceptable to the society to be informed of the success of trials in this matter upon a stiff loam, partaking in a great measure of clay.

Mr. Young's observations are confined to sowing by broad-cast, which can be successful solely in sandy soils. The method I have pursued has been to trench, plough, and stitch up the ground intended for carrots, as soon as it was clear, leaving it in that state during winter, which greatly facilitates its working in the spring. In April I break it up by giving it three or four ploughings, harrowings, and rakings, which bring it into garden tilth. Previous to the last ploughing, I give from ten to fifteen cart-loads of ashes per acre. The second week in May I have it stitched up, and made ready for sowing, allowing three feet between each stitch; and I throw the ridges as high as they can be put. The tops of the stitches are smoothed with a very light roller, so as to admit of a furrow being drawn with a hand-hoe.

The seed, ten days or a fortnight before it is used, is mixed with wet sand, and placed in some warm situation, so as to be in a full state of vegetation before it is sown. A fortnight is gained by this method, and the carrots are less liable to be injured by the weeds. The plough and harrow are kept at work during the whole summer. The plants are twice

hand-weeded, and afterwards thinned. The expence attending this is considerable, but the value of the crop amply compensates it.

In 1804 I had an acre and a rood, which had been previously occupied by cabbages, and afterwards by tares. The soil was very heavy and strong. The tops of this crop were so abundant, that they would have fed twenty head of cattle for a month. I began cutting them too late, by which means I lost a great part. It is essentially necessary to get the carrots dry, to enable them to keep. I endeavour, if the weather be favourable, to have them up by the first or second week in October. I employ women to take them up with forks, which costs 10*l*. The crop yielded 829 Winchester bushels, equal to 4143 stone (of 14 pounds). Estimating the carrots at 6*d*. per stone (the price of oats at that time) they were worth to me 103*l*.

Each working horse in my employ is allowed 8 pounds of oats per day. One half was taken away, and supplied by an equal weight of carrots, and this was continued while they lasted. The general opinion was, that the horses improved in their condition upon this food.

In 1805 I had three acres and three roods of a similar soil sown with carrots, which had previously borne a crop of oats. The first part of the season was uncommonly cold, and afterwards unusually wet, which checked the growth of the tops, so that they never got to any size, and were eaten off by sheep. In order to facilitate the work, and at the same time to save expence, I made a trial of the plough to take off the earth from the carrots, and then setting in and turning them up.

The injury was trifling, and the expence

expence not a tenth part what it had been. There were 108 carts, of 80 stone each, or 2246 stone per acre, which, at 6*d.* per stone, would amount to 60*l.* and upwards per acre. I have made use of them as in the preceding year, with the most complete success, and saved 60 bushels of oats per week, and shall be able to continue to do so for a fortnight or three weeks longer.

In the first trial an acre of carrots was equal in food to 23 of oats, allowing 60 Winchester bushels of oats per acre, and at three stone the bushel. On taking up the carrots a small piece was cut from the top of each, to prevent it from vegetating, and these were immediately used. The remainder were piled in rows two feet thick, and five feet high, leaving a space between each row for a free circulation of air. I do not doubt but that they would keep in this way for a length of time. I have always made immediate use of them, as old oats are more valuable than new, and, moreover, the saving of oats is in itself a matter of much import.

The success of these trials has determined me to extend the cultivation of carrots, and I have prepared ten acres for the ensuing season.

Mr Young recommends carrots as a substitute for hay : when they can be procured with little or no expence, this may answer ; but when the ground is to be prepared for them at a considerable expence, cheaper substitutes may be found. Though the expences are great in cultivating carrots, yet the giving of them in part instead of oats, will most abundantly repay them. The expence of each acre in sowing, cleaning, and housing, will not be short of 15*l.*

Whatever system can multiply the produce of one acre into that of two

or more, is, I conceive, an object to a country where the consumption of the first necessary of life exceeds what is at present produced within the empire. In this point of view I flatter myself that the present paper may not be thought unworthy the attention of the society.

We, Isaac Kendall, bailiff, and Thomas Moore, groom, to J. C. Curwen, esq; do certify, that Mr. Curwen's working horses had 4*lb.* of carrots given them in the room of so much oats, from October 1805 to January 1806, being three months: that without the use of carrots Mr. Curwen allows his working horses from 8 to 12*lb.* of oats *per* day, according to the size and work of the horses; that the carrots answered every purpose, and that the horses were never in better condition than at the time when they were in use; and we believe that they would not have been better, nor fitter for work, with the whole allowance of oats; that the crops of carrots have been extremely good by Mr. Curwen's mode of management. The saving of oats was fifty-eight Winchester bushels *per* week, by the use of carrots, upon the food of seventy-six horses.

Workington, May 10, 1806.

Method of preserving Turnips in the Winter Season. By Mr. James Dean, of Exeter.

[From the Same.]

When surveying an estate in the South-Hams of Devon, in February last, my attention was attracted by the singular appearance of a crop of turnips in an orchard, so thick as to touch each other, and closely surround the stems of the apple-trees. I enquired of the farmer the reason of so unusual a crop, and I received from

from him some curious information. It was the constant practice, he said, in his neighbourhood, for farmers, after they had broken up ley ground, first to take a crop of turnips, and in the autumn, or rather winter, to sow wheat in the same ground. Should winter fodder be scarce, they then preserve the turnip crop for stock, and consequently could not put in wheat before January; and even then with no probability of having more than two thirds of an usual crop, because of the late sowing. This was an evil of great magnitude, and led him, he added, to make trial of a mode peculiarly successful, enabling him to sow his seed in the proper season, and to save the most valuable of his turnip crop during the winter.

He got, he said, his turnip seed into the ground early in June; and in October, by which time the turnips would have grown to a large size, he had the largest of them drawn without injuring the leaves, and then placed close to each other on the grass in the orchard, in the same position in which they grew. Their leaves preserved them from external injury; and their tap-roots put out in a short time other fibrous roots into the grass, which in orchards is generally long in the autumn; and thus the turnips were preserved good for use.

I enquired whether the turnips acquired any additional size after their removal into the orchard, and whether, from the warmth occasioned by the turnips to the ground, any advantageous effect was apparent in the apple-trees. On these questions he was not able to speak positively, though he thought the turnips had increased in size; and he thought, likewise, that the crops of apples appeared larger, and the annual bearings more certain, in the orchard I

was observing, than in those where no turnips were put; though, till the time I spoke, he had not even guessed at the cause.

On the Culture of Spring Wheat.
By Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

[From the Same.]

Real spring wheat, the *Triticum Œstivum*, or summer wheat of the botanists, is a grain too tender to bear the frosts of the winter; but as quick in progress from its first shoot to ripeness, as barley, oats, or any other spring corn.

It is well known on all parts of the continent, and much used in France, where it is called *Blé de Mars*, from the season in which it is usually sown; and in some provinces *Bleds Tremois*, from the time it takes between seed-time and harvest; in Spanish it is called *Trigo de Marzo*; in Portuguese, *Trigo Tremes*; and in German *Sommer Waitzen*; all which names mark distinctly the difference between this and winter corn.

It does not appear from the older books on husbandry, that it was at any former period much cultivated in England; the more modern ones are in general silent on the subject of it. They mention, indeed, under the name of spring wheat, every kind of winter wheat which will ripen when sown after turnips in February. This is probably the reason why the real spring wheat has been so little known; agriculturalists in general, conceiving themselves to be actually in the habit of sowing spring wheat, when in reality they were substituting winter wheat in its place, have been little inclined to enquire into the properties of the real spring wheat when they had an opportunity of so doing.

In the lower parts of Lincolnshire, where the land is the most valuable, and consequently the most subject to mildew, spring wheat has been long known, and it is now cultivated to a great extent. Mr. Sers, of Gedney, near Spalding, has this year claimed a premium of the board for the largest quantity of land sown with spring wheat in 1805; his quantity is 241 acres, and there is no reason to suppose that he added a single acre to his crop on account of the board's offer. He is a man who, by his skill and talents in agriculture alone, has raised himself to opulence, and possesses a considerable landed estate, for which he is certainly in part indebted to the free culture of spring wheat during the last thirty years.

Mr. Sers sows spring wheat from the 25th of March till the first week in May; for a full crop he sows fourteen pecks on an acre, and expects to reap four quarters; if he sows seeds under it, which is very generally practised, he sows nine pecks, and expects three quarters in return; he finds it thrive nearly equally well on his stiff and his light land; and has found it, by experience, to be exempt from the mildew or blight, and free from all damage of the grub or wire-worm.—The farmers in South Holland, where Mr. Sers resides, uniformly declare that they have been many years ago compelled, by frequent attacks of the mildew or blight, to abandon almost entirely the sowing of winter wheat, and that they then substituted spring wheat in its place, and have used it ever since: they believe it to be wholly exempt from the mildew or blight. In the neighbourhood of Horncastle, where I live, the land is either light or sandy, or composed chiefly of Norfolk marle,

called in that neighbourhood white clay. Such land, though tolerably productive in barley and seeds, is not to be compared with the rich and fertile tracts of South Holland; and yet the culture of spring wheats has of late years increased, and is now increasing fast, because the millers begin to understand its nature, and cease to undervalue it as they did at first.

The grain of spring wheat is considerably smaller than that of winter wheat; in colour it resembles red lammas so much, that it may be mixed with that grain, and this mixture will do no injury to the seller, as spring wheat weighs heavy; nor to the buyer, as it yields better at the mill than from its appearance might be expected; 60lb. a bushel is about its usual weight. Mr. Sers's, of this year, weighed 61lbs. and he has sold some mixed with less than half of red lammas, at the usual market-price of the winter wheat of the last harvest, though the winter wheat is better in quality this year, and the spring worse than usual.

In the countries best acquainted with its culture, spring wheat is preferred to all other corn for raising a crop of seeds. This is owing to the small quantity of leaf it bears, less perhaps than any other corn, and to the short duration of the leaf, which fades and falls down almost as soon as it has attained its full size.

In cases where red wheat has been damaged by the wire-worm, a mischief which seems of late years to have increased in this island, spring wheat appears to hold out an easy and a simple remedy. In the first week of May the ravages of the worm have abated somewhat; if then the seed of spring wheat is at that time dibbled, or only raked with a garden rake into the naked spots left by the

the worm, though it will not attain the growth at which the worm begins to prey upon it till he has changed his state for that of a winged beetle, will certainly be ripe as soon as the winter wheat, and may be thrashed out and sold with it; or if it is preferred, may be reaped separately, as the appearance of the ears, which in the Lincolnshire sort have longer beards or awns, than the rivett or cone wheat, will point it out to the reapers in such a manner that no great error can happen in separating it from the lammas.

In years of scarcity, this wheat offers a resource which may occasionally be of the utmost importance to the community; of this the board were very sensible last spring, when they offered premiums for the increase of its culture, which have had the effect of rendering it much more generally known than otherwise would have been the case. The price of wheat seldom advances much, even in very scarce years, till a considerable portion of the crop has been thrashed out, and the yield of it by this means actually ascertained; but this does not take place till the seed-time of winter wheat is wholly over; no speculation, therefore, of sowing an increased quantity of that grain can be entered into during the first year of a scarcity; but before the end of April the question of the average-yield of the preceding crop will be generally known, and when it is much below the usual proportion, there can be no doubt that a large quantity of spring wheat will be sown, if the seed can be easily procured.

It is rather melancholy to reflect, that the progress of agricultural improvements has in some instances advanced in the inverse ratio of the utility of the novelty recommended to the public. Tobacco and potatoes

reached Europe at much the same period, the time when Virginia was settled by Sir Walter Raleigh; but an ineffectual firman was issued by the Great Mogul against the use of tobacco, long before potatoes were commonly cultivated in the gardens of England; and that nauseous weed reached the farthest extremities of the Chinese empire, in spite of the obstacles placed by the government of that country against the introduction of novelties of any kind, long before potatoes had occupied any extensive portion in the field-cultivation of this island.

Lest the revival of the culture of spring wheat, even under the liberal protection it has received from the board, may be retarded by this principle, which seems to be inherent in the nature of mankind, it may be advisable to state here, that in the neighbourhood of Boston and Spalding, in Lincolnshire, the cultivation of it is now fully established, and likely to continue; from either of these places, therefore, the seed may at any future time, as well as at present, be obtained without difficulty; and as there is a water communication between these towns, and as Boston is a sea-port, it may always be brought to London, or any other maritime part of England, at a small charge.

In times when dearth recurs, which will occasionally happen as long as the manufacturing interest insists on keeping the price of corn, in a plentiful harvest, below the actual cost of growing it, speculations on the sowing of spring wheat may be carried so far as to raise the price of seed till a saving in it becomes a matter of political as well as of economical importance; an experiment is therefore added, to shew that spring wheat will succeed as well by dibbling as by broadcast, made in the spring 1804.

Mr. William Showler, an intelligent farmer at Revesby, in Lincolnshire, dibbled four pecks and a half of spring wheat on one acre and two roods of middling land, which had borne turnips the winter before, and had no extraordinary preparation for this crop; the rows were eight inches asunder; the holes four inches asunder and two inches deep; two grains were put into each hole.

The produce from the quantity of $4\frac{1}{2}$ pecks of seed was 7 quarters; or 4 quarters, 1 bushel, and 1 peck, an acre; a fair crop, and as much at least as could have been expected from 18 or 21 bushels sown broadcast on the same land.

By a careful analysis in the wet way, conducted by professor Davy, of the Royal Institution, the following results have been obtained from different kinds of wheat:

	Insoluble
	Glut. Starch. Parts.
From 100 parts of best Sicilian wheat	21-75 - 5
Ditto of spring wheat of 1804.	24-70 - 6
Ditto good English wheat of 1803.	19-77 - 4
Ditto blighted wheat of 1804.	13-52 - 44

From this ingenious analysis we may fairly deduce, that bread made of the flour of spring wheat is more nutritious than that made of winter wheat, because spring wheat contains a larger proportion of the gluten or half-animalised matter; and also that a miller ought not to deduct from the price of spring wheat more than 2 per cent. on the money price of winter wheat of the same weight, as the excess of the weight of insoluble matter, or bran, is no more than 2 per cent. when compared with good English winter wheat.

Bread made of spring wheat is rather less white than that made of the

better sorts of winter wheat; but it is allowed to be more palatable in Lincolnshire, where it is best known. Both these qualities are probably owing to the excess of gluten contained in it.

A Plan for improving the Growth of Tares. By Mr. Thomas Herod, of North Creak, Norfolk.

[From Communications to the Board of Agriculture.]

To be sown broad-cast in October, from ten to twelve pecks per acre, with one peck of wheat, then ploughed into four-furrow ridges. In the months of April and May, a one horse-plough (double breast) is to be run through the furrows; this will keep them clean, and admit the air to the roots of the tares, and will keep them clean and growing till Midsummer,

Observations.

Tares being found very useful for the soiling of cattle, and the best plan of growing them being required by the board, I submit one for their consideration which I have practised seven years with success. They are a plant that contain a great deal of moisture, particularly when young, therefore it is not proper to soil cattle with them in that state without food; those persons who are destitute of that must give them very sparingly, or they injure their stock more than they are aware of. On the general plan of sowing, soon after they are at an age proper for the stock, they begin to rot at the bottom; to obviate which, some people sow rye, some oats, and some barley: the stems of the latter being weak, of course they can have no effect: the former soon get hard, and the cattle refuse to eat them;

them; and by endeavouring to avoid them destroy many of the tares, treading them under foot: therefore, on that plan they cannot be grown to so great advantage as might be hoped for. If it had been considered that air is the most essential means of the life both of the animal and vegetable creation, a different plan would have been resorted to. It is well known, that tares grow so close together at the tops as to exclude all the external air from the bottoms; and although they keep green at the tops where they receive the air, they continue rotting at the bottoms for want of it. When they are cut for soiling, the stock refusing to eat the decayed part, destroy a great deal of the sound food: the loss to the growers of this plant therefore is not to be calculated! My first attempt of improvement was on two roods of ground for the soiling of two horses, sown as first stated, and ploughed into four-furrow ridges; they continued growing with rapidity to the height of near five feet, clinging to the wheat. A high wind took them about Midsummer, and bent them all down, but not close to the ground; some yards might be seen up the furrows, which appeared like an arch. These furrows admitted the light as well as the air, which is also a means of preserving the plants green; for if air is admitted, and light taken away, they may continue growing, but they will lose their colour. These two roods produced more than my two horses could eat; after Midsummer the remainder were cut, and produced half a load of excellent hay. This land is a sandy soil upon a gravel; six loads of farm-yard dung were ploughed in with the tares. Last year and the preceding year, I had two roods on a black gravel, sown on this plan, had no other ma-

nure than a thin covering of mould from an old bank in the same piece; the first crop was but middling; I gave it another thin covering of mould from the headland of the same piece last year, as the ground was weak. I sowed six pecks of tares, and three quarters of a peck of wheat; this proved a good crop, and after soiling two horses with them from the end of May till the middle of August, half a load were cut for seed. I have always found that two roods of tares sown on this plan were more than two horses could eat. I am well convinced from my own practice, that tares sown on poor land will improve it, if repeated a few crops; they may also be grown to great advantage, if sown on this plan, as the food will not only be sound and sweet, but also much greater in quantity. It has been supposed that they would be inconvenient to cut on the ridges; but, I believe, they may be cut better than when they are fallen close to the ground and rotten. The reasons for my sowing wheat among the tares are, the stems of the wheat are not only strong, and hold the tares up, but they are also so sweet that the stock will eat them with as much avidity as they do the tares, and to as late a time as the tares are proper to be cut for soiling.

Account of the Improvement of a Tract of barren Ground covered with Heath, in an elevated Situation in the County of Peebles. By Mr. James Allan.

[From the Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland.]

The improvements on the farm of Kailzie were begun in 1796, while the land remained in its natural state,
3 K 2 covered

covered with heath, and not exceeding two shillings and sixpence per acre, on an average value. The number of Scottish acres contained in the ground, which consisted of two plots or divisions, the Tor-hill, and the Law-park, was sixty one. According to the measurement of Mr. Oman, land surveyor, the medium elevation of the Tor-hill, from the water-level to the top, is four hundred and twenty-two feet. The ascent in a right line continues at an elevation of twenty-five degrees, to the extent of two hundred and sixty-four feet, from which it continues to the distance of one thousand and eighty-two feet, at an elevation of seventeen degrees. The quantity of ground reduced to a state of culture during the first year, was fifteen acres; during the second, twenty-five; and during the third year twenty-one. The ground was ploughed at intervals of leisure during the summer months, and suffered to remain in that condition till after the harvest, when it was manured with lime, in the proportion of twenty bolls of shells to the Scottish acre. The boll of lime contains six Winchester bushels. From the situation of the ground, it was ploughed with a single furrow, in an oblique direction, from right to left. Small's plough, drawn by two horses, was employed; but in the most elevated parts, where the soil was light and shallow, the small Scottish plough appeared preferable. Shell lime costs 1s. 2d. per boll, at the lime-works; but as these are sixteen miles distant, the expense of carriage may be estimated at 1s. 11d. per boll. Lime was preferred to dung as a manure, from the superior facility with which, on account of its inferior weight, it could be carried to so great a height, and spread over the ground. It was brought in carts

to the most accessible part of the ground, and dragged up the ascent by doubling the number of horses, or yoking the horses of two carts to one. It was then brought to the steepest parts of the ploughed ground in a sledge without poles, moved by dragropes, and termed a *slipe*. The lime was laid upon the ground during the winter, and in the spring the land was ploughed a second time from left to right, and then sown with oats. After being ploughed from right to left, as at first, a second crop of oats was raised upon it. The next crop was of pease, raised after ploughing in a straight direction down the hill; and in 1801, the same piece of ground was sown with rough barley, or big, and grass seeds, in order to convert it into pasture. In the oat crops, Mr. Allan sowed at the rate of one boll to the acre, and reaped at an average seven bolls. In the pease crop, he sowed three firlots and two pecks on the acre, and reaped at an average eight bolls. The average expence of manure and labour may be estimated from between three pounds fifteen shillings to four pounds the Scottish acre. By a similar process, Mr. Allan intends to convert the whole piece of ground into pasture. After two crops of oats, divisions of between thirteen and fifteen acres may be sown with turnips, broad-cast, and eaten on the ground by sheep; by which the process of conversion may perhaps be accelerated. The average value of the land in this state of improvement, is estimated at the rate of between fifteen and twenty shillings per acre.

The land (sixty-one acres) which Mr. Allan thus first brought into culture, has ever since remained in grass, and maintained its estimated value.

Mr.

Mr. Allan has continued to prosecute the same plan of improvement on the ground adjoining to the parks already mentioned, which, although they appeared equally discouraging, from the ruggedness of the surface, and their being covered with strong heath, promise a more ample remuneration to his industry, from the circumstance of the declivity being less abrupt, and the soil, on being cleared of stones, proving considerably deeper. He has already broken up a greater extent of this kind of land than what is contained in the Tor-hill and Law-parks; and, with that spirit which characterises all his improvements, he has, by way of experiment, sown an acre with wheat, which now (end of June, 1806) promises equally well with most of the wheat on the lower grounds in that neighbourhood.

Method of curing damp Walls, by the Application of a Composition invented by Mr. Charles Wilson, of Worcester-street, near Union Hall, Borough.

[From the Transactions of the Society of Arts, &c.]

I beg leave to lay before the Society of Arts, &c. a cement, which, I trust, will be found of great utility in curing damp walls, in flooring damp kitchens, and for various other purposes, where the prevention of wet is necessary.

This cement, when put in water, will suffer neither an increase nor diminution in its weight; and it has the peculiar advantage of joining Portland stone, or marble, so as to

make them as durable as they were prior to the fracture.

Receipt for making the Cement.

Boil two quarts of tar with two ounces of kitchen grease, for a quarter of an hour, in an iron pot. Add some of this tar to a mixture of slaked lime, and powdered glass, which have passed through a flour sieve, and been dried completely over the fire in an iron pot; in the proportion of two parts of lime and one of glass, till the mixture becomes of the consistence of thin plaster.

The cement must be used immediately after being mixed, and therefore it is proper not to mix more of it at a time than will coat one square foot of wall, since it quickly becomes too hard for use, and continues to increase its hardness for three weeks. Great care must also be taken to prevent any moisture from mixing with the cement.

For a wall which is merely damp, it will be sufficient to lay on one coating of the cement, about one-eighth of an inch thick; but should the wall be more than damp, or wet, it will be necessary to coat it a second time.

Plaster, made of lime, hair, and plaster of Paris, may be afterwards laid on the cement.

Mrs. Ann Kemmish, King-street, Borough; Mr. Boone, Gregory-place; and Mr. Thomas Cannadine, Hook's Gardens, Tooley-street, have certified that Mr. Wilson's cement has been used with effect, on damp walls belonging to them.

Method of cleansing Silk, Woollen, and Cotton Goods, without Damage to the Texture or Colour. By Mrs. Anne Morris, of Union-street, near Middlesex Hospital.

[From the same.]

Take raw potatoes, in the state they are taken out of the earth, wash them well; then rub them on a grater over a vessel of clean water to a fine pulp, pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another tub of clear water; let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated, then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecula, and preserve this liquor for use. The article to be cleaned should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table, and having provided a clean sponge, dip the sponge in the potatoe-liquor, and apply the sponge thus wet upon the article to be cleaned, and rub it well upon it with repeated portions of the potatoe-liquor, till the dirt is perfectly separated; then wash the article in clean water several times, to remove the loose dirt; it may afterwards be smoothed or dried.

Two middle-sized potatoes will be sufficient for a pint of water.

The white fecula which separates in making the mucilaginous liquor, will answer the purpose of tapioca, will make an useful nourishing food with soup or milk, or serve to make starch or hair-powder.

The coarse pulp which does not pass the sieve is of great use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets, or other coarse goods.

The mucilaginous liquor of the potatoes will clean all sorts of silk, cotton, or woollen goods, without

hurting the texture of the articles, or spoiling the colour.

It is also useful in cleansing oil-paintings, or furniture that is soiled.

Dirty painted wainscot may be cleaned by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the wainscot therewith.

Various experiments were made by Mrs. Morris, in the presence of a Committee, at the Society's house: the whole process was performed before them upon fine and coarse goods of different fabricks, and to their satisfaction.

MISCELLANEOUS HINTS.

A cheap Substitute for Tea, more particularly recommended to the poorer classes of Society.—White Pease, baked in an oven till they are brown throughout; grind and boil them as you do coffee, or rather more.—The person who recommends the above considers it his duty to make it more public, as it has been highly approved of by many of his friends, who declare they cannot find any difference between this and real coffee.—N. B. When they are warm, a small piece of butter is necessary to mix with them, to prevent their burning.

Substitute for Barm, which may prove generally useful.—To a pint of fresh beer, or porter, put a table spoonful of brown sugar, and as much flour as will convert it to the consistence of a batter; put the mixture into a small jar or bottle, corking it close, as it is apt to fly. Shake it well twice a day, for six days, it will then be fit for use. The above

above will work 14 pounds of flour:—leave about a tea-cup full in the bottle, and add the same quantity of beer, sugar, and flour; it will be fit for use in three days. Leave the barm to sponge with the flour some time in the day, make the bread at night, and bake it early next morning. The barm is to be beaten up with a little warm water, to sponge in the flour as soon as it is out of the jar, and left for about six hours before the bread is made.

A receipt for curing Butter, preferable to the common method, communicated by a Gentleman of veracity, who has used it for some length of time.—Take one half ounce of common salt, one fourth ounce of saltpetre, and one fourth ounce of moist sugar; pound them together, and use them in the proportion of one ounce to the pound of butter. On trial, it will be found that butter thus prepared will keep any length of time, and have a much finer flavour than butter salted in the usual manner.

Milk.—Among the modern improvements in farming, the dairy has, of late years, been very much neglected. So much of the profit of breeders depending upon the facility with which the milk of the cow may be reserved during the suckling-time of the calf, the following substitute, used in Germany, for the natural food of the young progeny, may be acceptable to our country readers. Let as much water be heated on the fire as the calf would be disposed to drink; and, when it boils, throw one or two handfuls of oatmeal into it, and after continuing in that state for one minute, take it off, and let it be cooled to the temperature of new milk, when one or two pints of skimmed

milk are to be added to it.—With this beverage, the young animal will fatten and thrive prodigiously; the milk of the parent will be applied to the dairy, and the intelligent farmer will immediately discover the great advantage to be derived, in the produce of the dairy, from such an expedient.

Horse Chesnuts.—In Turkey these nuts are ground and mixed with the provender for horses, particularly for such as are broken-winded or troubled with coughs. After being boiled a little to take off the bitterness, bruised and mixed with a small quantity of barley meal, they are good food for rearing and fattening poultry.

Oil Cakes given to milch cows, add considerably to the quantity and richness of the milk, without affecting its flavour. Mr. Curwen grinds it, mixes it in layers, and boils it with the chaff; by which means half the quantity answers better than as much more given in the cake.

Culture of Potatoes.—A member of the Agricultural Society of Greenock made the following experiment:—The first year," he says, "I cut the potatoes in three pieces, the top, the middle, and the bottom parts, and planted these in three rows. The top plant was ten days earlier than the middle plant, and a much greater crop; the middle plant was earlier than the bottom and a better crop; the bottom produced but a very indifferent crop. For some seasons past I have only set the top eyes, and I believe have the best crop and driest potatoes in the country; nor do I think there is any waste in doing so; for I find the potatoe keeps the better by having a cut taken off it."

Parpoutier, a celebrated French chemist,

chemist, has discovered a new species of utility, besides its nutritive powers, in the potatoe; and his discovery has been proved in England by stucco-plasterers. From the starch of potatoes, quite fresh, and washed but once, a fine size, by mixture with chalk, has been made, and in a variety of instances successfully used, particularly for ceilings. This species of size has no smell; while animal size, putrifying so readily, uniformly exhales a most disagreeable and unwholesome odour; the size of potatoes, being very little subject to putrefaction, appears from experience to prove more durable in tenacity and whiteness, and, for white-washing should always be preferred to animal size, the decomposition of which always exhibits proof of infectious effluvia.

According to a very curious calculation, it has been ascertained, that an acre of land planted with potatoes will produce sufficient food for 16,875 healthy men for one meal; while an acre of wheat will not feed more than 2,745. The expence of cultivating the potatoes is estimated at 12l. 1s. and that of the wheat at 11l. 15s.

In the year 1806, there were grown on moss-land, at Castle Head, never before cultivated, carrots, which in one square yard (tried in several parts of the field) weighed 47lb. Half an acre produced, on the average, 9 tons, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 16lb. carrots, which, at 4s. per cwt. would amount to 36l. 18s. 6d. — The quantity of potatoes growing on four statute acres of the same field was 690 bushels. The rows were four feet asunder.

AGRICULTURE.—A great improvement has recently been made in the cultivation of the marsh and

moss lands within the townships of Overton, Middleton, Heaton, and Heysham, near Lancaster, from the discovery of a bed of sea sand of an unknown depth, lying about three feet below the surface of the earth. The farmers dig pits in the form of marl-pits, and after taking off the soil and a stratum of blue clay, about two feet and a half in thickness, they arrive at the sand, which being spread upon the surface of the earth, mixes with and loosens the soil, before too stiff for agricultural purposes, and converts it into the best arable land in the neighbourhood, being capable of bearing four or five successive crops of grain without manure.

M. Leroi, who has made many successful experiments in agriculture, advises persons by no means to procure grain for sowing from a soil north of their own land, but from a country south of it; because he says it is a general rule, that the product of seed improves in going from south to north, and that it decreases in virtue in going from north to south.

The Fly in Turnips.—Sir J. W. Jervis, of Ireland, has tried successfully to prevent this wide-spreading mischief, by sowing flour of sulphur with the seed. This, it is found, destroys the *ova* of the insect, by which the damage is occasioned.

To keep Cows from Corn.—Take a quart of train oil, as much turpentine, and bruised gunpowder; boil them together, and when hot, dip pieces of rags in the mixture, and fix them on sticks in the field. About four are sufficient for an acre of corn.

Receipt for the management of Sheep, by Mr. Fair, late overseer at Pencaitland.—Immediately after the sheep

sheep are shorn, soak the roots of the wool that remains all over with butter and brimstone; three or four days afterwards wash them with salt and water; the wool next season will not only be much finer and softer, but the quantity will be in greater abundance.

A Caution to Farmers.—An ingenious surveyor has given the following intimation, which appears to merit the serious attention of every one engaged in agriculture: "I beg leave to recommend every farmer to be guarded against that well-known shrub the *Barberry*, which

frequently grows spontaneously in the hedges in many parts of this country; as whole fields of wheat have been blighted by only one of those plants, their effects beginning first in a semi-circle from the plant, and spreading regularly over the whole field. As many persons to whom I have mentioned this circumstance have been very incredulous, I can assure them that I have often been an eye-witness of the fact; and for their further information of it, refer them to almost every respectable farmer in the counties of Suffolk and Berks."

ANTIQUITIES.

A History of Somerset-House, from the Commencement of its Erection, in 1549. By Samuel Pegge, Esq. F. S. A.

[From "Curialia." Part IV.]

MR. PEGGE introduces his subject with the following letter to the President of the Antiquarian Society:

"Dear Sir,

"After the interest you have taken in Old London, including Westminster, I hope I may be excused in addressing to you an account of a building now no more; but which embraces a larger portion of history than ever fell to the lot of a private edifice, when taken with all its concomitant circumstances — I mean Somerset-House; which, having been founded in the middle of the sixteenth century, and begun to be demolished at the latter end of the eighteenth, is now become within the pale of antiquity. *That* alone, however, is not what places it within my cognizance; for in a very few years after its foundation it became the property of the crown, and has ever since carried with it such royal appendages as may, with no impropriety, bring it under the general title of this work. All that has been hitherto said of it is so very much

dispersed in the works of writers of different complexions and parties, that no dispassionate account has been given of it; nor has any been compressed into an uninterrupted narrative. In this attempt I foresee that I shall be obliged to combat some received opinions; but such must always be the case where historians have implicitly copied each other; for, when traditions have passed muster for three centuries, their verity is seldom afterwards brought to the test."

Having given a history of the life of the great duke of Somerset, who was beheaded January 22, 1552-3, "on a charge which amounted to no more than a doubtful act of felony, and which the king's ministers would not allow him to pardon," Mr. Pegge well observes—

"This fatal conclusion of the duke's life, immaterial as it may appear to us at this distance of time, had an excellent and invaluable effect on our criminal laws, from which every unfortunate culprit, at this day, receives a very essential benefit. The evidence against the duke consisted merely of written depositions, unsupported by oral testimony, and was withal so weak, that a law was made, in consequence of it, which enacted that witnesses, in all cases, should

should hereafter be brought face to face with the prisoner, and examined in his presence."

An inquiry here follows, as to the buildings that were demolished, to make room for the intended edifice.

"Those which occupied the space on which Somerset House originally stood, were, principally, 1. an inn of chancery, promiscuously called Strand Inn and Chester's Inn*; 2. the episcopal house of the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, then also known by the name of the Bishop of Chester's inn; 3. the episcopal house of the bishop of Landaff†; 4. the episcopal house of the bishop of Worcester; 5. the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, and its cemetery‡; 6. the Strand bridge."

Mr. Pegge gives a particular account of these places respectively; and then proceeds—

"What is now a street, called *The Strand*, was at that time no more than a highway, leading from London westward to the village of Charing, where stood queen Eleanor's cross, and a few houses; from whence, in a right line, you was led on, through open fields, to St. James's house, lately an hospital, but then a royal house. This high-way, being the property of the crown, as such was easily modified to accommodate the king's uncle, and consequently there was little difficulty or hardship upon the subject in the change it underwent by levelling;

and on the whole, perhaps, the road was rendered better by the change. By Stowe's account there was not any current of water under this bridge; "for," says he, in the autograph remaining in the British Museum, "Then had ye, in the high street, a fair bridge, called Strand-bridge, and under it a lane, which went down to the Strand, so called from being a banque of the river of Thames§." But here Stowe speaks of it as if it were in his own time, and not with reference to the reign of king Edward VI. or to any prior period. Mr. Maitland||, on the other hand, tells us, that there was a rivulet under the bridge; "for," says he, "a little to the east of the present Catherine Street, and in the High Street, was a handsome bridge, denominated, from its situation, *Strand Bridge*, through which ran a small water-course from the fields, which, gliding along a lane below, had its influx to the Thames near Somerset-Stairs."—In this account I should incline to believe Mr. Maitland; because lanes do not often become rivers, though the beds of rivers, by a diversion of their courses, may become lanes."

Our author now enters upon the regular history of Somerset House, as follows:—

"Very little can be said of this house in the reign of queen Mary; for, though it had become the property of the crown upon the duke of Somerset's

* "Maitland confounds Chester Inn and Strand Inn; "which, from its neighbourhood to the bishop of Chester's house and the Strand, was indifferently denominated Chester's, or Strand Inn," p. 739.

† "Almost contiguous to this inn, on the west, was the city mansion of the bishop of Landaff." Maitland, History of London, edit. 1739, p. 739.

‡ "The new church is in the patronage of the bishop of Worcester, the west end being opposite to the place where the old church stood.

§ "Bibl. Harl. No. 538."

|| Ubi supra.

Somerset's attainder, yet had king Edward given it to his sister the princess Elizabeth; and it was during this reign her independent residence when she came to visit the court*. Thus, on the queen's accession, Strype says, that "the lady Elizabeth came out of the country to be ready to congratulate her sister, and now her sovereign; riding through London, along Fleet-street, and so to the duke of Somerset's Place, which now belonged to her†." In the progresses made by Elizabeth while princess, I find it styled "*Her Place* called *Somerset Place*, beyond Strand Bridge‡."

Queen Elizabeth, on her way to Westminster, at her accession to the crown, resided nearly three weeks at Somerset House.

"Queen Elizabeth having two palaces more commodious for her establishment as a sovereign (Whitehall and St. James's), Somerset House still remained a secondary mansion for occasional purposes, and a momentary residence for the queen herself. It operated very well for the reception of the great personages of a certain rank and description; and the queen was not wanting in accommodating some of her own subjects, who were nearly allied to the royal family, with the use of it."

"In the second year of this reign we find, that when the duke of Holstein, nephew to Frederick II. king of Denmark, came hither to treat of a marriage between the queen and

his uncle, he was lodged in *Somerset Place*§. Again, in the year 1572, Francis duke of Montmorency, marshal of France, visited England with the similar purpose of negotiating a marriage between the queen and the duke of Alençon, the youngest brother of Charles the IXth, king of France||. The marshal continued here nearly a month, where he was entertained at the queen's expence, had an escort of thirty of the queen's yeomen of the guard to attend him, and was lodged in *Somerset Place*¶. The count palatine of the Rhine, an ally of the queen, came over hither upon political business, and was honourably received. His stay was from the 22d of January to the 14th of February; when, excepting a few days on his arrival, in which he was entertained by Sir Thomas Gresham, in Bishopsgate-street, he was lodged in *Somerset House***.

Again: the queen herself is found here for a moment in person, in the year 1588, when she went in state to St. Paul's church, to return thanks for the defeat of the Spanish Armada. If the procession did not begin from hence, it at least terminated here; for my authority says, that the queen "returned in the same order by torch-light to *Somerset House*††."

In Norden's MS. copy of his "*Speculum Britanniae*," is the following passage, omitted in the copy of that valuable work printed in 1593:

"Somerset Howse, scytuate in the Strand,

* "See the Progresses."

† "Memorials III. p. 14."

‡ "The term *beyond* has reference to Hatfield; for the house was a little westward of the bridge, as appears by a Plan of London, about 1558, in the Progresses."

§ "Strype's Annals, vol. I. p. 195."

|| "Sully's Memoirs."

¶ "Progresses, from the Lambeth MSS."

** "Ibid. from Stowe's Chronicle."

†† "Ibid. in the Preface, p. xxiii."

Strond; nere the Thamise, buylded by the late duke of Somerset, not fully finished, yet a most stately house, and of great receyte; havinge chiefe prospecte towardes the sowthe, and the sweete river of the Thamise, offereth manie pleasinge delights. The right honorable lord Hunsdon, lord chamberlayne to her majestie, hath, under her majestie, the use thereof*."

Lord Hunsdon died here, in 1596.

"In the reign of King James I. the house before us became, *ipso facto*, a royal residence on the part of the queen, and even changed its name; and it appears that her majesty repaired it, at her own charge, for the reception of her brother, Christian IV. king of Denmark, who visited England A. D. 1606; from which time, it is said, that the queen affected to call it *Denmark House*. Here at least her majesty kept her court, which was celebrated for its gaiety, whereof the king occasionally partook. Her courtiers often appeared in masquerade, not a little favourable to the intriguing spirit of the time; and the queen herself does not seem to have escaped all censure†. The visit of the king of Denmark was very flattering to king James, who was glad of the company of a stranger, to whom he might display his wit and magnificence; which last was carried to so great an excess, that, on this occasion, added to another visit, which immediately followed from the prince de Vaudemont, son of the duke of Lorrain, his majesty consumed nearly the whole of a subsidy of four hundred fifty-three thou-

sand pounds, lately granted by the parliament for the necessary and urgent demands of his household‡. At this time the king maintained three distinct courts, at an incredible expence: his own, at Whitehall; the queen's, at Somerset House; and prince Henry's, at St. James's; all upon large establishments§. His Danish majesty liked his reception so well, in the year 1606, that, unsolicited and unexpectedly, he repeated his visit A. D. 1614, when king James lavished away about fifty thousand pounds in excessive feasting, &c. which he had obtained from his subjects under the specious title of a benevolence||. On both these occasions the two monarchs were guilty of great intemperance; the Dane being much addicted to drunkenness, to which James had not the least objection. To this, Christian added several indelicate traits of manners to the ladies about the court, and particularly in his indecent behaviour to the wife of the high admiral, the countess of Nottingham, who resented it in a very spirited manner to the Danish ambassador, in a letter which is preserved in Dr. Harris's *Life of King James*, p. 67. Such of these scenes as are on record, lay, for the most part at Theobald's; though the same writers who mention them leave sufficient insinuations to suspect that some of them were repeated at Somerset House. Dr. Fuller tells us, that, on the first visit of the king of Denmark, A. D. 1606, it was ordered, by king James himself, that Somerset House should be thenceforth called *Denmark House*, in honour of his

* "Harleian MS. No. 570."

† "Whitelock's Memorials. Arthur Wilson, page 33."

‡ "Rapin."

§ "Acta Regia, p. 511, folio."

|| "Rapin, who says the money granted was 52,900l."

his brother-in-law; and goes so far as to add, that the name was confirmed by the king's proclamation*. On the other hand, Arthur Wilson, though he seldom, if ever, gives this house any other title than *The Queen's Palace in the Strand*, says, under the year 1610, that her majesty affected to call her palace *Denmark House*, in compliment to her brother; but that this appellation obtained chiefly by courtesy among the queen's domestics and dependents†. As to the point of time, however, when this house changed its name, I rather chuse to rely on the continuators of Stowe's Survey of London, as historians professedly topographical; who, having told us that the queen of king James made this house her usual residence, add, that, "On Shrove Tuesday, 1616, she feasted the king here, at which time the king changed the name of this house, appointing it to be thenceforth called *Denmark House*‡." This, then, seems to carry with it the most exact date of the confirmation of the new title given to Somerset House. It was a moment for the queen to second her wishes; and her majesty was sufficiently acquainted with the king's uxorious disposition to distinguish and improve the *mollia tempora fandi*. If this privilege was any great indulgence to the queen, she did not live long to enjoy it; for, on the next mention of it, we find that her majesty expired at Hampton Court, 1618, when her remains were conveyed to Denmark House, previously to their interment in Westminster Abbey."

"This house was much repaired,

beautified, and improved, by new buildings and enlargements, by this queen, who also brought hither water from Hyde Park in pipes§. To the same period we may therefore refer the erection of those apartments towards the river, which were built over a colonnade, and those to the west of them, which are allowed to have been planned and executed from the designs, and under the eye of Inigo Jones||. As to the chapel, which I conceive to have been the work of the same master, I take it to have been posterior to the former additions. On the accession of king James, it may well be supposed, from what we have said, that this house was to be considered (if not *ipso facto* settled) as a dotarial palace in case Anne of Denmark had survived the king; a circumstance which might induce the queen thus to enlarge and embellish it. Although her design was not seemingly completed, yet it is probable, had she outlived the king, she might have been induced to have made the east end of the front to the river to correspond with the west end, leaving the principal state apartments in the centre between them. From the end of this reign, however, it has always been reputed as peculiarly appropriated even to queens consort, and, as soon as occasion rendered it necessary, became a jointure-house, either by marriage treaties or by act of parliament; and such it was intended contingently to have been when its fate was changed early in the present reign. King James died at Theobald's, 1625; whence the royal corpse

* "Church History, book VII. p. 410."

† "History of King James, fol. p. 53."

‡ "Stowe's Survey, Mr. Strype's edition, 1720."

§ "Ibid. book IV. p. 105."

|| "Walpole's Anecdotes, II. 170. 4to."

corpse was removed to Denmark House, for so we must continue to call it, where it remained in state from the 23d of April till its interment on the 17th of May."

We find, that writers in the time of Charles I. when speaking of this palace, use, indiscriminately, the appellations of Somerset House and of Denmark House.

"Dr. Fuller suggests, that the memory of the Duke of Somerset prevailed so much traditionally, at this time, as to have soon banished the new name, and to have recalled the old one; but, perhaps, if any reason is to be given, it might be imputed to the unpopular character of king James, who wanted every quality requisite to preserve any degree of respect longer than his personal authority existed. On the other hand, king Charles might entertain a predilection for the name of Denmark House, in honour of his mother; and it is observable, that archbishop Laud, no bad courtier, always styles it so when he mentions it in his diary, which it seems to have retained till the death of the king; when the parliament, from their hatred to the family of Stuart, might be unwilling to preserve any the smallest oblique trace of its existence.

"The marriage of king Charles with Henrietta-Maria, a daughter of France, took place as soon as decency would permit after the funeral of his father was solemnized, according to a treaty agreed upon in the life-time of king James. She was met at Dover by the king in

person, and the nuptials were perfected at Canterbury; after which, on the arrival of their majesties in London, the queen was put into possession of Denmark House, which was fitted up for the reception of herself and her household, and, by grant dated Feb. 15, 1626, was settled on the queen for her life*.

"By the articles of marriage it was stipulated that the queen should enjoy the free exercise of her religion to a great extent; and the establishment brought with it a little convent of Capuchin friars, who were lodged as near her chapel as might be. A list of her majesty's household, in both the civil and ecclesiastical branches, having been preserved by the abovementioned writer of her life, I have added it in an appendix, as not improperly making a collateral part of this memoir.

"I am very much inclined to impute the building of the chapel at Somerset house to the early part of the reign of queen Henrietta-Maria. It is acknowledged to have been erected by Inigo Jones; and therefore must have been done either by command of queen Anne of Denmark or of queen Henrietta; because this celebrated architect, after serving both king James and king Charles I. died during the commonwealth, 1652. Anne of Denmark, being a protestant, had no occasion for a separate chapel of a different communion, and most probably frequented the king's chapel at Whitehall, without the parade of a distinct place of worship, unless she had

* "Rymer's Fœdera, tom. XVIII. The queen also possessed the palace at Greenwich, rebuilt, as it now stands, by Inigo Jones, for her residence in the summer months, where she was found, with her court, on the king's return from Scotland, in July, 1633."

had an oratory at Somerset House, for her private devotions at those times when she kept her court there. It was not so with Henrietta, who was not only a bigot in herself, but had a deeper game to play.

"The principal circumstance, however, on which I ground my surmise that the chapel was built by Henrietta-Maria, and not by Anne of Denmark, arises from a passage in an account of the visit which Mary de Medicis, the queen dowager of France, made to her daughter Henrietta, the queen consort of England, in the year 1638. The author was Mons. de la Serre, historiographer of France, who attended in the suite of the queen dowager, and wrote at the moment from personal knowledge. Speaking of Somerset House as a palace appropriated to the queen of Great Britain for her peculiar residence, he mentions her having built there a magnificent chapel, and founded an establishment of Capuchin friars, the expences of which she defrayed out of her privy purse.

"If Henrietta-Maria found any chapel within the walls of Somerset House, it was probably much too small for her ecclesiastical establishment, that tended, as far as possible, to the revival of her own religion, which had nearly expired in England*.

"This new arrangement, under the toleration which she so extensively enjoyed, and with the hopes of making converts, would therefore claim her early attention. The ef-

fects of such open practice of the Romish faith became afterwards very alarming, and rendered both the queen and her mother extremely obnoxious to the community, as many persons of quality, rank, and consequence, had actually been made proselytes at different times†.

"The growing interests, therefore, of those who dissented from both religions were not without their use in the hands of providence; in-somuch that, had not the eruption of puritanism appeared almost at the moment, the fever of Romanism might have returned upon us.

"The queen's court seems to have been very different from that of the King; the former being kept at Denmark House, as we will call it, while the latter was kept at Whitehall. The royal apartments were open daily, at particular hours, to persons of certain rank and description; and, as far as we can at present judge, resembled our modern levees, and the late queen Caroline's drawing-rooms, which last were held in an evening. Henrietta, like her predecessor Anne of Denmark, sometimes, no doubt, entertained the king and his courtiers at this her palace; and we find that their majesties both resided here, for a short time, in the year 1641, on the arrival of the prince of Orange (the father of king William III.), who had his first interview with the princess Mary at this house, previously to their marriage. The queen-mother of France, Mary de Medicis, being then in England, and lodged

* "In the biographical dictionary it is said that Inigo Jones built queen Catharine's chapel at St. James's. Q. If this be the chapel in the friars?"

† "Instances of such conversions, during the queen's first residence in England, when queen-consort, may be seen in Dr. Harris's life of king Charles, p. 198, et seq. 1774, 2d edition."

lodged at St. James's, there was no royal house at liberty for the reception of the prince of Orange, who was therefore entertained by the earl of Lindsey * at Arundel House. Soon after this marriage was completed, the prince returned to Holland; and was, not long afterwards, followed by the princess, accompanied by the queen, who took this opportunity prudently to withdraw from England, where it may be said she never resided again till after the restoration. At this period the gates of Denmark House seem to have been closed till the return of king Charles II.; notwithstanding which, something occurred in the interregnum necessary to be observed."

In 1650, several tenements in the Strand, which had belonged to Charles I. and his queen, were sold for the payment of the army: on this subject we have the following citation from Mr. Walpole's anecdotes of painting, vol. ii. :

"Somerset House had a narrow escape, during that history of destructions, of which an account is preserved in a very scarce tract, intitled, "an essay on the Wonders of God, in the times that preceded Christ, and how they met in him; written in France, by John D'Espagne, minister of the gospel (who died in 1650), and now published in English, by his executor, Henry Browne. London, 1662," 8vo. In the preface the editor tells us that the author preached at the French church in Durham House, where his sermons were attended by many of the nobility and gentry. That demolished, he says, it pleased God

to touch the hearts of the nobility to procure us an order of the house of peers, to exercise our devotions at Somerset House chapel; which was the cause, not only of the driving away the anabaptists, quakers, and other sects that had got in there, but also hindered the pulling-down of Somerset House; there having been an order, from the late usurped powers, for selling the said house; but we prevailed so far that we still got order to exempt the chapel from being sold, which broke the design of those who had bought the said house, who thought, for their improvement, to have made a street from the garden through the ground the chapel stands on, and so up the back yard to the greatest street of the Strand, by pulling down the said chapel."

Our ingenious antiquary now goes on as follows:

"Though the parliament, soon after the late king's execution, disposed by sale of many tenements which had been erected on such of the ground obtained by the duke of Somerset as was not comprehended within the scale of his own house; yet nothing was attempted tending to deface or lessen the principal edifice, which remained to our time in the state it was found at the restoration of king Charles II. when the palace reverted to the possession of his mother, the queen-dowager Henrietta-Maria, so long as she lived, and was resumed by her when she returned to England, in November 1660. On this occasion Cowley wrote a copy of verses in honour of this house. Amid the general joy,

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* "This earl, 11 Charles I. was constituted lord high admiral of England; and killed at the battle of Edge-hill, 1642."

joy, however, on account of the king's restoration, this palace was opened with scenes of mourning: first, on the death of the king's brother the duke of Gloucester, whose body lay in state here till the funeral, in September 1660; and, soon afterwards, in the December following, on the decease of the king's sister, Mary, princess of Orange, who came into England to felicitate her brother king Charles on his happy return. Her corpse reposed for a few days at Somerset House; after which it was interred in the royal vault at Westminster."—Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I. dowager of Frederick, count Palatine of the Rhine, died at Leicester House, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1661, and was thence, the Monday following, conveyed to Somerset House, early in the morning; and thence in the evening, conveyed by barge to Westminster abbey, being accompanied to her sepulchre by her son, prince Rupert, and many of the nobles; and privately interred in the same vault, in Henry VII.'s chapel, with her elder brother, prince Henry."

"As soon as this palace was repaired for the queen's accommodation, she resided in it, with the same establishment as she retained when she left it. Her majesty's jointure was 30,000*l.* a year, to which the king added a pension of equal annual value from the exchequer; and she seems now (for the moment) in the reign of her son to have felt an attachment to this country, which she so much detested in the reign of her husband: The queen dowager having long been a stranger to her former state and magnificence, and having seen many errors in her conduct as queen consort; it is no

wonder, considering what she had suffered by the king's ignominious death, added to the hardships which she had endured abroad, in an exile of nineteen years, that she should rejoice at her return; and it is said that, on re-entering Somerset House, she penitentially exclaimed, "If I had known the temper of the English some years past, as well as I do now, I had never been obliged to leave *this house*." Both her return and her declaration were, however, in bishop Kennett's opinion, but mere copies of the queen's real sentiments and design, which ultimately pointed at two favourite objects. The first of these was the union of her daughter Henrietta-Maria with Philip duke of Orleans, and brother to Louis XIV.; and the second was, the marriage of her son king Charles II. with an Infanta of Portugal, thereby firmly to strengthen the interests of the church of Rome: in which proceedings, to use the bishop's own words, her majesty "shewed herself more a daughter of France than a queen-mother of England."

"The residence of the queen dowager in this kingdom was but of short duration, not exceeding four years, when, ostensibly on account of the plague, and possibly with a desire of visiting her daughter the duchess of Orleans, or, perhaps (which is more probable), on finding herself overpowered by the protestant cause, her majesty voluntarily retired into France, in 1665, where she died in 1669, and was interred at St. Denis, with the honours usually paid to a queen-mother of France."

"The house was now again uninhabited by any of the royal family, though destined as a jointure-house

house for Catharine of Portugal contingently; an event which afterwards took effect.

"The first occasion that occupied it, after the death of queen Henrietta-Maria, was the funeral obsequies of George Monk duke of Albemarle, &c. who died within a few months after the queen-mother, and whose interment was solemnized with more pomp than ever was known to have been conferred upon a subject. The whole expence was defrayed by the king; and the ceremonial has been preserved in a great number of large engravings; but what brings it forward to us is, that the body was, "by his majesty's command, removed to Somerset House, and there placed for many weeks in royal state, attended with all the ceremonies of pompous mourning."

"The next opportunity we have of observing this palace to have been made use of was on an occasion very different in itself, and most important in the event; for it became the residence of William prince of Orange, afterwards king William III. when he came hither to espouse the princess Mary, 1677. It may be presumed that it was the place of their joint residence after the marriage for the few weeks they remained in England, before they embarked for Holland.

"After the demise of king Charles II. this palace became the property, during life, of the queen dowager Catharine of Portugal; and here she kept her court* till her secession into her native country. The manners of Catharine were far from being ac-

ceptable to the English; and, as she had been treated with the coldest neglect by king Charles, who had peopled his court with illegitimate issue by mistresses who resided under the queen's eye, a longer residence in England could not be very flattering to her, who was childless, and without agreeable inducements. To this we may add, that she had lived here long enough to be a witness to the overthrow of her own religion. She retired to Portugal, therefore, soon after the revolution had fully taken place, in the year 1692, where she died in 1705; and though she was a rigid papist, and resided within the pale of the church of Rome, she was complimented, during her life, with being prayed for *by name* in our liturgy as a part of the royal family.

"Thus this queen dowager had the ostensible occupation of Somerset House during the whole reigns of king James II. and king William, till the third year of queen Anne. It is but justice to her memory, however, to add what bishop Burnet says of this queen after she took leave of England and returned to Portugal, where, during the bad state of that king's health, his lordship says, "our queen dowager was set at the head of their councils; her administration much commended; and that she was very careful of the English, and all their concerns†."

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"April 10, 1775, a message from the king was delivered to both houses of Parliament, that "his majesty, desirous that a better and more suitable accommodation should be made
3 L 2 for

* "At this period, we learn by one of Bagford's MSS. both the benedictine monks at St. James's, and the capuchins at Somerset House, had good libraries."

† "Own Times, sub anno 1704."

for the residence of the queen, in case she should survive him, and being willing that the palace in which his majesty now resides, called the Queen's House, may be settled for that purpose, recommends to both houses to take the same into consideration, and to make provision for settling the said palace upon her majesty, and for appropriating Somerset House to such uses as shall be found most beneficial to the public."—
 "An act was consequently passed, May 26, 1775, intituled, "An act for settling Buckingham House on the queen, in lieu of Somerset House."

"In 1779, the stately front of the new building, now called by its old name Somerset Place, was completed."

"The royal academy, instituted in December 1768, and first opened January 2, 1769, originally held their meetings in Pall-Mall, where, on the 26th of May, they had their first exhibition of paintings; but in 1779 removed to Somerset House, where they occupy the west wing of the north front, and where they first held their annual exhibition, May 1, 1780. On the ground-floor of this wing is their exhibition room for sculpture, and the hawkers and pedlars office.

"The royal society first held their meeting in Somerset House, Nov. 30, 1780; and the society of antiquaries on Thursday, Jan. 11, 1781. The apartments of these two learned societies occupy the greatest part of the east wing of the north front; on the ground-floor is the library of the society of antiquaries; behind which are the privy seal and signet offices, the lottery office, and the hackney coach office.

"The south front, separated from

the Thames by a noble terrace, is occupied by the navy office and stamp office.

"The west wing contains the navy pay office and victualling office; and at the northern end of this wing, till lately, was the sick and wounded office, which has very recently been incorporated with the transport office in Dorset-square, and the old office has not yet been appropriated. Behind this wing is a street, bounded to the west by the treasurer of the navy's house, and by houses appropriated to the commissioners. The salt office, formerly in this wing, is now consolidated with the excise office.

"In the east wing is the tax office; the offices of the duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; the office of the auditor of imprest; the pipe office; comptroller of the pipe, and clerk of the estreats: behind all which is a street, bounded to the east by ground not yet built on.

"The surveyor also under the surveyor of the board of works has apartments for his residence, but not an office here."

Extract from a Journal, during the late Campaign in Egypt. By Captain C. B. Burr.

[From the Asiatic Researches, Vol. VIII.]

About three miles to the westward of Ginnie, on the opposite side of the Nile, are situated the ruins of the ancient temple of Isis, now better known to the Arabs by the name of Dendra; being a corruption of Tentyris, which name was once borne by a city, of which the present temple is all that remains to denote its former splendour. That part which
 still

still exists, is surrounded by such heaps of rubbish, broken walls, and fragments of an Arab village, long since mouldered on its parent ruins, that little is perceptible in approaching, except five clumsy pillars forming part of a detached temple at some distance from the gate, with which it is in a right line, though now separated by a tank, filled by the inundation of the Nile. These columns are connected at their base by a stone wall in which there appear to have been eight, one at each corner, and one on either side of an entrance in front and rear of the building; which is about forty feet long, and possessing nothing worthy attention.

Beyond this, on the summit, and partly buried in the mound of rubbish, is a gateway much ruined on the side we approached from, but whose internal face is an object of peculiar admiration: its high state of preservation, the excellence of its sculpture, the simplicity of the style, the excellent execution of the figures, chiefly female, the hieroglyphics, and other ornamental parts, excited my surprise beyond what I had expected or thought possible. It is probably rather an advantage to the temple, its being so surrounded with ruins as to be secreted till you approach sufficiently near to receive a more perfect impression of its beauties. The rubbish, however, with which it is choaked up, confines the sight too much, and almost precludes the possibility of viewing the building with so good an effect as would arise from a greater choice of situation, on the part of the spectator. Passing this gateway, the passage through which is also beautifully sculptured, we reached on the right hand a temple, surrounded by

a gallery, still entire, though almost buried; the whole ornamented with a variety of figures, surrounded with hieroglyphics, which doubtless explain the meaning of the various objects, some human, others of a less definite nature; the workmanship is in very great preservation, but the gallery so filled as to prevent our standing erect, though the body of this temple, into which we descended, was near thirty feet in height, covered with large slabs of stone. The entrance to this edifice is through a corridore, supported on pillars, almost buried in the ruins.

The grand temple, retired from the gateway about fifty yards, presents a front of one hundred and forty feet at the base; at least what is now the terreplain: and about sixty feet in height, the rest being invisible. This part is in the most perfect state; the fillet, torus, and almost every ornamental part, save what the bigotry of the Arabs has induced them to deface, being in excellent preservation. In the centre, an entrance of nineteen feet leads into a peristyle, divided by three rows of columns on either side of twenty-two and a half feet circumference, the front row connected to each other, at their bases, by a wall; which, from a part that has been cleared away by the Savans to ascertain the elevation of the building, exceeds ten feet in height; from the top of this to the entablature of the columns, the space is left open; within are nine pillars to the right and left (tallying in size and design with those in front), that support the roof of the peristyle; which is ornamented in the most beautiful style, with a vast variety of figures, and representations of aquatic scenes. Many groupes of men and beasts are
 3 L 3 here

here represented; some perfectly of a terrestrial and familiar nature, others allegorical, amongst which is a fine figure of a bull butting at the new moon. The dresses, the utensils, canoes, and many of the articles of the domestic economy of the ancient Egyptians, are herein represented in the most minute and pleasing manner; and the entire state of these figures, not only in shape, but colouring, conveys the most perfect idea of the habits of the times. A vast resemblance exists in the dresses with those at present worn in India; the *cholic* of the women, the *moond*, and many others, claiming a direct comparison. It has often struck me, and never more forcibly than in contemplating this temple and its sculptures, that there must have existed a much greater affinity in the customs of, and of course a more friendly intercourse amongst, the nations of the East formerly, when they pursued one system of worship, than since the introduction of Christianity and Mahometanism; which, by generating the most rooted and inveterate prejudices, have estranged the affections of mankind from those, whom no political difference could ever have affected. Of this we had an example even amongst the present inhabitants, who, regarding us as infidels, hate us, though we came as friends. Their dislike, however, they found it prudent to conceal; but they were not equally reserved with respect to the Hindoos, whom they often expressed their abhorrence of. This detestation of Paganism has induced them, and doubtless been their sole motive for taking so much pains, to mutilate every figure of Isis, whose features are chiseled out; and many of the other figures, whose situations were not so elevated as to preserve

them from the destructive contact of the Arab, have suffered almost perfect annihilation. All beyond it, however, are extremely perfect, and the whole ceiling, with one or two trifling exceptions, is entire; the capitals of the pillars are square, each face having had a representation of Isis's head, on it, which, though so roughly handled, the turban has in no instance been destroyed; and the colouring of it, the bandeaux, and other decorations, are still in the greatest perfection. The stone of which the temple is built is a kind of freestone. As this would not receive either polish or paint, figures and hieroglyphics, with which every part of the peristyle, both internally and externally, is covered, have, in the interior, been plastered over with a fine cement, which has not only received a polish that has stood the test of ages, but has retained the brilliancy of the tints, particularly the blue, in a manner almost incredible. The mystic symbol of the winged orb, of which reiterated representations decorate the ceiling of the central division of the peristyle, extending entirely across, bears the brightest hues; the same mysterious type adorns the entablature over the entrance, and the interior face of the same part of the gateway; the walls are covered with various sculptures, representing different parts of the history of Isis, one or two of the principal figures in each being evidently the same, though each compartment into which the wall is divided, represents some separate event: but above the head of Isis, on each of the sides of each column, the two central front ones excepted, is the Deity's birth, without variation, all most elegantly executed, and exact counterparts of each other. The interior

interior length of this peristyle is one hundred and twenty-three feet, and sixty-four deep; the walls at either end, near nine feet thick, decreasing externally as they ascend; the slabs of stone forming the roofs, are over the centre columns, twenty-five feet long, about six broad, and extremely thick.

Hence, by a large portal of elegant architecture, we entered the vestibule, the roof of which, considerably lower than that of the peristyle, is supported by six pillars, three on either side; their decorations much mutilated: the little that is visible shews them to be fluted. This room is about half the length and breadth of the outer one, but being nearly filled with rubbish, we passed through another large door, into a room of the same length and height, but narrow enough to admit of large slabs reaching across without the intervention of pillars. Apertures are cut in the ceiling to admit air and light; and a passage or door, to the right and left, leads to other parts of the temple. Facing the door where we had entered, is another, which led into a third room, rather larger, and lighted in like manner from above; from these there are four doors leading to different parts of the building, to the right and left; and a portal facing that by which we had entered, which led us into a dark recess about thirty feet long, and twenty-five broad, whose roof in like manner consisted of transversal slabs. This probably was the great sanctuary, at the further extremity of which was a hole, through which we were enabled to descend into a vault, which, like the rest of the apartments, is nearly filled with earth. We, however, ascertained by our lights, that the floor

above was formed of numerous small slabs of stone cemented to each other, and destitute of any other support than what they derived from the judicious manner in which they were united. Returning hence, after visiting some rooms to our right, we went through a passage to the left that led to an apartment, where we in vain endeavoured to maintain our ground against a host of bats, that finally obliged us to resume the course of this passage, which led by many steps of easy ascent, and many windings round the centre, to the summit of the temple; in approaching which it branches off to the right and left, the latter opening to a corridore, within which was a sanctuary, through the floor of which a perforation afforded light to a part of the temple which had not fallen under our observation. On the ceiling of this corridore, which is about twenty feet long, and half that breadth, is a curious female figure sculptured in relievo, represented in a *bent, extended* posture. The limbs, though disproportioned, are particularly beautiful: it is in the highest preservation, and worthy peculiar attention. By some steps projecting from the rear of the peristyle, we ascended to its summit, whence we commanded a fine view of the country, Ginnie, our camp, and the meanderings of the river; in our rear was a spacious burial ground; beyond, an extensive desert. The intervening distance to the Nile was covered with rushes and a thorny weed, which gave the country a verdant appearance, and supplied the place of a luxuriant cultivation. The numerous villages, each shaded by its grove of dates, afforded a faint conception of an Indian scene; but the sterility of the neighbouring de-

serts that bounded the contracted landscape, forbade the indulgence of the pleasing comparison.

On the slabs are cut the names of several French travellers, who visited the place in 1779, and one of a democrat, dated the year eight.

Leaning over the temple, I discovered, on the fillet, a Greek inscription, in a state of great preservation, which I transcribed, and afterwards revised from below; unfortunately the information it conveys is trifling, and the obliteration of a part prevents its being of that utility I had at first anticipated.

Though we had ascended by the stairs, the mound of ruins on one side presented a more ready descent; and industriously profiling of the moment, we lost no time in completing our observations.

The French have been digging round, and within the temple, in different places, to ascertain its dimensions, and we were indebted for our access to many of the rooms, to the pains taken by them to discover their entrances; for which purpose they have removed a great deal of rubbish. The whole exterior of the temple is in perfect preservation, except the defacement, which many of the figures within reach have suffered. On the south and west faces are some very elegant spouts for carrying off water, issuing from the mouths of couchant lions, decorated with rams-horns. The whole summit of the temple is disfigured by heaps of rubbish and fragments of walls, as also the mounds which surround it, which probably owe their existence to a colonade, or some range of buildings with which it was enclosed, and which are now buried. To the south-east, at some hundred yards distance, is a ruined gateway,

boasting little beauty; it is situated at the foot of the eminence on which the temple is built, and being almost beyond the range of the present ruins, might have belonged to some other edifice. Some wretched Arabs, who employ themselves in digging amongst the ruins, brought us a few Roman coins, which we purchased.

Though we had been several hours in contemplating the beautiful monument before us, yet we had conceived but an inadequate idea of its varied perfections; so many objects occurred to arrest our attention, each discovering some peculiar attraction, that it would have afforded ample occupation during our remaining stay at Ginnie, to have bestowed on each the consideration they merited; a circumstance which greatly damped the anxiety I had before felt to visit Thebes, where such an infinity of matter presents itself to the inquisitive traveller.

Our Indian followers, who had attended us, beheld the scene before them with a degree of admiration bordering on veneration, arising not only from the affinity they traced in several of the figures to their own deities, but from their conviction of its being the work of some *Râcshas*, who they conceived had visited the earth to transmit to an admiring posterity a testimony of supernatural talents.

I shall dismiss this subject by observing, that though the contemplation of these surprising monuments of the genius of the ancient Egyptians creates a high idea of their civilization, and respect for their antiquity and progress in arts, it is obvious they are greatly indebted to a beneficent Providence, which, by placing them in a temperature, where the frequent and sudden transitions of
climate

climate seldom if ever occur, has given to their works a permanence they could never have derived from the combined power and art of man; though it must be allowed, that notwithstanding the apparent aridity of the atmosphere, owing to the almost perpetual absence of rain, the exhalations* from the circumjacent inundation, are so great as to occasion, at one period of the year, a humidity little inferior to that which would proceed from actual immersion; and which in their consequences would equally affect that brilliancy of colouring which has stamped a characteristic pre-eminence on these *chef d'œuvres*.

Narrative of a New Discovery of Christian Churches, at Travancore, in India.

[From the Bristol Journal.]

THE Rev. Dr. Buchanan, who left Bengal some months ago, with a view of proceeding to Travancore, to enquire into the state of the Syrian christians, arrived in that country about the beginning of Nov. last, having travelled from Calcutta to Cape Comorin by land. His highness the rajah of Travaucore was pleased to afford to Dr. Buchanan the most liberal assistance in the prosecution of his enquiries. About the middle of Nov. Dr. Buchanan proceeded from the sea-coast into the interior of the country N. E. of Quilon, to visit the antient Syrian churches situated amongst the hills at the bottom of the high Ghauts, which divide the Carnatic from Mala-

yala. The face of the country in general, in the vicinity of the mountains, exhibits a varied scene of hill and dale, and winding streams. These streams fall from the mountains, and preserve the valleys in perpetual verdure. The woods produce pepper, cardamoms, and cassia or wild cinnamon; also frankincense and other aromatic gums. What adds much to the grandeur of the scenery in this country is, that the adjacent mountains of Travancore are not *barren*, but are covered with teak forests, producing the largest timber in the world.

The first view of the christian churches in this sequestered region of Hindostan, connected with the idea of their tranquil duration for so many ages, cannot fail to excite pleasing emotions in the mind of the beholder. The form of the oldest buildings is not unlike that of the old parish churches in England; the style of building in both being of Saracenic origin. They have sloping roofs, pointed arch windows, and buttresses supporting the walls. The beams of the roof being exposed to view, are ornamented; and the ceiling of the choir and altar is circular and fretted. In the cathedral churches, the shrines of the deceased bishops are placed on each side of the altar. Most of the churches are built of a reddish stone squared and polished at the quarry; and are of a durable construction, the front wall of the largest edifices being six feet thick. The bells of the churches are cast in the founderies of Travancore. Some of them are of large dimensions, and have inscriptions in Syriac and Malayalim.

* It is an opinion in Egypt, that the fall of these dews, not only averts the plague, but cures those who are affected with it.

N. B. Sonnini, in Vol. III. of his *Travels in Egypt*, gives very correct delineations of some of the most remarkable sculptures of this temple.

Malayalim. In approaching a town in the evening, the sound of the bells may be heard at a distance, amongst the hills; a circumstance which causes the British traveller to forget for a moment that he is in Hindostan, and reminds him of *another* country. When Dr. Buchanan arrived at the remote churches, he was informed by the inhabitants that no European had, to their knowledge, visited the place before. The Romish priests do not travel thither, there being no church of their communion in that quarter.

The number of Syrian churches is greater than has been supposed. There are at this time *fifty-five* churches in Malayala*, acknowledging the patriarch of Antioch. The last church was erected by the present bishop in 1793.

The Syrian christians are not Nestorians. Formerly, indeed, they had bishops of that communion, but the liturgy of the present church is derived from that of the early church of Antioch, called "*Liturgia Jacobi Apostoli*." They are usually denominated Jacobitæ; but they differ in ceremonial from the church of that name in Syria, and indeed from any existing church in the world. Their proper designation, and that which is sanctioned by their own use, is, "*Syrian Christians*;" or, "*The Syrian church of Malayala*."

The doctrines of the Syrian church are contained in a very few articles; and are not at variance, in essentials, with the doctrines of the church of England. Their bishop and metropolitan, after conferring with his clergy on the subject, delivered the following opinion:—"That an union

with the English church, or, at least, such a connection as should appear to both churches practicable and expedient, would be a happy event, and favourable to the advancement of religion." It is in contemplation to send to England some of the Syrian youth for education and ordination.

The present bishop, Mar. Dionysius, is a native of Malayala, but of Syrian extraction. He is a man of respectable character in his nation, and exercises himself in the pious discharge of the duties of his high office. He is now seventy-eight years of age, and possesses a venerable aspect, his white beard descending low to his girdle. On public occasions he wears the episcopal mitre, and is robed in a white vestment, which covers long garments of red silk; and in his hand he holds the pastoral staff. The first native bishop was ordained by the Romish church in 1663. But he was of the Romish communion. Since that period the old Syrians have continued, till lately, to receive their bishops from Antioch. But that antient patriarchate being now nearly extinct, and incompetent to the appointment of learned men; the christian church in Malayala looks henceforth to Britain, for the continuance of that light, which has shone so long in this dark region of the world.

From information given by the Syrian Christians, it would appear, that the churches of Mesopotamia and Syria (215 in number) with which they are connected, are struggling with great difficulties, and merely owe their existence to some deference for their antiquity; and that they might be expected soon to flourish

* *Malayala* comprehends the mountains and the whole region within them, from Cape Comorin to Cape Illi. Whereas the province of *Malabar*, commonly so called, contains only the northern districts; not including the country of Travancore.

flourish again, if favoured with a little support. It would be worthy the church of England to aid the church of Antioch in her low estate. The church of England is now, what the church of Antioch once *was*. The mode in which aid can be best afforded to Christians under a foreign power in the East, is not chiefly by contributions of money, but by representing to those governments with which we may have friendly intercourse, that these Christians are of the same religion with ourselves, and that we are desirous that they should be respected. The argument from the sameness of religion is well understood by all Asiatic princes, and can never fail when seriously proposed; for they think it both natural and obligatory that every government should be interested in those who are of its own religion. There are two circumstances which invite us to turn our eyes to the country of "the first generations of men." The tolerant spirit of the Wahabian Mahomedans is a fair prognostic, and promises to aid our endeavours to restore to an antient community of Christians the blessings of knowledge and religious liberty. Another favourable circumstance is, that some of the churches in Mesopotamia, in one of which the patriarch of Antioch now resides, are said still to remain in their pristine state, and to have preserved their archives and ancient manuscript libraries. A domestic priest of the patriarch, now in Cochin, vouches for the truth of this fact. We know from authentic history, that the churches between the Rivers escaped the general desolation of the Mahomedan conquest in the 7th century, by joining arms with the Mahomedans against the Greek christians, who had been their op-

pressors. The revival of religion and letters in that once highly-favoured land, in the *heart* of the antient world, would be, in the present circumstances of mankind, an auspicious event.

The Syrian christians in Malayala still use the Syriac language in their churches; but the Malayalim, or proper Malabar (a dialect distinct from the Tamul) is the vernacular tongue. They have made some attempts to translate the Syriac scriptures into Malayalim; but have not hitherto had the suitable means of effecting it. When a proposal was made of sending a Malayalim translation to each of their fifty-five churches as a standard-book, on condition that they would transcribe it and circulate the copies among the people, the elders replied, that so great was the desire of the people in general to have the bible in the vulgar tongue, that it might be expected that every man *who could write*, would make a copy on ollas (palm-leaves) for his own family.

It ought to be mentioned to the praise of the present bishop of the Romish church on the coast of Malabar, that he has consented to the circulation of the Scriptures throughout his diocese. The Malayalim translation acquires from this circumstance an increased importance; since there will be now upwards of 200,000 christians in Malayala, who are ready to receive it. The translation of the New Testament (which it is proposed to print first) has already commenced under the superintendence of the Syrian bishop. The true cause of the low state of religion amongst the Romish churches on the sea-coast, and in Ceylon, is their *want of the bible*. It is doubtful whether some of the priests know that such a book exists.

exists. It is injurious to christianity in India, to call men christians, who know not the scriptures of their religion; they might as well be called by any other name. Oral instruction they have none, even from their European priests. The best effects may therefore be expected from the simple means of putting the bible into their hands. All who are well acquainted with the natives, know that instruction by books is best suited to them. They are in general a contemplative people, and patient in their enquiries: curious also to know what it can be, that is of importance enough to be *written*; at the same time that they regard written precept with respect. If they possess a book in a language which they understand, it will not be left long unread. In Tanjore and other places where the bible is freely given, the protestant religion flourishes, and produces the happiest effects on the character of the people. In Tanjore, the christian virtues will be found in exercise, by the feeble-minded Hindoo, in a vigour and purity, which will surprize those who have never known the native character but under the greatest disadvantages. On the Sunday, the people, habited in their best apparel, repair to the parish church; where the solemnity of their devotion in accompanying the public prayers, is truly impressive. They sing the old psalm-tunes well; and the voice of the full congregation may be heard at a distance. Prayers being ended, they listen to the sermon evidently with deep attention; nor have they any difficulty in understanding it, for they almost all,

both men and women, can read their bible. Many of them take down the discourse on ollas, that they may read it afterwards to their families at home*. As soon as the minister has pronounced his text, the sound of the *iron style* on the palm-leaf, is heard throughout the congregation. Even the boys of the schools have their ollas in their hands, and may be seen after divine service reading them to their mothers, as they pass over the fields homewards. This aptitude of the people to receive and to record the words of the preacher, renders it peculiarly necessary that "the priest's lips should keep knowledge." Upon the whole, the moral conduct, upright dealing, decorous manners, and decent dress of the native protestants of Tanjore, demonstrate the powerful influence and peculiar excellence of the christian religion. It ought however to be observed, that the bible, when the reading of it becomes general, has nearly the same effect on the poor of every place.

When the Syrian christians understood that the proposed Malayalam translation was to accord with the English bible, they desired to know on what *authorities* our translation had been made; alledging that they themselves possessed a version of undoubted antiquity, namely, that used by the first christians at Antioch; and that they could not depart from the reading of *that* version. This observation led to the investigation of the antient Syro-Chaldaic manuscripts in Malayala; and the enquiry has been successful beyond any expectation that could have been formed.

It had been commonly supposed that

* It is well known that the natives of Tanjore and Travancore can write down what is spoken deliberately, without losing one word. They seldom look at their *ollas* while writing; and can write in the dark with fluency.

that all the Syriac manuscripts had been burned by the Romish church, at the synod of Udampier near Cochinchina, 1599. But it now appears that the most valuable manuscripts were not destroyed. The inquisitors condemned many books to the flames; but they saved the bible. They were content with ordering that the Syriac scriptures should be amended agreeably to the reading of the Vulgate of Rome. And these emendations appear in black ink and of modern appearance, though made in 1599. But many bibles and many other books were not produced at all. And the churches in the mountains remained but a short time subject to Romish dominion, if indeed they can be said to have been at any time subject to it; for the native governments have ever formed a barrier between the inquisition at Goa and the christians in the mountains.

In the acts of the council of Nice, it is recorded that Joannes, bishop of India, signed his name at that council, in A.D. 325. This date corresponds with the Syrian year 636; for the primitive Syrian church does not compute time from the christian æra, but from Alexander the Great. The Syriac version of the scriptures was brought to India, according to the belief of the Syrians, before the year 636; and they alledge that their copies have ever been exact transcripts of that version without known error, through every age, down to this day. There is no tradition among them of the churches in the southern mountains having ever been destroyed, or even molested. Some of their present copies are certainly of antient date. Though written on a strong thick paper (like that of some MSS. in the British museum, commonly called eastern-

paper) the ink has, in several places, eat through the material in the exact form of the letter. In other copies, where the ink had less of a corroding quality, it has fallen off, and left a dark vestige of the letter, faint indeed, but not, in general, illegible. There is one volume found in a remote church of the mountains, which merits particular description. It contains the Old and New Testaments, engrossed on strong vellum, in large folio, having three columns in the page; and is written with beautiful accuracy. The character is Estrangelo Syriac; and the words of every book are numbered. This volume is illuminated, but not after the European manner; the initial letters having no ornament. Prefixed to each book there are figures of principal scripture characters (not rudely drawn), the colours of which are distinguishable; and in some places the enamel of the gilding is preserved. But the volume has suffered injury from time or neglect, some of the leaves being almost entirely decayed. In certain places the ink has been totally obliterated from the page, and has left the parchment in its natural whiteness; but the letters can, in general, be distinctly traced from the impress of the pen, or from the partial corrosion of the ink. The Syrian church assigns to this manuscript a high antiquity; and alledges that it has been for some centuries in the possession of their bishops, and that it was industriously concealed from the Romish inquisition in 1599. But its true age can only be ascertained by a comparison with old manuscripts in Europe of a similar kind. On the margin of the drawings are some old Roman and Greek letters, the form of which may lead to a conjecture respecting

respecting the age in which they were written. This copy of the scriptures has admitted as canonical the epistle of Clement: in which respect it resembles the *Alexandrian* manuscript; but it has omitted the Revelations; that book having been accounted apocryphal by some churches during a certain period in the early ages. The order of the books of the Old and New Testament, differs from that of the European copies; this copy adhering less to unity of subject in the arrangement, than to chronological order. The very first emendation of the Hebrew text proposed by Dr. Kennicott (Gen. iv. 8.) is to be found in this manuscript. The disputed passage in 1 John v. 7. is not to be found in it. That verse is interpolated in some other copies in black ink, by the Romish church, in 1599.

Thus it appears, that during the dark ages of Europe, whilst ignorance and superstition in a manner denied the scriptures to the rest of the world, the bible found an asylum in the mountains of Malayala; where it was revered and freely read by upwards of an hundred churches; and that it has been handed down to the present time under circumstances so highly favourable to accurate preservation, as may justly entitle it to respect, in the collation of doubtful readings of the sacred text.

There are many old Syriac manuscripts, besides the bible, which have been well preserved; for the synod of Udiampier destroyed no volumes but those which treated of religious doctrine, or church supremacy. Two different characters of writing appear ever to have been in use among the Syrian christians; the common Syriac and Estrangelo. The oldest manuscripts are in the Estrangelo.

But there are other ancient documents in Malayala, not less interesting than the Syrian manuscripts. The old Portuguese historians relate, that soon after the arrival of their countrymen in India, about 300 years ago, the Syrian archbishop of Angamalee, by name Mar Jacob, deposited in the fort of Cochin, for safe custody, certain *tablets of brass*, on which were engraved rights of nobility and other privileges, granted to the christians by a prince of a former age; and that while these tablets were under the charge of the Portuguese, they had been unaccountably lost, and had never after been heard of. The loss of the tablets was deeply regretted by the christians; and the Portuguese writer, Gouvea, ascribes their subsequent oppression by the native powers, to the circumstance of their being no longer able to produce their charter. It is not generally known, that, at a former period, the christians possessed regal power in Malayala. The name of their last king was Beliarie. He died without issue, and his kingdom descended, by the custom of the country, to the king of Cochin. When Vasco de Gama was at Cochin in 1503, he saw the *sceptre* of the christian king.

It is farther recorded by the same historians, that besides the documents deposited with the Portuguese, the Christians possessed three other tablets, containing antient grants, which they kept in their own custody; and that these were exhibited to the Romish archbishop Menezes, at the church of Tevelecar near the mountains, in 1599; the inhabitants, having first exacted an oath from the archbishop that he would not remove them. Since that period little has been heard of the tablets. Though they

they are often referred to in the Syrian writings, the translation itself has been lost. It has been said that they were seen about forty years ago. But Adrian Moëns, a governor of Cochin in 1770, who published some account of the Jews of Malabar, informs us, that he used every means in his power, for many years, to obtain a sight of the christian plates; and was at length satisfied that they were irrecoverably lost, or rather, he adds, that they never existed.

The learned world will be gratified to know, that all these antient tablets, not only the three last-mentioned exhibited in 1599, but those also (as is supposed) delivered by the Syrian archbishop to the Portuguese on their arrival in India, which are the most antient, have been recently recovered by the exertions of lieutenant-colonel Macaulay, the British resident in Travancore; and are now officially deposited with that officer.

The plates are six in number. They are composed of a mixed metal. The engraved page on the largest plate is thirteen inches long, by four broad. They are closely written, four of them on both sides of the plate, making in all eleven pages. On the plate reputed to be the oldest, there is writing perspicuously engraved, in *nail-headed* or triangular-headed letters, resembling the Persepolitan or Babylonish. On the same plate there is writing in another character, which has no affinity with any existing character in Hindostan. The grant of this plate appears to be witnessed by four Jews of rank; whose names are distinctly written in an old Hebrew character, resembling the alphabet called the *Palmyrene*; and to each name is prefixed the title of "Magen," that is, Chief.

It may be doubted, whether there exists in the world another document of equal antiquity, which is, at the same time, of so great length, and in such faultless preservation, as the Christian tablets in Malayala. The Jews of Cochin indeed contest the palm of antiquity and of preservation; for they also produce tablets containing privileges granted at a remote period. The Jewish tablets are two in number. The Jews were long in possession of a third plate, which now appears to be the property of the Christians. The Jews commonly shew an ancient Hebrew translation of their plates. Dr. Leyden made another translation, which differs from the Hebrew; and there has lately been found among the old Dutch records at Cochin a third translation, which approaches nearer to Dr. Leyden's than to the Hebrew. In a Hebrew manuscript, which will shortly be published, it is recorded that a grant on brass tables was given to the Jews in A. D. 379.

As it is apprehended that there may be some difficulty in obtaining an accurate translation of all these tablets, it is proposed to print a copper-plate fac-simile of the whole, and to transmit copies to the learned societies in Hindostan and in Europe. For this purpose an engraver is now employed on the plates, at Cochin. The Christian and Jewish plates together will make fourteen pages. A copy has been sent, in the first instance, to the Pundits of the Shanscrit college at Trichiur, by direction of the rajah of Cochin.

When the white Jews of Cochin were questioned respecting the ancient copies of their scriptures, they answered that it had been usual to *bury* the old copy read in the synagogue, when decayed by time and use.

use. This, however, does not appear to have been the practice of the black Jews, who were the first settlers; for in the record chests of their synagogues, old copies of the law have been discovered, some of which are complete, and for the most part legible. Neither could the Jews of Cochin produce any historical manuscripts of consequence; their vicinity to the sea-coast having exposed their community to frequent revolutions. But many old writings have been found at the remote synagogues of their ancient enemies the black Jews, situated at Tritoor, Paroor, Chenotta, and Maleh; the last of which places is near the mountains. Amongst these writings are some of great length in Rabbinical Hebrew, but in so ancient and uncommon a character, that it will require much time and labour to ascertain their contents. There is one manuscript written in a character resembling the Palmyrene Hebrew on the brass plates. But it is in a decayed state, and the leaves adhere so closely to each other, that it is doubtful whether it will be possible to unfold them and preserve the reading.

It was sufficiently established by the concurring evidence of written record and Jewish tradition, that the black Jews had colonized on the coasts of India long before the Christian æra. There was another colony at Rajapoor in the Mahratta territory, which is not yet extinct, and there are at this time Jewish soldiers and Jewish native officers in the British service. That these are a remnant of the Jews of the first dispersion at the Babylonish captivity, seems highly probable. There are many other tribes settled in Persia, Arabia, Northern India, Tartary,

and China; whose respective places of residence may be easily discovered. The places which have been already ascertained are sixty-five in number. These tribes have in general (particularly those who have passed the Indus) assimilated much to the customs of the countries in which they live; and may sometimes be seen by a traveller, without being recognized as Jews. The very imperfect resemblance of their countenance to the Jews of Europe, indicates that they have been detached from the parent stock in Judea many ages before the race of Jews in the west. A fact corroborative of this is, that certain of these tribes do not call themselves Jews, but Beni-Israel, or *Israelites*. For the name "Jew" is derived from Judah; whereas the ancestors of those tribes were not subject to the king of Judah, but to the kings of Israel. They have, in most places, the book of the Law, the book of Job, and the Psalms; but know little of the Prophets. Some of them have even lost the book of the Law, and only know that they are Israelites from tradition, and from their observance of peculiar rites.

A copy of the Scriptures belonging to Jews of the East, who might be supposed to have no communication with Jews of the West, has been long a desideratum with the Hebrew scholar. In the coffer of a synagogue of the black Jews in the interior of Malayala, there has been found an old copy of the Law, written on a *roll of leather*. The skins are sewed together, and the roll is about fifty feet in length. It is in some places worn out, and the holes have been patched with pieces of parchment.—Some of the Jews suppose that this roll came originally from

from Senna, in Arabia; others have heard that it was brought from Cashmir. The Cabul Jews, who travel annually into the interior of China, say, that in some synagogues the law is still found written on a roll of leather; not on vellum, but on a soft flexible leather, made of goats' skins, and dyed red; which agrees with the description of the roll above-mentioned.

Such of the Syriac and Jewish manuscripts as may, on examination, be found to be valuable, will be deposited in the public libraries of the British universities.

The princes of the Deccan have manifested a liberal regard for the extension of Shanscrit learning, by furnishing lists of the books in their temples for the college of Fort William, in Bengal. His excellency the rajah of Tanjore was pleased to set the example, by giving the voluminous catalogue of the ancient library of the kings of Tanjore. And his example has been followed by the ranny of Ramnad, patroness of the celebrated temple of Ramisseram, near Adam's Bridge; by his highness the rajah of Travancore, who has given lists of all the books in the Travancore country; and by the rajah of Cochin, patron of the ancient Shanscrit college, at the temple of Teichiur. It is understood that a copy of any book in these catalogues will be given when required. The brahmins of Travancore consider that their manuscripts are likely to have as just a claim to high antiquity, or at least to accurate preservation, as those in the temples in the North; and for the same reason that the Christian and Jewish records have been so well preserved; which is, that the country of Travancore, defended by mountains, has

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never, according to tradition, been subjugated by invaders from the north of Hindostan.

The design of investigating the history and literature of the Christians and Jews in the East, was submitted to the marquis Wellesley, before he left India. His lordship, judging it to be of importance that the actual relation of the Syrian Christians to our own church should be ascertained, and auguring something interesting to the republic of letters from the investigation of the Syriac and Jewish antiquities, was pleased to give orders, that public aid should be afforded to Dr. Buchanan in the prosecution of his inquiries, wherever it might be practicable. To the operation of these orders it is owing, that the proposed researches, of which some slight notices are given above, have not been made in vain.

Cochin, Jan. 1807.

Antiquities at Soddington, Worcestershire. By Mr. J. Milner.

Soddington, in the parish of Mable, and the county of Worcester, at a small distance from the road between Bewdley and Tenbury, is the ancient seat of the Baronet family of the name of Blount; though at present they reside at a new seat, erected within these thirty years, at Mawley, near Cleobury. The mansion at Soddington has been built at different times; but the most ancient part of it seems to be about four hundred years old. The workmen at present are taking down the whole of it, which has given me an opportunity of making the following discoveries.

In digging beneath the oldest part
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of the house, at the depth of about three feet, the workmen struck upon an antient focus, formed of thin bricks, which had each of them a semicircular termination, and had evidently been framed in a similar mould. In digging at a small distance from the focus, five feet below the level of it, a pavement, laid with large thin bricks, such as the Romans are known to have used, and as are commonly to be met with at Verulam and other Roman cities, was discovered. In levelling the ground near the house of Soddington, the labourers have dug up a vast number of curious tubes, which formed an antient aqueduct. The existence of this was previously unknown to the inhabitants of the place. The tubes are formed of the finest clay, and exceedingly well baked, being of a grey colour on the outside, and, when broken, of a dark colour in the interior. They appeared to be exactly of the same composition with several Roman urns which I have seen. Each tube is about two feet long, and four inches in the total diameter; the aperture for conveying the water being about an inch and three quarters in diameter. They have hollow tenons at one end, and mortices at the other, so as to fit together very exactly, and to appear air-tight without the use of mortar. They were laid in the direction of a spring which flows at the distance of a mile and a half from Soddington, at the top of an eminence still higher than the site of the mansion, though the latter is very high ground, and they have been traced a great part of the way to it.

But the most curious discovery of the whole occurred in a field within a quarter of a mile of the old house; where, in levelling a hillock, on which

an oak quite decayed with age, besides other trees, stood, at the depth of about two feet from the soil, the workmen found a complete brick-kiln, consisting, by computation, of 10,000 bricks, the greater part of which were well-burnt, the rest being only half-burnt. The kiln was not made as kilns are usually made at present; nor were the bricks of the same size with our bricks, being larger and thinner.

These being the facts, it remains for learned and ingenious antiquaries to determine to which race of the successive inhabitants of this island these articles originally belonged, and what is the date of them? It is plain they belonged to a people who were in the habit of building with brick, and of making their bricks larger and thinner than we do at the present day. It is equally plain, that the people in question must have been a civilized and, in some degree, a refined people, from the discovery of the aqueduct, and the perfection of the tubes of which it consisted. I think also it may be asserted that the brick-kiln was made just before some great change in the state of the country took place, as the workmen seem not to have had time to finish the burning of their bricks. It likewise appears to me that this change must have been attended with dreadful political consequences, and the desolation, if not the destruction, of the former inhabitants. This I gather from so large a number of bricks, the greater part of them fit for use, being left unemployed in an open field, till, by degrees, a bed of earth was formed over them, upon which an oak tree, now rotten with age, actually grew.

My conjectures are, that Soddington was a Roman fort; the situation of

of it being adapted to this purpose, and the ground on the sides of it still bearing certain vestiges of a Roman intrenchment; that the brick-kiln was built for the use of the Romans, or for their civilized British subjects, about the year 418, in which year, according to the Saxon chronicle, the Romans left this island, carrying with them all their treasures; that, in consequence of this event, and of the confusion which followed it, from the inroads of the Picts, Scotch, and Saxons, the Britons had no leisure nor inclination to raise new buildings; until, at length, they were driven out of the open country, and confined to the mountains of Wales and Cornwall; that the Saxons were too much employed, and too little civilized for almost a century after their arrival here, to think of new buildings; and that, when they did begin to build, they, as was the practice with their successors the Normans, used stones, or even flints, in preference to bricks; that, during all this time, the dust and earth accumulated, as I said before, upon the heap of bricks, till they completely covered it. With respect to the focus, floors, &c. at the house which I suppose belonged to the Roman fort, these being in situations where no cellars were dug, they must have escaped the mattocks of the workmen, when they were digging the foundations for the old house, now demolished.

Origin of placing Holly in Churches at Christmas.

The great Newton, in his dissertations on prophecy, says, "Gregory Nyssen tells us, that after the persecution of the emperor Decius, Gre-

gory, bishop of Neocesarea, in Pontus, instituted, that festival days should be celebrated to them who had contended for the faith, that is, to the martyrs." And Nyssen adds this reason for the institution, viz. "When he (Gregory) observed that the simple and unskilful multitudes, by reason of corporeal delights, remained in the error of idols, that the principal thing might be corrected among them, namely, that instead of this vain worship, they might turn their eyes upon God, he permitted, that, at the memories of the holy martyrs, they might make merry, delight themselves, and be dissolved into joy. The heathens were delighted with the festivals of their gods, and unwilling to part with those delights; and therefore Gregory, to facilitate their conversion, instituted annual festivals to saints and martyrs." Hence it came to pass, that for exploding the festivals of the heathens, the principal festivals of the christians succeeded in their room; as the keeping of Christmas with ivy, and feasting in the room of the Bacchanalia and Saturnalia: the celebrating of May-day with flowers, in the room of the Floralia; and the keeping of festivals to the Virgin Mary, John the Baptist, and divers of the apostles, in the room of the solemnities used at the entrance of the sun into the signs of the zodiac in the old Julian calendar. "The church (says an ingenious writer) hath only christened these heathen festivals with the name of some saints; and as December was a dead time of the year, when the heathens had their Saturnalia, and gave loose to recreation, the christians honoured the season with the name of their Saviour."

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Here then we may discover the honourable origin of Christmas, and by consulting Kennet or any other writer on Roman antiquities, we may also discover how the Bacchanalia were observed, the gross licentiousness of that festival, and the reason

of "placing sprigs of ivy, holly, &c. in our churches at Christmas;" a season of more dissolute pleasure and criminal indulgence than any other in the whole year, as if Christ was become the minister of sin!

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS,

&c. &c.

*American Expedition of Discovery,
under the Command of Captain
Lewis.*

THE following is a copy of a letter from captain Clarke, the second in command, to his brother, general Clark; which ascertains that this Expedition succeeded in penetrating through the continent between the rivers Missouri and Columbia, and in navigating the Columbia down to the Pacific.

“St. Louis, Sept. 23, 1805.

“Dear brother,

“We arrived at this place at twelve o'clock to-day, from the Pacific Ocean, where we remained during the last winter, near the entrance of the Columbia river. This station we left on the 27th of March last, and should have reached St. Louis early in August, had we not been detained by the snow, which barred our passage across the Rocky Mountains, until the 24th of June. In returning through those mountains, we divided ourselves into several parties, digressing from the route by which we went out, in

order the more effectually to explore the country, and discover the most practicable route which does exist across the continent by the way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. In this we were completely successful, and have therefore no hesitation in declaring, that such as nature has permitted, we have discovered the best route which does exist across the continent of North America in that direction. Such is that by way of the Missouri to the foot of the Rapids below the great falls of that river, a distance of 2575 miles; thence by land passing by the Rocky Mountains, to a navigable part of the Kooskooske, 340; and with the Kooskooske 73 miles, Lewis's River 154 miles, and the Columbia 413 miles to the Pacific Ocean, making the total distance from the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi, to the discharge of the Columbia into the Pacific Ocean, 3554 miles. The navigation of the Missouri may be deemed good—its difficulties arise from its falling banks, timber embedded in the mud of its channels, its sand-bars and steady rapidity of its current, all which may be over-

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come

come with a great degree of certainty, by using the necessary precautions. The passage by land of 340 miles from the falls of the Missouri to the Kooskooske, is the most formidable part of the tract proposed across the continent. Of this distance, 200 miles is along a good road, and 140 miles over tremendous mountains, which for 60 miles are covered with eternal snows. A passage over these mountains, is, however, practicable from the latter part of June to the last of September; and the cheap rate at which horses are to be obtained from the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, and west of them, reduces the expences of transportation over this portage to a mere trifle. The navigation of the Kooskooske, Lewis's river, and the Columbia, is safe and good, from the 1st of April to the middle of August; by making three portages on the latter river; the first of which, in descending, is 1200 paces at the falls of Columbia, 261 miles up that river: the second of two miles, at the long narrows six miles below the falls; and a third, also of two miles at the great rapids, 65 miles still lower down. The tide flows up the Columbia 183 miles, and within seven miles of the great rapids. Large sloops may with safety ascend as high as tide water, and vessels of 300 tons burthen reach the entrance of the Multnomah river, a large southern branch of the Columbia, which takes its rise on the confines of New Mexico, with the Callorado and Apostle's rivers, discharging itself into the Columbia, 125 miles from its entrance into the Pacific Ocean. I consider this tract across the continent of immense advantage to the fur trade, as all the furs collected

in nine tenths of the most valuable fur country in America, may be conveyed to the mouth of the Columbia, and shipped from thence to the East Indies, by the 1st of August in each year; and will of course reach Canton earlier than the furs which are annually exported from Montreal arrive in Great Britain.

"In our outward-bound voyage, we ascended to the foot of the rapids below the great falls of the Missouri, where we arrived on the 14th of June, 1805. Not having met with any of the natives of the Rocky Mountains, we were, of course, ignorant of the passes by land which existed through these mountains to the Columbia river; and had we even known the route, we were destitute of horses, which would have been indispensably necessary to enable us to transport the requisite quantity of ammunition and other stores to ensure the remaining part of our voyage down the Columbia; we therefore determined to navigate the Missouri, as far as it was practicable, or unless we met with some of the natives from whom we could obtain horses and information of the country. Accordingly we took a most laborious portage, at the fall of the Missouri, of 18 miles, which we effected with our canoes and baggage by the 3d of July. From thence, ascending the Missouri, we penetrated the Rocky Mountain at the distance of 71 miles above the upper part of the portage, and penetrated as far as the three forks of that river, a distance of 180 miles further. Here the Missouri divides into three nearly equal branches at the same point: the two largest branches are so nearly of the same dignity that we did not conceive that either of them could, with propriety, retain

retain the name of the Missouri; and, therefore, called these streams Jefferson's, Madison's, and Gallatin's rivers. The confluence of these rivers, is 3348 miles from the mouth of the Missouri by the meanders of that river. We arrived at the three forks of the Missouri the 27th of July. Not having yet been so fortunate as to meet with the natives, although I had previously made several exertions for that purpose, we were compelled to continue our route by water.

"The most northerly of the three forks, that to which we have given the name of Jefferson's river, was deemed the most proper for our purposes, and we accordingly ascended it 248 miles, to the upper forks, and its extreme navigable point. On the morning of the 17th of August, 1805, I arrived at the forks of Jefferson's river, where I met Capt. Lewis, who had previously penetrated with a party of three men to the waters of the Columbia, discovered a band of the Shoshone nation, and had found means to induce 35 of their chiefs and warriors to accompany him to that place. From these people we learned, that the river on which they resided was not navigable, and that a passage through the mountains in that direction was impregnable. Being unwilling to confide in this unfavourable account of the natives, it was concerted between capt. Lewis and myself, that one of us should go forward immediately with a small party and explore the river; while the other, in the interim, would lay up the canoes at that place, and engage the natives with their horses to assist in transporting our stores and baggage to their camp. Accordingly I set out the next day, passed the divid-

ing mountains between the waters of the Missouri and Columbia, and descended the river, which I since called the East Fork of Lewis's river, about 70 miles. Finding that the Indians' account of the country in the direction of that river was correct, I returned and joined capt. Lewis on August 29, at the Shoshone camp, excessively fatigued, as you may suppose; having passed mountains almost inaccessible, and been compelled to subsist on berries during the greater part of my route. We now purchased seventeen horses of the Indians, and hired a guide, who assured us, that he could, in 15 days, take us to a large river, in an open country west of these mountains, by a route some distance to the north of the river on which they lived, and that by which the natives west of the mountains visit the plain of the Missouri, for the purpose of hunting the buffalo. Every preparation being made, we set forward with our guide on the 31st of August, through these tremendous mountains, in which we continued till the 22d of September, before we reached the lower country beyond them.—On our way we met with the Olachshook, a band of the Tuckapaks, from whom we obtained an accession of seven horses, and exchanged eight or ten others; this proved an infinite service to us, as we were compelled to subsist on horse beef about eight days before we reached Kooskooske. During our passage over these mountains, we suffered every thing which hunger, cold, and fatigue, could impose; nor did our difficulties terminate on our arrival at the Kooskooske; for although the Pollotepallors, a numerous nation inhabiting that country, were extremely hospitable, and,

for a few trifling articles, furnished us with an abundance of roots and dried salmon, the food to which they were accustomed, we found that we could not subsist on these articles, and almost all of us grew sick on eating them; we were obliged therefore to have recourse to the flesh of horses and dogs, as food to supply the deficiency of our guns, which produced but little meat, as game was scarce in the vicinity of our camp on the Kooskooske, where we were compelled to remain, in order to construct our perogues to descend the river. At this season the salmon is meagre, and forms but indifferent food. While we remained here I was myself sick for several days, and my friend capt. Lewis suffered a severe indisposition.

" Having completed our perogues and a small canoe, we gave our horses in charge to the Pollotepallors until we returned, and on the 7th of October re-embarked for the Pacific Ocean. We descended by the route I have already mentioned. The water of the river being low at this season, we experienced much difficulty in descending: we found it obstructed by a great number of difficult and dangerous rapids, in passing of which our perogues several times filled, and the men escaped narrowly with their lives. — However, this difficulty does not exist in high water, which happens within the period which I have previously mentioned. We found the natives extremely numerous, and generally friendly, though we have on several occasions owed our lives and the fate of the expedition to our number, which consisted of 31 men. On the 17th of November we reached the ocean, where various considerations induced us to spend the winter; we,

therefore, searched for an eligible situation for that purpose, and selected a spot on the south-side of a little river, called by the natives Netat, which discharges itself at a small bar on the south-side of the Columbia, and fourteen miles within point Adams. Here we constructed some log-houses, and defended them with a common stockade work; this place we called Fort Clatsop, after a nation of that name who were our nearest neighbours. In this country we found an abundance of elk, on which we subsisted principally during the last winter. We left Fort Clatsop on the 27th of March. On our homeward-bound voyage, being much better acquainted with the country, we were enabled to take such precautions as in a great measure secured us from the want of provision at any time, and greatly lessened our fatigues, when compared with those to which we were compelled to submit in our outward-bound journey. We have not lost a man since we left the Mandians, a circumstance which I assure you is a pleasing consideration to me. As I shall shortly be with you, and the post is now waiting, I deem it unnecessary here to attempt minutely to detail the occurrences of the last 18 months.

" I am, &c.

" Your affectionate brother,

" WILLIAM CLARK."

*Remarkable Instance of Propensity
to the Savage State.*

[From a Jamaica Paper.]

To the Editors of The Royal Gazette.

Gentlemen,

I request you will have the goodness to insert the following extraordinary

dinary occurrence in The Royal Gazette; it may possibly lead to some important discovery. With great respect, I remain,

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. W.

Greenwich Park,
St. Ann, Jan. 22.

"A few days ago, it was mentioned to me, in the shape of a complaint, that there was a wild white man resident in the woods of this property, who had interrupted the negroes in working their provision-grounds, &c. Upon inquiry, I found his residence in the woods had not been a secret; but some late outrages which he committed, prompted the sufferer to complain. It appeared that he occasionally molested the women, but always ran from the men. Upon this information, I sent out a party, with a guide, who knew his haunts. The party divided, with a view to surround his hut; and, in the deepest recesses of the woods, they saw him sitting on the point of a rock; he fled, but, after a short pursuit, was overtaken, and brought hither. He was naked, save the scanty remains of a doublet; his beard had attained the utmost point of its growth; his feet and hands were callous as leather: his skin was discoloured with filth; and, altogether, he exhibited the most humiliating object that monkish debasement could furnish. When first taken, he affected dumbness, but afterwards I obtained from him the following particulars:—His name is Charles Martin, is an Italian, born at Florence, thinks he has been two or three years in the woods; he entered them at Port Maria, 30 miles

distant from this place; in that time never saw a white face or human habitation; had enjoyed perfect health. When he was asked, why he had abandoned society? he shrugged his shoulders, and lifted up his hands, as if in the act of adoration. When a cordial was given to him, he was cautioned not to drink much, as excess would kill him; he replied, 'death to me is welcome.' He was clothed, fed, and encouraged, and the writer of this retired to recommend him as a fit object for the hospital. In a minute afterwards, he was told the wild man had escaped. It seems he had watched for an opportunity of being unobserved, when he seized his victuals, and ran with amazing celerity towards the woods. The dogs were alarmed, and pursued him; as they approached, he threw down pieces of meat to stay them.—When he found his efforts to escape unavailing, he stopped suddenly, and ran to his pursuers. When he was expostulated with on his want of confidence, after the kind treatment he had met with, he shook his head, sighed deeply, and said, 'man is my enemy; I am afraid?' His intellects appear to be sound, although he speaks with great reluctance; he is well made, has blue eyes, is in stature about 5 feet 8 inches. His hut is fashioned much like an Indian wigwam, and he has contrived a subterraneous kitchen, with great ingenuity; his habitation was surrounded with springes to catch birds, one of which he had prepared for his breakfast. He had displayed talents in fabricating divers sorts of baskets; and, what is strange, no iron, not even a knife, was found in his possession."

From

From the same.

Gentlemen,

Perhaps the following additional particulars of Charles Martin, the wild white man, mentioned in your paper of the 1st instant, may be interesting to some of your readers:

When retaken as stated in the former communication, he was sent to the hospital, where he occupied a room, was kindly treated, and indulged with an extra allowance of food; but his habits are so incorrigibly savage, that what civilized man considers comfort, is to him intolerable insipidity. On the night of the 2d inst. he made his escape through a small aperture in the wall of the room in which he was confined; he left not a vestige by which to trace his flight. A fortnight afterwards, he was found by accident, in the centre of a cane-piece, about half a mile from the hospital, surrounded with cane trash, the refuse of his subsistence; he had divested himself of the incumbrance of dress, and had, for fourteen days, been exposed to the inclemency of the weather, which is here peculiarly severe at this season of the year; his appearance was squalid and emaciated; and although a nudity, he appeared before numbers of people unabashed, and with an unblushing composure of countenance, which evinces that the sense of shame in him is entirely abolished. He was reconducted to his old quarters, and asked in what manner he lived? He answered, that he had never moved more than a few yards from the spot he first occupied; that he eat two canes daily; that he had slept well (although unsheltered, and nightly exposed to "the peltings of the pitiless storm;") and that

he felt himself happy, because he was safe. The writer of this account asked him, were he permitted his liberty, whether he would abide in the court of the hospital? He said he would make no promise. When he was questioned why he had deserted the comforts of society, to submit to the privations of a savage and solitary life? he eagerly replied, that the very sight of mankind gave him pain. He persists that his name is Charles Martin; that he was born at Nice, in Piedmont (not at Florence, as before stated); that he was educated at Caen, in Normandy; that of the former place his father is a wine-merchant; and that himself kept a store at Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo, some years ago. He writes a legible hand, and speaks Norman French with great fluency. His understanding on general subjects is unimpaired; but he is possessed of a notion that he is reserved for some ignominious death; and neither the encouragement nor the kindness he has received, has been able to eradicate this impression, which seems to be indelible.

I understand the former account of this miserable self-devoted outcast, was treated by some as fabulous; if there be still sceptics, they may have their doubts removed, by application to,

Gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

W. M. WESTON.

St. Ann's Bay,
Feb. 26, 1806.

P. S. On re-examining the hut, his former habitation in the woods, around it were growing 13 Alicada pear plants; from the size of the largest

largest it was inferred, that his residence there must have exceeded two years: he appears to have forgotten the lapse of time.

Loss of the Sydney.

[From the Asiatic Mirror.]

In one of our late papers, we noticed the loss of the ship Sydney. The particulars of the event, and of the subsequent preservation of the greatest part of the ship's company, are communicated in the following letter from captain Forrest to the editor of *The Mirror*:—

“ Calcutta, Oct. 14, 1806.

“ Sir,

“ The Sydney left Port Jackson on the 12th of April, 1806, bound to Bengal. Intending to proceed thro' Dampier's Straits, her course was directed as nearly as possible in the track of captain Hogan, of the Cornwallis, which, as laid down in the charts, appears a clear safe passage. On the 20th of May, at one A. M. in lat. 3. 20. S. long. 146. 50. E. we ran upon a most dangerous rock or shoal; and as this reef is not noticed in any map or chart, it appears that we were its unfortunate discoverers.

“ On Sunday, over the taffrail, we found twenty-five fathoms water; over the larboard gangway, six fathoms; on the starboard side only nine feet; and over the bows, twelve feet. One of the boats was immediately got out, with a bower anchor; but, on sounding ten fathoms distance from the ship, found no ground at sixty fathoms.

“ It must have been high water when we struck; for, at that time

there was no appearance of any reef or breaker; but as the water subsided, the shoal began to shew itself with a number of small black rocks. The ship had been striking very hard, and began to sue forward. At three A. M. there were six feet water in the hold, and increasing rapidly; at five o'clock the ship was setting aft, her top-sides parting from the floor-heads.

“ Upon consultation with my officers, it was the unanimous opinion, that the ship was irrecoverably gone, and that no exertions could avail for her safety. We therefore employed all hands in getting the boats ready to receive the crew, one hundred and eight in number. Eight bags of rice, six casks of water, and a small quantity of salted beef and pork, were put in the long boat, as provisions for the whole. We were prevented taking a large stock, as from the number of people, the three boats were barely sufficient to receive the whole with safety.

“ We remained with the Sydney till five P. M. on the 21st of May, when there were three feet water on the orlop-deck; we now thought it full time to leave the ship to her fate, and to seek our safety in the boats. Accordingly I embarked in the long-boat, with Mr. Trounce, second officer, and seventy-four Lascars; Mr. Robson, first officer, and Stalkart, third, with sixteen Lascars, were in the cutter; and the jolly-boat was allotted to fifteen Dutch Malays and one Sepoy.

“ Being desirous to ascertain the position of the reef, by making the Admiralty Islands, shaped our course accordingly, steering N. by E. half E.—During the night it blew fresh, and the long-boat making much water, we were obliged to lighten her,
by

by throwing overboard a great deal of lumber, and two casks of water. The three boats kept close in company, the long-boat having the jolly-boat in tow. Finding, at day-light, that the cutter sailed considerably better, I directed Mr. Robson to take the jolly-boat in tow. The wind increased as the morning advanced, and a heavy swell rising, at 10 A.M. the jolly-boat sunk, while in tow by the cutter, and all on board, to the number of sixteen, unfortunately perished. It was lamentable to witness the fate of these unhappy men, and the more so, as it was not in our power to render them the smallest assistance.

“ At noon on the 22d we saw the Admiralty Islands, bearing N. N. E. distant three or four leagues; and as we had run about fifty-eight miles in the boats, upon a N. by E. half E. course, the situation of the shoal on which the Sydney struck was accurately ascertained, and will be found as above laid down.

“ From the Admiralty Islands we continued standing to the westward; and on the 25th made a small island: we stood towards it, and from its appearance I was induced to land, in the hope of obtaining a supply of water. Mr. Robson, myself, and twenty of the best of our hands, armed with heavy clubs, brought from New Caledonia, our fire-arms being rendered useless from exposure to heavy rains, approached in the cutter, and landed, through a heavy surf, to the utmost astonishment of the inhabitants, who, as far as we could judge from appearance, had certainly never before seen people of our complexion. The men were tall and well made, wearing their hair plaited and raised above the head—they had no appearance of Malays, nor Caffrees; and, ex-

cepting their colour, which was of a light copper, they had the form and features of the natives of Europe: they were entirely naked. We saw a number of women, who were well-formed, with mild pleasing features.

“ We were received on the beach by about twenty or thirty of the natives, who immediately supplied each of us with a cocoa-nut. We then succeeded in making them understand that we wanted water, upon which they made signs for us to accompany them towards the interior of the island:—we did so; but after walking about a mile, they conducted us into a thick jungle; and as their number was quickly increasing, I judged it imprudent to proceed further, and returned to the beach, where I was alarmed to find the natives had assembled to the number of one hundred and fifty, or upwards, armed with spears, eight or ten feet long. One of them, an old man, of venerable appearance, and who seemed to be their chief, approached, and threw his spear at my feet, expressive, as I understood, that we should part with our clubs in like manner. Perceiving at this time a crowd of women to have got hold of the sternfast of the cutter, and endeavouring to haul her on shore from the grapnel with which we had come to, we hastily endeavoured to gain the boat; the natives followed us closely, some of them pointed their spears at us, as we retreated to the boat, and some were thrown, though happily without effect; and to us they appeared to be very inexpert in the management of their weapons. On my getting into the water, three or four of the natives followed me, threatening to throw their spears; and when I was in reach of the boat, one of them made a thrust, which was prevented

prevented taking effect by the interference of Mr. Robson, who warded off the weapon. When we had got into the boat, and were putting off, they threw at least two hundred spears, none of which took effect, excepting one, which gave a severe wound to my cook, entering immediately above the jaw, and passing through the mouth.

“ Having thus escaped from this perilous adventure, we pursued our course, and got as far as Dampier’s Straits, as favourably as our situation could well admit. Being now within reach of land, the Lascars became impatient to be put on shore. It was in vain that I endeavoured to persuade them to persevere; they would not listen to argument, and expressed their wish, rather to meet with immediate death on shore, than to be starved to death in the boats. Yielding to their importunity, I at length determined to land them on the N.W. extremity of the island of Ceram, from whence they might travel to Amboyna in two or three days. On the 9th of June, being off that part of the island, Mr. Robson volunteered to land a part of the people in the cutter, to return to the long-boat, and the cutter to be then given to such farther part of the crew as chose to join the party first landed. Mr. Robson accordingly went in shore with the cutter; but, to my great mortification, after waiting two days, there was no appearance of his return or the cutter.

“ We concluded that the people had been detained either by the Dutch or the natives; yet as the remaining part of the Lascars were desirous to be landed, we stood in with the long-boat, and put them on shore near the point where we sup-

posed the cutter to have landed her people.

“ Our number in the long-boat was now reduced to seventeen, viz. myself, Mr. Trounce, Mr. Stalkart, fourteen Lascars and others. Our stock of provisions consisted of two bags of rice, and one gang cask of water; with this stock we conceived we might hold out till we reached Bencoolen, for which port we determined to make the best of our way. We fixed the allowance of provision to each man, at one tea-cup full of rice, and a pint of water per diem; but we soon found it necessary to make a considerable deduction in this allowance.

“ We proceeded on through the Streights of Bantam, meeting, in our course, several Malay prows, none of which took notice of us, excepting one, which gave chase for a day, and would have come up with us, had we not got off under cover of a very dark night. Continuing our course, passed through the Strait of Saypay, where we caught a large shark. Our spirits were much elated by this valuable prize, which we lost no time in getting on board, and, having kindled a fire in the bottom of the boat, he was roasted with all expedition; and such was the keenness and extent of our appetite, that, although the shark must have weighed 150 or 160lbs. not a vestige of it remained at the close of the day. We suffered most severely from our indulgence; on the following day we were all afflicted with the most violent complaint of the stomach and bowels, which reduced us exceedingly, and left us spiritless and languid, inso-much that we now seriously despaired of our safety.

“ On the 2d of July, I lost an old
and

and faithful servant, who died from want of sustenance. On the 4th, we made Java Head; and at the same time caught two large boobies, which afforded all hands a most precious and refreshing meal. On the 9th, at midnight, came to off Pulo Penang, on the west coast of Sumatra. At day-light we endeavoured to weigh our anchor, and to run close in shore; but we were so much exhausted that our united strength was insufficient to get up the anchor. We made a signal of distress, on which a sandpan, with two Malays, came off. As I was the only person in the long-boat, who had sufficient strength to move, I went on shore with the Malays. On landing, I found myself so weak, that I fell upon the ground, and was obliged to be carried to an adjoining house. Such refreshments as the place afforded were immediately sent off to the long-boat; and we recruited so quickly, that in two days we found ourselves in a condition to proceed on our voyage. On the 12th of July we weighed, and on the 19th anchored off Rat Island, at Bencoolen.

"Here I met with an old friend, captain Chauvet, of the *Perseverance*, whose kindness and humanity I shall ever remember, and gratefully acknowledge. On the day following my arrival, I waited on the resident, Mr. Parr, from whom I received every kindness and attention.

"I left Bencoolen on the 17th of August, in the *Perseverance*, for Penang, where I arrived on the 27th, and where I was most agreeably surprised to meet with my late chief mate, Mr. Robson, who, with the lascars landed on Ceram, and had safely reached Amboyna, where they were received by Mr. Cranstoun, the Dutch governor, with a humanity and

benevolence that reflect honour on his character. The governor supplied them with whatever their wants required; he accommodated Mr. Robson at his own table, and, on his leaving Amboyna, furnished him with money for himself and his people, refusing to take any acknowledgment or receipt for the amount. He also gave Mr. Robson letters to the governor-general of Batavia, recommending him to his kind offices. Such honourable conduct from the governor of a foreign country, and with which we are at war, cannot be too widely promulgated.

"From Amboyna, Mr. Robson embarked in the Dutch frigate, *Pallas*, for Batavia; and on the passage thither, fell in with and was captured by his majesty's ships *Greyhound* and *Harier*, and brought to Prince of Wales's Island.

"From Penang, I went to Bengal, with the *Varuna*, captain Dennison, and arrived safely in Calcutta a few days ago.

"A. FORREST."

Sufferings from Savages.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Augusta, to his Friend in Virginia, dated July 20, 1807.

Dear sir,

On the night of the 3d of February last, arrived in this place, in a deplorable condition, Mrs. Mary Jordan, who, with her husband and six children, were in January last carried away captives by the Indians. Mrs. Jordan has furnished me with the following melancholy account of the massacre of her husband and children, and of her own sufferings while with the savages:—

"On

"On the night of the 2d of January, 1807, we were suddenly awakened from slumber, by the hideous yells of savages, who before we could put ourselves in a situation to oppose them, succeeded in forcing the doors of the house. They were to the number of forty or fifty, frightfully painted, and armed with tomahawks and scalping knives. My husband met them at the door, and in their own tongue asked them what they wanted?—"The scalps of your family!" was their answer. My husband entreated to have compassion on me and his innocent children, but his entreaties availed nothing; we were dragged naked out of the house, and tied severely with cords. By order of one who appeared to be the chief, about twenty of the Indians took charge of us, who were ordered to conduct us with all possible dispatch to their settlement (about 200 miles distant), while the remainder were left to pillage and fire the house. We commenced our journey about midnight, travelling through an uncultivated wilderness, at the rate of near seven miles an hour. If either of us, through fatigue, slackened our pace, we were most inhumanly beaten, and threatened with instant death.

"After a tedious travel of more than forty miles, the savages halted in a swamp—here, for the first time from the time of our departure, we were permitted to lie down; the Indians kindled a fire, on which they broiled some bear's flesh, of which they allowed us but a small portion.

"After they had refreshed themselves and extinguished their fire, we were again compelled to pursue our journey; we travelled until sun-set, when the Indians again halted, and began to prepare a covering for

themselves for the night. My poor children complained much of their feet being swollen, but I was not permitted to give them any relief, nor was their father allowed to discourse with them. As night approached, we took each other by the hand, expecting never again to witness the rising of the sun. Contrary to our expectations, however, we had a tolerable night's rest, and on the succeeding day, though naked, and half starved, travelled with much more ease than on the preceding one. The Indians occasionally allowed us a little raw food, sufficient only to keep us alive. We this day travelled, according to the reckoning of the Indians, nearly forty miles, and were, about sun-set, joined by the remaining savages who were left behind; they were loaded with the spoils of my husband's property: among other articles, they found a keg of spirits, of which they had drank plentifully—as they became intoxicated, they exercised the more cruelty towards us; they beat my poor children so unmercifully that they were unable to stand on their feet the next morning; the Indians attributed their inability to wilfulness, and again renewed their acts of barbarity, beating them with clubs, cutting and gashing them with knives, and scorching their naked bodies with brands of fire. Finding that their hellish plans had no other effect than to render the poor unhappy sufferers less able to travel, they came to the resolution to butcher them on the spot.

"Six holes were dug in the earth, of about five feet in depth, around each of which some dried branches of trees were placed. My husband at this moment, filled with horror at what he supposed was about to take place,

place, broke the rope with which he was bound, and attempted to escape from the hands of the unmerciful cannibals. He was, however, closely pursued, soon overtaken and brought back; as he passed me, he cast his eyes towards me and fainted; in this situation he was placed erect in one of the holes. The woods now resounded with the heart-piercing cries of my poor children—"spare, O spare my father!" was their cry—"have mercy on my poor children!" was the cry of their father; it availed nothing; my dear children were all placed in a situation similar to that of their father; the youngest (only nine years old) broke from them, and ran up to me, crying, "don't mammy, pray don't let them kill me!"

"Alas, O heavens, what could I do? In vain did I beg of them to let me take my dear child's place! by force it was torn from me, in an hour when I could afford it no protection.

"Having placed the poor unfortunate victims in the manner above described, they secured them in a standing position, by replacing the earth, which buried them nearly to their necks!

"The inhuman wretches now began their hideous *pow-wows*, dancing to and fro around the victims of their torture, which they continued about half an hour, when they communicated fire to the fatal piles! Heaven only knows what my feelings were at this moment! As the flames increased, the shrieks and dying groans of my poor family were heightened! Thank Heaven, their sufferings were of short duration; in less than a quarter of an hour from the time the fire was first communicated, their cries ceased, and they sank into the arms of their kind deliverer.

"The callous-hearted wretches

having sufficiently feasted their eyes with the agonies of the sufferers, retired to regale themselves with what liquor remained; they drank freely, and soon became senseless; with one of their tomahawks I might with ease have dispatched them all, but my only desire was to flee from them as quick as possible. I succeeded with difficulty in liberating myself, by cutting the cord with which I was bound, on which I bent my course for this place. A piece of bear's flesh, which I fortunately found in one of the Indian's packs, served me for food. I travelled only nights, in the day-time concealing myself in the thick swamps, or hollow trees. A party of Indians passed within a few rods of the place of my concealment the second day after my departure, but did not discover me; they were undoubtedly of the party from whom I had escaped, in pursuit of me. Two days after, I was met by an Indian of the Shawanese nation; he proved friendly, and conducted me to a white settlement; without his assistance I must have again fallen into the hands of my savage foes."

Singular Adventure of a British Soldier, in a Campaign in North America.

In the year 1779, when the war with America was conducted with great spirit upon that continent, a division of the British army was encamped on the banks of a river, and in a position so favoured by nature, that it was difficult for any military art to surprise it. War in America was rather a species of hunting than a regular campaign. "If you fight with art," said Washington to his soldiers, "you are sure to be defeated."

feated. Acquire discipline enough for retreat and the uniformity of combined attack, and your country will prove the best of engineers." So true was the maxim of the American general, that the English soldiers had to contend with little else. The Americans had incorporated the Indians into their ranks, and had made them useful in a species of war to which their habits of life had peculiarly fitted them. They sallied out of their impenetrable forests and jungles, and, with their arrows and tomahawks, committed daily waste upon the British army,—surprising their centinels, cutting off their stragglers; and even when the alarm was given, and pursuit commenced, they fled with a swiftness that the speed of cavalry could not overtake, into rocks and fastnesses whither it was dangerous to follow them.

In order to limit as far as possible this species of war, in which there was so much loss and so little honour, it was the custom with every regiment to extend its outposts to a great distance beyond the encampments; to station centinels some miles in the woods, and keep a constant guard round the main body.

A regiment of foot was at this time stationed upon the confines of a boundless savannah. Its particular office was to guard every avenue of approach to the main body; the centinels, whose posts penetrated into the woods, were supplied from the ranks, and the service of this regiment was thus more hazardous than that of any other. Its loss was likewise great. The centinels were perpetually surprised upon their posts by the Indians, and were borne off their stations without commu-

nicated any alarm, or being heard of after.

Not a trace was left of the manner in which they had been conveyed away; except that, upon one or two occasions, a few drops of blood had appeared upon the leaves which covered the ground. Many imputed this unaccountable disappearance to treachery, and suggested as an unanswerable argument, that the men thus surprised might at least have fired their muskets, and communicated the alarm to the contiguous posts. Others, who could not be brought to consider it as treachery, were content to receive it as a mystery which time would unravel.

One morning, the centinels having been stationed as usual over night, the guard went at sun-rise to relieve a post which extended a considerable distance into the wood. The centinel was gone! The surprise was great; but the circumstance had occurred before. They left another man, and departed, wishing him better luck, "You need not be afraid," said the man with warmth, "I shall not desert."

The relief company returned to the guard-house.

The centinels were replaced every four hours, and, at the appointed time, the guard again marched to relieve the post. To their inexpressible astonishment the man was gone! They searched round the spot, but no traces could be found of his disappearance. It was necessary that the station, from a stronger motive than ever, should not remain unoccupied; they were compelled to leave another man, and returned to the guard-house. The superstition of the soldiers was awakened,

and the terror ran through the regiment. The colonel, being apprised of the occurrence, signified his intention to accompany the guard when they relieved the centinel they had left. At the appointed time, they all marched together; and again, to their unutterable wonder, they found the post vacant, and the man gone!

Under these circumstances, the colonel hesitated whether he should station a whole company on the spot, or whether he should again submit the post to a single centinel. The cause of these repeated disappearances of men, whose courage and honesty were never suspected, must be discovered; and it seemed not likely that this discovery could be obtained by persisting in the old method. Three brave men were now lost to the regiment, and to assign the post to a fourth, seemed nothing less than giving him up to destruction. The poor fellow whose turn it was to take the station, though a man in other respects of incomparable resolution, trembled from head to foot.

"I must do my duty," said he to the officer, "I know that; but I should like to lose my life with more credit."

"I will leave no man," said the colonel, "against his will."

A man immediately stepped from the ranks, and desired to take the post. Every mouth commended his resolution. "I will not be taken alive," said he, "and you shall hear of me on the least alarm. At all events I will fire my piece if I hear the least noise. If a crow chatters, or a leaf falls, you shall hear my musket. You may be alarmed when nothing is the matter; but you

must take the chance as the condition of the discovery."

The colonel applauded his courage, and told him he would be right to fire upon the least noise which was ambiguous. His comrades shook hands with him, and left him with a melancholy forboding. The company marched back, and waited the event in the guard-house.

An hour had elapsed, and every ear was upon the rack for the discharge of the musket, when, upon a sudden, the report was heard. The guard immediately marched, accompanied, as before, by the colonel, and some of the most experienced officers of the regiment. As they approached the post, they saw the man advancing towards them, dragging another man on the ground by the hair of his head. When they came up to him, it appeared to be an Indian whom he had shot. An explanation was immediately required.

"I told your honour," said the man, "that I should fire if I heard the least noise. The resolution I had taken has saved my life. I had not been long on my post when I heard a rustling at some short distance; I looked, and saw an American hog, such as are common in the woods, crawling along the ground, and seemingly looking for nuts under the trees and amongst the leaves. As these animals are so very common, I ceased to consider it for some minutes; but being on the constant alarm and expectation of attack, and scarcely knowing what was to be considered a real cause of apprehension, I kept my eyes vigilantly fixed upon it, and marked its progress among the trees:
still

still there was no need to give the alarm, and my thoughts were directed to danger from another quarter. It struck me, however, as somewhat singular to see this animal making, by a circuitous passage, for a thick coppice immediately behind my post. I therefore kept my eye more constantly fixed upon it, and as it was now within a few yards of the coppice, hesitated whether I should not fire. My comrades, thought I, will laugh at me for alarming them by shooting a pig! I had almost resolved to let it alone, when, just as it approached the thicket, I thought I observed it give an unusual spring. I no longer hesitated: I took my aim; discharged my piece; and the animal was instantly stretched before me with a groan which I conceived to be that of a human creature. I went up to it, and judge my astonishment, when I found that I had killed an Indian! He had enveloped himself with the skin of one of these wild hogs so artfully and completely; his hands and feet were so entirely concealed in it, and his gait and appearance were so exactly correspondent to that of the animal's, that, imperfectly as they were always seen through the trees and jungles, the disguise could not be penetrated at a distance, and scarcely discovered upon the nearest aspect. He was armed with a dagger and tomahawk."

Such was the substance of this man's relation. The cause of the disappearance of the other centinels was now apparent. The Indians, sheltered in this disguise, secreted themselves in the coppice; watched the moment when they could throw it off; burst upon the centinels without previous alarm, and, too quick

to give them an opportunity to discharge their pieces, either stabbed or scalped them, and bore their bodies away, which they concealed at some distance in the leaves. The Americans gave them rewards for every scalp of an enemy which they brought. Whatever circumstances of wonder may appear in the present relation, there are many now alive who can attest its authenticity.

New Discoveries.

The royal hydrographical office of Madrid, has published, by command of the Prince of the Peace, in the Gazette of that city, the following notice, relative to a discovery recently made in the South Sea:—

The frigate *La Pala*, belonging to the Philippine Company, and commanded by Don John Baptiste Monteverde, on her voyage from Manilla to Lima, discovered on the 18th of February, 1806, a group of islands, the southernmost of which is situated in 3 deg. 29 min. North latitude, and 162 deg. 5 min. East longitude, from Cadiz.

These islands, 29 in number, occupy a space of 10 leagues from NE. to SW. and are separated by channels, one or two leagues in breadth. They are low, woody, and intersected with rivers. Their inhabitants are of the most pacific disposition. They first approached the frigate to the number of 21, in two canoes.

When they had come within musket shot, they ceased rowing, and held some cocoa-nuts towards the Spaniards, shouting and making signs. The frigate clewed her sails, and hoisted the Spanish colours. This manœuvre having apparently

excited some apprehensions in the Islanders, the Spanish colours were struck, and a white flag was hoisted, the crew, at the same time, calling and making signs to the canoes to approach. They accordingly, came alongside, and gave the Spaniards some cocoa-nuts, without demanding any thing in return, but none of them could be persuaded to come on board. The crew of the frigate then distributed among them some old knives, iron-rings, and pieces of red cloth; and this liberality excited such joy and gratitude in these good people, that they immediately stripped their canoes to make presents to the Spaniards; their nets, their fish-hooks, their cocoa-nut shells, which served them for cups, their enormous hats, made of the leaves of the palm-tree, were all, in a moment, removed on board of the frigate; and they, at length, proceeded to strip themselves of their only garment, fastened round their waist, in order to testify their gratitude to their benefactors. Still they were not content with themselves, and gave the Spaniards to understand, that they would return to their island to fetch other presents, and requesting that the frigate would wait for them.

These Indians are tall, well made, robust, and active. They are of an olive colour, have flat noses, black curled hair, but of considerable length. In each canoe was a venerable old man, naked like the others, and who appeared to be their chief. One very remarkable circumstance is, that these two old men were white, and had aquiline noses. They had rather the air of Spaniards than of savages. Captain Monteverde adds, that these islands, and their aged chiefs, wore a consider-

able resemblance, in their features and conduct, to the Indians of the islands of St. Bartholomew, and those of Cala and Ibictar, where he landed in 1800, with the frigate *La Philippine*, commanded by Don Juan Abarguitia.

Description of St. David's Islands, in the Passage to China. By Captain Barclay. Published for general Information.

To John Shore, Esq. Sec. to Hon. Company's Marine Board, Calcutta.

Sir,

Induced from having touched at St. David's Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, in our way to China, in the *Mangles*, and not knowing of any correct account yet being obtained of their danger, natives, &c. I beg permission to present you with a short description, and a small chart of them.

The best account yet given of them, is by capt. Williams, when, commanding the hon. company's ship *Thames*, he saw them on his passage home from China, coming the eastern route. He places them from latitude 1° S. to $0^{\circ} 55^m$ S. their longitude from $134. 17$ E. to $134. 25$ E.; which, at the distance he passed them, must be considered as very accurate. By a good observation, at noon; when close in with them, we made the centre of the reef to be, on $0^{\circ} 54$ S. and by one of Margett's chronometers, No. 209, whose rate had been regular for upwards of two years, $134 20$ E. The full extent of the reef and islands is about fourteen miles north and south; and their breadth east to west five miles.

Captain Williams not passing close enough to perceive the danger of the reef

reef on which they are situated, or what refreshments might be procured from them, I considered the first as an object of some moment, as the eastern passage to China, in all probability, may be more frequented than formerly, by the Bengal shipping, should the cotton trade increase.

The islands are very low; and ships falling in with them in the night would be close in, before they perceived the land; and if not acquainted with the danger, might attempt a passage with them, in which case they would unavoidably run on the reef; as they are situated upon one entire shoal, so that it is not possible for a boat to pass between the islands.

The view of the reef on which they are placed, was taken from the mast head, from whence the eye could extend over the whole space of both islands and reef, therefore I can vouch for its accuracy.

The natives came off in great numbers; and on approaching near the ship, performed extravagant gestures, and held forth a long harangue, which neither our Malays, nor any other person on board, understood; after which they made no scruple of coming on board, and freely parted with their ornaments of dress, and cocoa-nuts, for pieces of iron hoops and old nails.

Their dress consisted of a treble string of coral, stones, and shells, round the waist; a narrow piece of cloth up between the legs, made out of the fibres of cocoa nut; a bracelet of tortoise-shell, round the right wrist; two square pieces of mother-o'-pearl, suspended round the neck, by hair, one piece hanging down the front of the body, and the other down the back; a collar round the neck, of fish teeth, and black coral.

This was the dress of the men; and the only difference we perceived in that of the women was, a small mat tied round the waist, which reached as low as the knee.

The natives of these islands are particularly well proportioned and robust; their features are regular and manly; some of them so symmetrical, that I was astonished; having never seen any equal to them in either Asia, Africa, or America. There is not the least resemblance between them and the Malays, or the inhabitants of New Guinea; nor can I form the smallest conjecture, from whence these islands could have been first inhabited. Their only produce, and chief food, is the cocoa nut, (fish excepted) consequently but little refreshments can be obtained by touching at them; and water, if any is to be procured, I conceive must be brackish, from the low situation, and small extent of the islands. Anchorage there is none, as you have fifty fathoms close to the edge of the reef. A quantity of mother-o'-pearl might be collected; but I question if sufficient to induce a ship to touch for it.

I am, sir, &c.

ANDREW BARCLAY.

July 1st, 1806.

A brief Account of the Brazils.

The Portuguese possessions in South America extend from 32 deg. south lat. to 1 deg. 30 min. north of the line, being 33 degrees and a half, and the breadth, in one part, equals that extent. Except that portion included in the 1 deg. 30 min. north, called Portuguese Guiana, the whole of this vast territory, having an extent

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tent of coast of 2200 English miles, is known by the general name of Brazil. The Portuguese settlement naturally extending along the coast, little is known of the interior; for most of the tribes being Anthropophagi, even the missionaries have been unwilling to penetrate further. The fanaticism of the Portuguese has always proved a strong obstacle to the population of this fine region. Sir C. Staunton computed the whites at 200,000, and the negroes, &c. at 600,000. The whole may now probably be about one million; a population by no means adequate to the extent and fertility of the country. It is divided into three governments, of which Rio Janeiro is the chief, owing to the gold and diamond mines in its neighbourhood.

Of the state of industry in the Brazil we have no very minute account. After the discovery of the mines, particular attention was paid to them, from the notion then prevalent, that riches consisted in gold and precious stones. Though the soil is very fertile, agriculture appears to be in rather a low state. Da Cunha, bishop of Fernambucco, the latest authority of consequence, informs us, that the province of Rio Grande alone might supply a great part of Europe with wheat, hemp, and other products; and yet it appears, that wheat, rice, and flour, are considerable articles of importation into Bahia, which was the most commercial city of the Brazils, till the discovery of the mines gave the superior importance to Rio Janeiro. Several districts produce cotton, indigo, coffee, chocolate, rice, pepper, and the noted Brazilian tobacco. The number of cattle in some of the provinces is prodigious, and they are often

slaughtered for the value of their hides. All the provinces, according to the account of Staunton, are advancing fast to opulence and importance. They manufactured of late several of the most necessary articles for their own consumption, and their produce was so considerable, that the balance of trade began to be in their favour.

The imports into the Brazils are chiefly linen, woollens, silk hats, wheat, flour, rice, port wine, furniture, oil, cheese, &c. in return for gold, sugar, tobacco, Brazil wood, skins, ipecacuhana, and other drugs. The trade in timber is a favourite object with Da Cunha, who prefers the nagatree, the ipe, the guramirim, and sneupiora, to the best and strongest timber in Europe. Woods for ornamental cabinet work too, or for the use of dyers, may be procured here in great perfection and variety. Several of the aromatic plants are found here in a truly indigenous state, such as the ginger, turmeric, different species of pepper, American coffee, capsicum, or Guinea pepper, and the wild cinnamon. A variety of medicinal plants also grow here in great abundance, and such esculent plants and fruits as are common to the tropical regions of America. Mr. Lindley's narrative, published in 1805, presents some notices that may be of use in the deficiency of materials on this subject. He says that the bitter, or Seville orange, is a native of America. There are great unwrought mines of nitre near Bahia. No vessels, he observes, ought to approach the coast on the south of Bahia within half a degree, as all our charts are very imperfect in that part. The Rio Grande and the adjoining Pa-
tiva

tiva supply excellent timber for the royal docks—one kind resembling the teak of India; while Brazil-wood, log-wood, mahogany, rose-wood, and others also abound.

The principal commercial city at present is Rio Janeiro. The harbour is capacious and excellent; the surrounding country is fertile, and abounds in cattle and sheep. The shops are full of Manchester goods and English prints, and there are manufactures of sugar, rum, and cochineal. It may be of some importance to state, that though the province of Rio Grande is the richest of the Brazils, the river is little navigable on account of the shoals. The adjoining province of San Catarina, therefore, serves as a mart for the productions of Rio Grande, by its excellent harbour, which is the best in the country after that of Rio Janeiro.

With respect to the European settlers, they are described as gay and fond of pleasure. They eat without knives or forks, and roll the meat and vegetables into balls; the ladies without ceremony search for vermin in each other's hair, and their usual dress is a single petticoat over a chemise. It is acknowledged by the Portuguese themselves, "that Brazil, considering the number of years it has been colonized, the space which it occupies, and the inhabitants it contains, exhibits the greatest deficiency of genius and curiosity of any quarter of the globe." There is a remarkable want of subordination, especially among the white servants, so as not to be exceeded by the jacobin epoch of France. They admired the French generals and conquests, and, according to Mr. Lindley's account, entertained an antipathy against the maritime power of England, *which*

they considered as administered with too much insolence and contempt of other nations. The youth, in particular, were imbued with republican notions, and ridiculed their own subjection to Portugal—a report confirmed by Staunton. Mr. Lindley also states, that they wish much to get rid of their dependence on Great Britain, to which they bear considerable enmity.

The most curious circumstances relating to the state of manners in Brazil, is the conduct of a set of miscreants, called *Paulists*—a society of freebooters in the Southern part of the country. United by equal want of religion and morals, the first inhabitants of the town of St. Paul formed a republic, like that of robbers in a cavern. Malefactors of all nations and colours formed about a hundred families, which gradually rose to a thousand. The Paulists declared themselves a free people. All strangers who did not bring certificates of having been regular thieves were refused admittance into the colony. The first trial of a citizen was to make an excursion and bring in two Indians as prisoners. Virtuous actions were carefully punished with death. Supplied with fire-arms from unknown quarters, they carried devastation into the Spanish possessions. Where they suspected that force would not avail, they assumed the gowns of the jesuits, and preached with the most holy fervour to the Indians, on the advantages of religion, and the heinous offences of murder and robbery, particularly warning them against those devils the Paulists. Having gained the confidence of the Indians, they inveigled them into places where they could easily seize them as prisoners. At last, however, the state

was corrupted by the introduction of a few virtues, and the city was yielded to the Portuguese monarchy.

Da Cunha contradicts the theory of Montesquieu, on the effects of climate, and asserts, that the Indigenes of the Brazils are capable of great mental and corporeal exertion, of which he gives some instances. This writer states a circumstance which sets in a strong light the narrow policy of the Portuguese government: in the vicinity of the mines, salt is necessary, not only for man but for the cattle; and yet this article is farmed to an individual, and a vast commerce of fish, which swarm on the coast of Brazil, is thus interdicted. The country, upon the whole, seems to have improved very slowly, notwithstanding its natural advantages. But when the government shall have adopted a more liberal policy, and industry is left unfettered, it may soon become a rich and powerful empire.

Anecdotes of the Grand Signior, Selim III.

Sultan Selim III. Gihaudari, the present ruler of the once-formidable Ottoman empire, is the son of the emperor Mustapha III. distinguished by the surname of the Glorious, and nephew to the last Turkish monarch Abdul Hamid, who died very suddenly on the 7th of April, 1789, in the 64th year of his age, after taking a cup of *indigestible coffee*, leaving two male heirs, sultan Mustapha and sultan Mahmud. Conformably with the Turkish system of policy, (which, to obviate the inconveniences liable to result from the government of a minor, calls to the throne the oldest prince of the reigning family,) Selim,

who had been destined by his uncle for his successor, was, on the 13th of April, 1789, solemnly begirt with the battechan, or sword of Mahomet, in the Mosque of Eyoub, as the 27th monarch of the race of Osman.

Never did any sultan manifest greater ardour and impetuosity, or a more warlike spirit, than Selim III. on his accession to the throne. He was then only in his 28th year, being born on the 24th of December, 1761; so that age cannot even be supposed to have diminished his energy. His vivacity was probably nothing more than illusion, a mere disguise assumed from motives of prudence, because at that time the people, as well as the highest personages at Constantinople, clamoured for the most vigorous prosecution of the war; and it was not unknown, that the pacific disposition of Abdul Hamid had contributed to his sudden death.

The *grande*es of the empire concealed their sentiments, in silent admiration; while the people loudly congratulated themselves on the accession of such a spirited sovereign, who manifested, in all his actions, so decided an inclination for the continuance of the war. When some one represented to him the state of the empire, and the dangers with which it was menaced, especially as France and Spain might possibly be induced to side with the two imperial courts, he listened with attention to what he had to say, and at length replied: "It is, nevertheless, my pleasure to prosecute the war;" and issued the most positive orders to this effect.

In the very first night of his reign, Selim fixed himself firmly on the throne, and in the affections of the people.

people. A fire broke out in the arsenal.—Selim resolved to repair to the spot, according to the custom of the sultans, that he might the more speedily check, by his orders, the progress of the flames. He was told, that it was unusual for the sultans to appear in public previous to their solemn inauguration, which consists in being girt with the sword of Mahomet. Selim's answer was accompanied with a look of asperity; and he gave orders to prepare immediately for his departure from the seraglio. The people, among whom he ordered money to be distributed, to encourage them to exert themselves in extinguishing the conflagration, accompanied him on his return to the seraglio, with the loudest acclamations; so that no person durst hazard any attempt against Selim, which otherwise might probably have been the case. The ceremony of girding on the sword had usually been accompanied with great musical entertainments and dancing. Selim would not celebrate it with any festivities of that kind; but gave a tournament, which he thought better suited to the circumstances of the times.

Though fortune was far from smiling on Selim's arms, yet he resolved not to lay them down. In 1791, when the empress-mother, or sultana Valide, for whom he entertained the highest veneration, would not desist (in spite of his admonitions not to intermeddle with state affairs) from importuning him to make peace with Russia, he at length lost all patience, and removed his so-peaceably-disposed mother for a time from his palace, to the old Seraglio, where the women of the deceased monarch are usually kept. Nevertheless, a peace

took place the same year with the empress Catherine II. after the treaty concluded at Szistowe, on the 4th of August, had reconciled Austria and the Porte. In August, 1791, preliminaries of peace were signed at St. Petersburg, and were succeeded by the definitive treaty, ratified on the 29th of December, at the congress of Jassy.

Since that period, Selim III. has lived in relations of amity with his formidable north-eastern neighbour; and seven years afterwards, when France attempted to ravish Egypt from his sceptre, these were still more closely cemented, by means of a defensive alliance between Russia and the Porte. The political storms which shook the Turkish empire at the conclusion of the 18th, and the beginning of the 19th century, demanded a skilful hand to guide the helm of the state. Internal energy was wanting to preserve the shattered vessel. With all the resources which the Porte has at its disposal, it has not even been able to quell the insurrections of rebellious Pachas, and to secure the internal tranquillity of the empire against the numerous hordes of banditti which overrun its provinces. During the late war with France, Selim was involved in continual solicitude, which crippled the execution of every decisive measure. Hence Egypt, though cleared of foreign enemies, remained in a state of insurrection; the audacious Paswan Oglou defied him at Widdin; and the bold Czerni George successfully asserted the claims of the Servian insurgents against the troops of the grand signior.

At such a crisis as the present, irresolution is the most dangerous quality of a sovereign, especially at Constantinople.

Constantinople. The grandees about the person of Selim III. soon perceived that the energy he at first manifested, and of which even ordinary men are susceptible when circumstances inspire them with enthusiasm, was foreign to the character of the sultan, and they turned the discovery to their advantage. Affairs soon went at Selim's court, as they had done at that of the weak and good-natured Abdul Hamid. New intrigues, new changes of ministry, new movements of parties under foreign influence, new systems, and an everlasting fluctuation of principles in the divan!

Selim Gihandari is more entitled to respect as a private man than a sovereign; his ideas are more enlightened and more free from prejudice than those of his predecessors; and his sentiments are tolerant, and accommodated to the present times. He is even reported to possess a happy talent at poetical composition in the Arabic language. The Turks, however, have greater need of a man of strong mind, than of a *bel-esprit*, to conduct their affairs. Selim is indeed charged with being very fond of money, and with hoarding it more than any of his predecessors; but, on the other hand, he displays great generosity in the distribution of rewards.

His present conduct forms a striking contrast with the character which he at first assumed. He then appeared as the professed enemy of the Franks (or christians). This antipathy impelled him to issue, among others, the severe edict, prohibiting all Franks and Jews from wearing the Turkish costume, and commanding them to dress in clothes after the French fashion. This ordinance was extremely mortifying to them, as it

exposed them to the contempt and derision of the Turks throughout all Constantinople.

On the contrary, Selim now treats the Franks, and particularly those resident at Constantinople, with great indulgence and humanity. On this subject, anecdotes are related concerning him, for which a parallel would be sought in vain, in the history of his ancestors. The sultans have, for example, considered it as beneath them to look at a Frank as they rode past him. They either looked down, or turned their faces another way, with contempt. Sultan Selim, however, is said, when riding in procession and in solemn pomp to the Dschamie, to have often looked with an air of benignity at the Franks standing by the wayside, and even to have sometimes bowed to them, when they respectfully uncovered their heads; which, being against the custom of the East, might, on the contrary, have drawn upon them a reprimand.

It is well known, that he has had many interviews with Franks at Dolma Backdscheh, and that he has verbally communicated his pleasure and his orders to those whom he has taken into his service. On certain days in the week, he has even caused the ladies and gentlemen belonging to the French families settled at Pera and Galata, to assemble and dance in a saloon in his seraglio; and be generally watched them, while engaged in this amusement, through a lattice.—On such occasions, one of the company, by his desire, plays on a small organ his favourite tune, the well-known *Marlbrook s'en va-t-en guerre*, and the others accompany the music with their voices.—The celebrated Lullaby-song of the late dauphin, formerly sung all over Europe,

Europe, from the Seine to the Oby, and now almost forgotten, has at length completed its tour of the world, having penetrated to Constantinople. It has there maintained its ground longer than any where else; for, as it pleased the sultan, it became almost a national air, and you may still hear it sung by many a Tschaikschu; but somewhat mutilated, it is true, and only to be recognised from the beginning of the tune.

The following true anecdote evinces the politeness of the emperor towards the Franks. One fine summer's day, many of the Frankish families resident at Constantinople had assembled at Buyukdere on some festive occasion. The fineness of the weather, or perhaps curiosity to see so many Franks together, likewise enticed the grand signior from his water-party to the same place.—The sky was suddenly overcast, and a heavy shower of rain fell, just when all the company were walking in an extensive meadow. The ladies, who were provided with umbrellas, put them up; but as the grand signior alone has the privilege of employing this kind of defence either against sun or rain, and no person is allowed to use it in his presence, they immediately let down their umbrellas while the sultan passed by them on his return to his gondola. No sooner did he perceive this mark of attention, than he sent a message, granting them permission to make use of their umbrellas even in his presence.

The emperor frequently goes about in the capital, *incognito*, and in various disguises. Sometimes he wears a green turban and an Albanian dress, or an Arnaut cap, and a wide red cloak, with gold clasps,

after the manner of the Bosniaks. On these occasions, he is generally attended by no more than four persons, all dressed in the same manner as himself, so as not to be distinguished. One of these attendants is the executioner, who always follows the grand signior, in all his excursions, both on horseback and on foot. It is well known, that for any instance of speedy justice, there is none to call him to account, nor need he even assign a cause. This privilege the sultans have always made use of, and so did Selim in the first years of his reign.—Now, however, he forms an honourable exception in the exercise of this barbarous prerogative; conformably to custom, he still retains the terrific attendant, but without calling for his professional services. In these excursions, he often visits the schools, the barracks, the coffee-houses, the academical institutions, and the guard-houses; and he not unfrequently distributes, with his own hand, gratuities among those who have either obtained his approbation, or whom he wishes to encourage.

According to the laws of the Turkish empire, every male must learn some business; and from this, the sultans themselves are not exempted. Selim learned the art of painting on muslin; and during his reign, it has come so much into vogue in the seraglio, that a great number of sofas and divans, in the interior of the palace, are now covered with this kind of muslin.

The superior understanding of his mother, the sultana Valide, gave her a great influence over the emperor. She had formerly been the slave of a Mussulman, named Velizade, and was brought up with Murat Bey, who

who has since acquired such celebrity as a chief of the Mamelukes, and who was likewise purchased in early youth by the same master. Arriving in the seraglio in the very flower of youthful beauty, and a proficient in all the little arts that are practised in the Haram, she was fortunate enough to gain the favour of sultan Mustapha, and to become the mother of a prince of the race of the Osmanides. The affection of the sultanas for their children, whom they suckle themselves, is almost always peculiarly strong in the seraglio; and the attachment of the latter to the mother, is not less remarkable. The sultana mothers have, therefore, from a remote period, enjoyed the privilege of acting important parts at the Ottoman court.

Sultan Selim cherished the highest degree of veneration and gratitude for her who gave him life. The sultana Valide, (who died in October 1805, in her 73d year) always manifested a particular kindness and regard for the French; and even during their invasion of Egypt she never abandoned their cause. France and the Porte are now again intimately connected; and the former has declared itself the protector and defender of the Turkish empire.

Sultan Selim has three sisters, daughters of sultan Mustapha, but by a different mother. They are all living. The eldest, who has the title of Schack Sultana, or Imperial Princess, is married to Nuhandschi Mustapha, formerly Pacha of Salonichi. As he is not a man of much ambition, and his character excites no suspicion in the court, he is suffered to live peaceably with his wife, in a palace contiguous to the suburb of Eyub. As far as respects him,

a custom, that no Pacha, whether in office or not, shall reside in the capital, unless he occupies a place in the divan, or fills some of the high offices of state, has been dispensed with. The second sister, known by the name of Beiham sultana, is the widow of Selikdar Mustapha Pacha, formerly Kai-Makan, or deputy of the grand vizir, who died Pacha of Bosnia. The third is called Hedischa Sultana, and is the widow of Seid Achmed Pacha, who died Pacha of Wan, on the frontiers of Persia.

Sultan Selim has, as yet, no issue; and such is his neglect of the women of the haram, that it is scarcely expected that he will ever become a father. The heirs-apparent to the throne are his first cousins, sultan Mustapha, and sultan Mahmud, sons of the sultan Abdul Hamid, the elder of whom is 27, and the younger 22 years of age. Both of them are very kindly treated by the present grand signior, out of gratitude for the kindness he himself experienced from their father, his uncle. Nevertheless, they are, according to custom, obliged to live secluded from all society, in the inmost recesses of the great seraglio; and they are permitted, but very rarely, to leave their quarters, in order to kiss the hand of the reigning sovereign. With no other companions than women doomed to sterility, and no other attendants than black eunuchs, are these princes obliged to pass their lives.

Such are the successors of the celebrated Ottoman heroes of past ages; of those mighty and warlike sultans, who, bred in camps, struck terror into all Christendom: these are imbued only with the precepts of the Koran, and the sentiment of hatred

hatred to the christians: without the least knowledge of the world, from which they are totally excluded; and ignorant alike of the business of war, and of the important duties imposed on the sovereign of so immense an empire.

Russian Soldiers Characterized.

In their discipline and tactics, the Russians are the disciples of the Prussians, and adhere strictly to the school of Frederick the Great; they practise what the Prussians did 30 years ago.

The Russian soldier is deficient in instruction rather than intelligence; the servile obedience, to which he is accustomed from his birth, the rigorous discipline of the army, and his absolute separation from all other nations (whose language and manners are totally unknown to him) make him more obedient to his officers, and more patient and hardy, than the soldiers of any other service. Courage is the general characteristic: it is, if we may so express ourselves, the faith and creed of the Russian soldier. Implicit obedience occasions in him the same effects that enthusiasm does on other nations. The effect which servitude produces, is, in this instance, the same with that of the most ardent patriotism; it is more sure and durable than that of enthusiasm, the artificial warmth of which cannot be long kept up. Thus, what by philosophers is called the last state of degradation, places man in the same level with heroism.—The Russian soldiers do not conceive it possible to give up the contest, so long as they have life to

continue it. The officers are in general very ignorant, for this reason strangers are in high esteem among them; they are brave in the ranks, but, like the soldiers, they are so from the effect of discipline. The same horror is conceived in the Russian armies of cowardice, as is entertained in other countries against irreligion and villainy. Bravery is a duty from which nobody considers himself exempt. A Russian camp resembles a horde of Tartars. In the same manner that a people accustomed to obey the laws, mechanically observe them; so do the Russians constantly follow the rules of discipline, without daring to depart from them.

Their method is to engage the enemy with the bayonet, at full speed, crying *Owri, Owri*; no troops in the world can withstand this charge: the firing does not abate their impetuosity; they attack a battery in front, if that be a readier way than to attack it in flank.

To withstand this shock, the enemy must not wait for it, but proceed to meet it with the same resolution. The French are more remarkable for boldness and rashness, than intrepidity; the approach of the long and broad Russian bayonets always alarmed them, and the grenadiers could never stand their impression. The courage of the Russians is proof against every thing; they know how to die to insure victory, and to die rather than be beaten. They will beat all other troops, if they can but bring them to action: they are moving machines of fire, that consume all in their way. No troops in the world are so careless of being attacked in flank, or turned; they think, let the enemy be where he will,

will, if he can but face about to meet him, that he is in front and regular array before them.

The Russian discipline is extremely rigorous, and has all the ingredients of an autocratical government. The subordination amongst the officers of different ranks is almost as great as that of private soldiers to their officers in other services; they are sometimes treated in the same manner as the privates. Their bravery is the effect of discipline, more than of elevated sentiments.

Each company has its hero; it is a distinction he obtains from the suffrages of his comrades: he has no pre-eminence determined by order, though he has in effect a very great one; he is the example, the model, and the chief of the mess; he enjoys great consideration among his comrades, and never fails to give them an example of bravery, firmness, and good conduct.—When men are accustomed to any thing, it is sufficient for one to give an example, to induce the other to follow it: this it is, that renders the hero in question so useful in action. Few persons are capable of setting an example, though almost all of following it.

Buonaparte and the Duchess of Weimar.

The recent annihilation of the German empire is, above all things, to be attributed to the wretched absurdities of its constitution; to the establishment of the power of Prussia as a balance against Austria, by which dissention and division were organized; and to the weakness

and insignificance of the remaining princes, whose collective force was great, but whose powers could not be brought to act in harmony, or on an emergency be called into exertion. The greater part of those princes were philanthropic administrators of their little territories; but few of them possessed that dignity and those energies of character which their exalted rank demanded, and their high titles imported. Hence we cannot wonder that, when the mighty foe advanced, and the concentrated power of France pressed upon them, they soon shrunk from the conflict, and yielded to the victor almost without opposition. But there were splendid exceptions to this general debility, and an heroism of character was sometimes found in the minor princes, which, had it subsisted in the breasts of the still powerful sovereigns, might have preserved from violation the august memorial and shade of Roman dominion; nor would the Teuton then have lain prostrate before the Gaul.

Among the few who retained the elevation of the ancient German character, even at the moment of its lowest degradation, was the reigning duchess of Saxe Weimar, Louisa, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. Her consort, as is well known, was one of the generals of the king of Prussia, in the ever-memorable campaign of 1806. When the allied armies collected themselves in the little territory of the duke, where it was resolved to wait the arrival of the French; when it was determined to hazard the battle which was to decide the fate of all Germany, in the vicinity of Weimar, the duchess resolved to abide in her residence. The aged

aged and venerable duchess dowager, the mother of the duke, and sister of the commander in chief the duke of Brunswick, and the hereditary prince of Weimar, with his imperial consort, the sister of the emperor Alexander, retreated precipitately to Brunswick; but the duchess, even after the fatal issue of the battle of Jena was foreseen, retired within the walls of her palace, and waited the event with calmness and resignation. She had assembled round her the ladies of her court, and generously offered an asylum to the English, whose situation was then so perilous. Her amiable friend Miss Gore, with her aged parent, since deceased, and Mr. Osborne, a gentleman who formerly filled a diplomatic character in several of the continental courts, were among the select party whom the duchess collected together in a wing of the castle, while the state apartments were opened for the reception of the unwelcome and terrific guest. During the awful 14th of October, the duchess and her friends were immured in their recess, and had no nourishment but a few cakes of chocolate found by accident. When the fortunes of the day began to be decided (and that took place early in the morning), the Prussians, retreating through the town, were pursued by the French, and slaughtered in the streets. Some of the inhabitants were murdered, and a general plunder began. In

the evening the conqueror approached and entered the palace of the duke, now become his own by the *right* (!) of conquest. It was then that the duchess left her apartment, and, seizing the moment of his entering the hall, placed herself on the top of the staircase, to greet him with the formality of a courtly reception. Napoleon started when he beheld her: "*Qui êtes vous?* (Who are you?)" he exclaimed with his characteristic abruptness. "*Je suis la duchess de Weimar* (I am the duchess of Weimar.)" "*Je vous plains,*" he retorted fiercely, "*j'écraserai votre mari* (I pity you, I shall crush your husband.)" He then added, "I shall dine in my apartment," and rushed by her.

The night was spent, on the part of the soldiery, in all the horrid excesses of rapine. The inhabitants were exposed, without defence, to all the licentious excesses of a military, intoxicated* with victory. The duchess and her friends remained in a state hardly less deplorable; for though not exposed to personal danger, their feelings were sharpened by a finer sensibility.—Though exhausted by suffering, the duchess had resolved not to abandon the unhappy inhabitants, without an effort in their favour. Accordingly, she sent her chamberlain early in the morning to inquire concerning the health of his majesty the emperor, and to solicit an audience. The morning dreams of Napoleon had

* One instance only the writer of this article is induced to single out, from the accident of his being personally acquainted with the unhappy subject of it. The apartments of an old gentleman (he was upwards of 70) were broken into, and every thing in them rifled and destroyed. The soldiers had found below some fowls, and insisted that he should instantly pluck them. He very placidly complied, and began his task, they deriding him in the performance of it. Upon his rising, however, to fetch his spectacles, he was knocked down, and beaten so cruelly that he died.

had possibly soothed his mind to gentleness, or he recollected that he was a monarch as well as general, and could not refuse what the emperor owed to the duchess: he accordingly returned a gracious answer, and invited himself to breakfast with her in her apartment.

On his entrance, he began instantly with an interrogative (his favourite figure): "How could your husband, madam, be so mad as to make war against me?" "Your majesty would have despised him if he had not," was the dignified answer he received. "How so?" he hastily replied. The duchess slowly and deliberately rejoined, "My husband has been in the service of the king of Prussia upwards of 30 years; and surely it was not at the moment that the king had so mighty an enemy as your majesty to contend against, that the duke could abandon him. A reply so admirable, which asserted so powerfully the honour of the speaker, and yet conciliated the vanity of the adversary, was irresistible. Buonaparte became at once more mild, and, without noticing the answer already received, continued his interrogatories. "But how came the duke to attach himself to the king of Prussia?"—"Your majesty will, on enquiry, find, that the dukes of Saxony, the younger branches of the family, have always followed the example of the electoral house; and your majesty knows what motives of prudence and policy have led the court of Dresden to attach itself to Prussia rather than Austria."

This was followed by further inquiries and further answers, so impressive, that in a few minutes Napoleon exclaimed with warmth, "*Madame, vous êtes la femme la*

plus respectable que j'ai jamais connu; vous avez sauvé votre Mari.

"Madam, you are the most estimable woman I ever knew—You have saved your husband!"—Yet he could not confer favour unaccompanied with insult; for reiterating his assurances of esteem, he added, "*Je le pardonne, mais c'est à cause de vous seulement; car, pour lui, c'est un mauvais Sujet.*"

"I pardon him, but it is entirely on your account; for, as to himself, he is a bad subject." The duchess to this made no reply; but, seizing the happy moment, interceded successfully for her suffering people. Napoleon gave orders that the plundering should cease; and afterwards ordered that Mr. Osborne should be released, who had in the meanwhile been arrested.

There are not wanting those who have affected to consider this incident as honourable to the conqueror. But the praise of generosity cannot well be given where the motives of policy are apparent. The court of Weimar is connected more closely than any other with Russia, by the marriage of the emperor Alexander's sister with the hereditary prince. Buonaparte has never overlooked the necessity of ultimately conciliating the favour of Russia. It is the only power on the continent of Europe which he had a motive to conciliate. Subsequent events have shewn, that his efforts have not been ineffectual; and it is not the least of his victories, that we see the emperor of the North in the train of his instruments and accessories.

After the departure of Buonaparte from Weimar to Berlin and Poland, he continued to express the same opinion of the duchess that he first uttered.

uttered. When the duke waited upon him at Dresden, he was warm in her praises; he added, however, "But your soldiers are the worst I ever saw; two-thirds of them deserted before the contingent joined my army." The duke might have replied, "Sire, when my soldiers were fighting against you, not one of them deserted."

When the treaty, which secured the nominal independence of Weimar, and declared its territory to be a part of the Rhenish league, was brought from Buonaparte to the duke by a French general, and presented to him, he refused to take it into his own hands, saying, with more than gallantry, "Give it to my wife: the emperor intended it for her."

Capture of the late Captain Wright and Sir Sidney Smith.

The following is an extract of a letter from the lamented captain Wright, the celebrated companion and fellow-prisoner of sir Sidney Smith, and who, it continues to be believed, was murdered whilst a prisoner in the Temple. It gives a more detailed account than any that has yet appeared, of the manner in which sir Sidney Smith and captain Wright became prisoners:

"Paris, Dec. 6, 1796.

"Seven months of captivity has indeed broken off almost all means of intercourse between us, but it has not blunted the remembrance of my friends at home. I still retain a grateful sense of the sincere interest which I know you all feel in whatever personally concerns me. For nearly three months previous to my capture,

I had few opportunities of writing to my friends. Many interesting events, therefore, which have occurred since we parted, must remain undescribed till we meet, or at least till I shall be under less inauspicious influence. It may be useful, however, to give you some idea of our expedition and misadventure; it will correct some false impressions which have gone abroad, and which, in fact, have been circulated by the enemy.

"Sir Sidney and myself are treated in a manner which has no parallel in military history. The enemy endeavour to justify this treatment by affixing to our expedition a motive and character incompatible with the laws of war.

"The following is the manner in which we fell into the hands of these barbarians:—

"Having anchored on the morning of the 17th of April, in the outer road of Havre-de-Grace, with the Diamond alone, we discovered at anchor in the inner road an armed lugger. A project was immediately conceived of boarding her in the night by means of our boats. In justice to the merit, and indeed necessity, of this project, in a national point of view, it is necessary to inform you, that this was the only remaining vessel which continued to annoy the English trade within the limits of our squadron. She had been recently equipped at Havre; carried ten three pounders and forty-five men; was commanded by a bold, enterprising man, with a private commission; and sailed so well in light winds as to have more than once eluded the pursuit of our frigate, when returning from the English coast. Her first depredations on our trade were of a magnitude to warrant the risk of a small sacrifice in her capture; and sir Sidney had estab-

blished it as a point of honour in his squadron, that an enemy's vessel, within the limits of his command, should not even pass from port to port.

"The force employed in our enterprize consisted of the launch, armed with an eighteen-pounder carronade and muskets, four other boats with muskets, including a two-armed wherry, in which sir Sidney commanded in person, and carrying in all fifty-two persons; viz. nine officers, six of which were from twelve to sixteen years of age; three servants, and forty seamen. We were all volunteers; were disposed to surmount all obstacles that should oppose our purpose; not a breath of air—not a ripple on the water; the oars were muffled; and every thing promised the happiest success. We quitted the ship about ten o'clock, preceded by sir Sidney Smith in his wherry. Arrived within sight of the *Vengeur*, we lay upon our oars to reconnoitre her position, and to receive definitive orders. This done, we took a broad sheer between her and the shore, in order to assume the appearance of fishing-boats coming out of the harbour, and thereby protract the moment of alarm: in this we succeeded beyond expectation, and afterwards rowed directly towards her, reserving our fire till she should commence the action. This happened after hailing us within about half-pistol-shot;—the boats returned it in the instant, and within less than ten minutes we had got possession of the vessel.

"It was now that we first discovered our difficulties. The enemy had very wisely cut their cable during the action, the vessel had therefore been drifting towards the shore all this time. On perceiving it, we sought in vain for a second anchor,

heavy enough to hold her against the strength of a very rapid tide, that rushed into the Seine. All the boats were sent a-head to tow, and every sail was set, but it was all in vain. After all these fruitless efforts, we tried the effect of a small kedge, without hope of its holding. The vessel dragged it a long way, and at length brought up.

"Here, therefore, we lay anxiously expecting day-light, to discover the extent of the evil we had to encounter, or for a propitious breeze to assist our escape. Day-light at length appeared, and terminated our suspense. Our position was in the last degree critical: we were half a league higher up the river than Havre, the town and harbour of which was now in motion, in hostile preparation. Nothing now remained for us, but to make every possible preparation on our parts for a desperate and unequal conflict. The vessel, however, was destitute of every material article of defence, such as grape-shot and match. There was not a single round of the former, and the latter was so bad, that it would never fire upon the first application. It was resolved, however, to fight as long as the lugger would swim, in the expectation that, by protracting our surrender, a prosperous wind might deliver us, even in the last extremity. All Havre was now in motion to attack us; some shot had reached us whilst we were in the act of discharging our prisoners, and sending them on their parole to Honfleur; for, with his usual humanity, sir Sidney Smith proposed to send them away clear from the dangers of a battle in which they could not co-operate. They received his kindness with gratitude.

"The attack now commenced. We got under weigh to attack a large lugger

ligger that was advancing, whilst the boats were detached to rake her with grape shot and musquetry. The result was, that she sheered off. We had not, however, escaped clear: her grape and musquetry had greatly disabled our rigging, and wounded some of our best men: your young friend, Charles B. was amongst the number. This action was scarcely over, when we were surrounded on all sides by a variety of small craft, crowded with troops; and another action immediately commenced, more desperate, and more unequal than the former. Sir Sidney ordered all the musquets to be collected, and loaded, and made such a distribution of them, that each man was enabled to fire several rounds without the necessity of reloading; the midshipmen reloaded them as fast as they were discharged. In this manner an incessant fire was kept up for some time. No breeze, however, appeared, and resistance was evidently in vain, as the country was assembling. In a word, we were compelled to surrender."

Dr. Moseley's Account of a singular Case of Hydrophobia.

Chelsea Hospital, Monday Evening,
Nov. 9, 1807.

This afternoon, at three o'clock, Mrs. Metcalf, No. 2, Compton-street, brought her son, Mr. Frederic Michael Metcalf, to me for advice, at my house in Albany, Piccadilly.

He informed me, that he was attacked about four o'clock yesterday morning with a difficulty in swallowing any liquid, which he first perceived when he attempted to drink some porter, the remains of a half pint which he had on the preceding

evening. He said, when he put the pot to his mouth, something rose in his throat and choked him. He swallowed, as he thought, about a tea-spoonful, and then was seized with a trembling, and cramp in his arms and legs, and a sensation of pricking, as if pins or needles were run into his flesh. His appetite failed him on Saturday last. Yesterday he ate a small piece of mutton, which made him sick at his stomach. He has eaten nothing this day; though he said he could swallow any thing, except it were in a liquid form; but has no desire for food. He said he was attacked on Thursday last with a violent pain in his right arm, from his shoulders to the ends of his fingers. This pain left him on Saturday night. He rubbed the arm with hartshorn and oil, and wrapped it up with flannel, on Saturday. Mrs. Metcalf informed me, that on his seeing any liquid poured out for him to drink, even before he takes hold of the pot, he begins to tremble, and the choking seizes him. She said, in attempting to drink, he becomes convulsed, his eyes look glassy, and he stares in an unusual and frightful manner. The case thus clearly demonstrated, I desired Mrs. Metcalf to go with me into another room. I did this that I might not alarm her son, by questions necessary for further information. Neither Mrs. Metcalf nor her son had the slightest suspicion of the cause, or the nature of this dreadful calamity.

I asked Mrs. Metcalf, whether her son had been lately bitten by any dog? The very question so much alarmed her, that she was for a few minutes in a state of distraction. When she was able to speak, she exclaimed with a loud shriek, that he had been bitten in the hand by a dog

in the summer. As soon as she became calm and composed, we returned to her son.

On interrogating him, he informed me that in the beginning of July last there were two dogs fighting desperately in the street, opposite his mother's house; and he, observing one of them had one of his eyes torn out, and the other dog likely to kill him, endeavoured to part them; but on taking hold of the dog he wished to rescue from the fury of the other, he received a bite from him on his right hand. Two of the dog's teeth penetrated the outside of the hand, but the palm of the hand was considerably wounded. This wound was dressed with Friar's balsam and poulticed, and was cured in a week or ten days.

I examined his hand. There was a small degree of redness remaining, but no heat, or pain, where the wound had been in the palm of his hand, and no vestige whatever on the outside where the teeth had been. There was nothing observable in his throat, differing from its natural state; nor any increase of saliva. Pulse 88, rather feeble, and not quite regular. He had no thirst. He told me his choking seemed to him as arising from wind; and that he always discharged a great deal from his throat whenever he attempted to swallow. He said he took some dill-seed water last night, and thought it relieved him; but never could get down more than a tea-spoonfull at a time, and that with great difficulty. In one attempt to swallow some of this water, he was so choked and convulsed, that he would have fallen into the fire, his mother told me, if she had not saved him. I gave him some water in a pint pot twice; each time he swallowed about a tea-spoonfull,

and both times was choked and convulsed, with a wild staring in his eyes, and a trembling all over him: and immediately after the effort of swallowing, he made a hideous noise. The second time I gave him the water, I was much alarmed; I thought it would have occasioned a fatal convulsion. It is impossible to describe a sound; and I can compare the noise he made, which was from repeated spasmodic contractions of the organs of respiration, to nothing but to that sort of stifled barking which dogs sometimes make when disturbed in their sleep; or to the hoarse short barking of a drover's dog. When he took the pot in his hand, he fell into a tremor, held down his head, and was in great distress; he kept the pot in his hand a few seconds before he could summon courage to lift it to his mouth; after which I took it from him, as from his agony he could not hold it. He bore the sight of the water in the pot, while it was in my hand, when it was not offered him to drink; but when I brought a large bason filled with water, and put it before his eyes, he seemed frightened; and when I agitated the water near him, he was instantly attacked with what he called "*the wind rising in his throat*," trembling, and that hoarse faucial noise before mentioned. He entreated me not to order any medicine for him in a liquid form, as he said he could not take it; and the attempt, he was certain, would kill him. He said he could swallow any solid substance. I put this to the proof; and, as he had been costive for several days, I gave him four aperient pills, which he swallowed one at a time, but with some difficulty. He had now been with me three quarters of an hour, when he and Mrs. Metcalf left Albany.

bany, with the best advice I could give, and walked back to Compton-street. From his appearance and conversation, no person would have thought there was any indisposition about him. His voice and speech had suffered no alteration. He was in the eighteenth year of his age; a fine youth, in mind as well as in person. His humanity here was his misfortune. With what grief did I see him depart from Albany with his poor mother, knowing, as I did, that he had but a few hours to live! I visited him at eight o'clock in the evening. Pulse 110, and very feeble. I gave him some water. In attempting to drink, the usual consequences—choaking, wildness in the eyes, and the noise in the throat, followed. The pills operated about nine o'clock, several times. About ten o'clock he became so violently convulsed, that four young men, his brothers, could scarcely keep him in his bed; but he made no attempt to bite any person. He began also to foam at the mouth, with white froth. The quantity of this froth was so great, as to require many towels and handkerchiefs, in wiping it from his mouth. At this period he likewise became delirious at intervals, but at times in his perfect senses; and complained, though in a very warm room, of being cold, and begged to be kept warm. In this condition he continued until one o'clock on the following morning, when, from his violent convulsive exertions and struggling, he was entirely exhausted, and remained calm and quiet afterwards.—He expired at a quarter before two, 18 weeks from the accident; 46 hours from the commencement of the *hydrophobia*, and ten hours after I first saw him.

R. M.

Report of the Royal College of Physicians of London, on Vaccination. Presented to the House of Commons.

The royal college of physicians of London, having received his majesty's commands, in compliance with an address from the house of commons, "to inquire into the state of vaccrine inoculation in the United Kingdom, to report their opinion and observations upon that practice, upon the evidence which has been adduced in its support, and upon the causes which have hitherto retarded its general adoption;" have applied themselves diligently to the business referred to them.

Deeply impressed with the importance of an enquiry which equally involves the lives of individuals, and the public prosperity, they have made every exertion to investigate the subject fully and impartially. In aid of the knowledge and experience of the members of their own body, they have applied separately to each of the licentiates of the college; they have corresponded with the colleges of physicians of Dublin and Edinburgh; with the colleges of surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; they have called upon the societies established for vaccination, for an account of their practice, to what extent it has been carried on, and what has been the result of their experience; and they have, by public notice, invited individuals to contribute whatever information they had severally collected. They have in consequence been furnished with a mass of evidence communicated with the greatest readiness and candour, which enables them to speak with confidence upon

upon all the principal points referred to them.

I. During eight years which have elapsed since Dr. Jenner made his discovery public, the progress of vaccination has been rapid, not only in all parts of the United Kingdom, but in every quarter of the civilized world. In the British Islands some hundred thousands have been vaccinated, in our possessions in the East Indies upwards of 800,000, and among the nations of Europe the practice has become general. Professional men have submitted it to the fairest trials, and the public have, for the most part, received it without prejudice. A few indeed have stood forth the adversaries of vaccination, on the same grounds as their predecessors who opposed the inoculation for the small-pox, falsely led by hypothetical reasoning in the investigation of a subject which must be supported, or rejected, upon facts and observation only. With these few exceptions, the testimony in favour of vaccination has been most strong and satisfactory, and the practice of it, though it has received a check in some quarters, appears still to be upon the increase in most parts of the United Kingdom.

II. The college of physicians, in giving their observations and opinions on the practice of vaccination, think it right to premise, that they advance nothing but what is supported by the multiplied and unequivocal evidence which has been brought before them, and they have not considered any facts as proved but what have been stated from actual observation.

Vaccination appears to be in general perfectly safe; the instances

to the contrary being extremely rare. The disease excited by it is slight, and seldom prevents those under it from following their ordinary occupations: It has been communicated with safety to pregnant women, to children during dentition, and in their earliest infancy: in all which respects it possesses material advantages over inoculation for the small-pox; which, though productive of a disease generally mild, yet sometimes occasions alarming symptoms, and is in a few cases fatal.

The security derived from vaccination against the small-pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for amongst several hundred thousand cases, with the results of which the college have been made acquainted, the number of alleged failures has been surprisingly small; so much so, as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of vaccination; for it appears, that there are not nearly so many failures, in a given number of vaccinated persons, as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the small-pox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of vaccination over the inoculation of the small-pox, than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed in the course of this inquiry, that in almost every case, where the small-pox has succeeded vaccination, whether by inoculation or by casual infection, the disease has varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in the violence, nor in the duration of its symptoms; but has, with

with a very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the small-pox had been deprived, by the previous vaccine disease, of all its usual malignity.

The testimonies before the college of physicians are very decided in declaring, that vaccination does less mischief to the constitution, and less frequently gives rise to other diseases, than the small-pox, either natural or inoculated.

The college feel themselves called upon to state this strongly, because it has been objected to vaccination, that it produces new, unheard-of, and monstrous diseases. Of such assertions no proofs have been produced; and, after diligent inquiry, the college believe them to have been either the inventions of designing, or the mistakes of ignorant men. In these respects, then, in its mildness, its safety, and its consequences, the individual may look for the peculiar advantages of vaccination. The benefits which flow from it to society are infinitely more considerable; it spreads no infection, and can be communicated only by inoculation. It is from a consideration of the pernicious effects of the small-pox, that the real value of vaccination is to be estimated. The natural small-pox has been supposed to destroy a sixth part of all whom it attacks; and that even by inoculation, where that has been general in parishes and towns, about one in three hundred has usually died. It is not sufficiently known, or not adverted to, that nearly one-tenth, some years more than one-tenth, of the whole mortality in London is occasioned by the small-pox; and however beneficial the inoculation of the small-pox may have been to individuals, it appears

to have kept up a constant source of contagion, which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called the natural disease. It cannot be doubted that this mischief has been extended by the inconsiderate manner in which great numbers of persons, even since the introduction of vaccination, are still every year inoculated with the small-pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week at the places of inoculation, through every stage of their illness.

From this, then, the public are to expect the great and uncontroverted superiority of vaccination, that it communicates no casual infection, and, while it is a protection to the individual, it is not prejudicial to the public.

III. The college of physicians, in reporting their observations and opinions on the evidence adduced in support of vaccination, feel themselves authorized to state that a body of evidence so large, so temperate, and so consistent, was perhaps never before collected upon any medical question. A discovery so novel, and to which there was nothing analogous known in nature, though resting on the experimental observations of the inventor, was at first received with diffidence: it was not, however, difficult for others to repeat his experiments, by which the truth of his observations was confirmed, and the doubts of the cautious were gradually dispelled by extensive experience. At the commencement of the practice, almost all that were vaccinated were afterwards submitted to the inoculation of the small-pox; many underwent this operation a second, and even a third time, and the uniform suc-

cess of these trials quickly bred confidence in the new discovery. But the evidence of the security derived from vaccination against the small-pox does not rest alone upon those who afterwards underwent various inoculation, although amounting to many thousands; for it appears, from numerous observations communicated to the college, that those who have been vaccinated are equally secure against the contagion of epidemic small-pox. Towns indeed, and districts of the country, in which vaccination had been general, have afterwards had the small-pox prevalent on all sides of them without suffering from the contagion. There are also in the evidence a few examples of epidemic small-pox having been subdued by a general vaccination. It will not, therefore, appear extraordinary that many who have communicated their observations should state, that, though at first they thought unfavourably of the practice, experience had now removed all their doubts.

It has been already mentioned, that the evidence is not universally favourable, although it is in truth nearly so, for there are a few who entertain sentiments differing widely from those of the great majority of their brethren. The college, therefore, deemed it their duty, in a particular manner, to enquire upon what grounds and evidence the opposers of vaccination rested their opinions. From personal examination, as well as from their writings, they endeavoured to learn the full extent and weight of their objections. They found them without experience in vaccination, supporting their opinions by hearsay information, and hypothetical reasoning;

and, upon investigating the facts which they advanced, they found them to be either misapprehended or misrepresented; or that they fell under the description of cases of imperfect small-pox, before noticed, and which the college have endeavoured fairly to appreciate.

The practice of vaccination is but of eight years standing, and its promoters, as well as opponents, must keep in mind that a period so short is too limited to ascertain every point, or to bring the art to that perfection of which it may be capable. The truth of this will readily be admitted by those acquainted with the history of inoculation for the small-pox. Vaccination is now, however, well understood, and its character accurately described. Some deviations from the usual course have occasionally occurred, which the author of the practice has called spurious cow-pox; by which the public have been misled, as if there were a true and a false cow-pox; but it appears, that nothing more was meant, than to express irregularity or difference from that common form and progress of the vaccine pustule from which its efficacy is inferred. Those who perform vaccination ought therefore to be well instructed, and should have watched with the greatest care the regular progress of the pustule, and learnt the most proper time for taking the matter. There is little doubt that some of the failures are to be imputed to the inexperience of the early vaccinators, and it is not unreasonable to expect that farther observation will yet suggest many improvements that will reduce the number of anomalous cases, and furnish the means of determining, with greater precision, when the vaccine

vaccine disease has been effectually received.

Though the college of physicians have confined themselves, in estimating the evidence, to such facts as have occurred in their own country, because the accuracy of them could best be ascertained, they cannot be insensible to the confirmation these receive from the reports of the successful introduction of vaccination, not only into every part of Europe, but throughout the vast continents of Asia and America.

IV. Several causes have had a partial operation in retarding the general adoption of vaccination; some writers have greatly undervalued the security it affords, while others have considered it to be of a temporary nature only; but if any reliance is to be placed on the statements which have been laid before the college, its power of protecting the human body from the small-pox, though not perfect indeed, is abundantly sufficient to recommend it to the prudent and dispassionate, especially as the small-pox, in the few instances where it has subsequently occurred, has been generally mild and transient. The opinion that vaccination affords but a temporary security, is supported by no analogy in nature, nor by the facts which have hitherto occurred. Although the experience of vaccine inoculation be only of a few years, yet the same disease, contracted by the milkers of cows, in some districts, has been long enough known, to ascertain that in them at least the unsusceptibility of the small-pox-contagion does not wear out by time. Another cause

of frightful and monstrous appearance.

Representations of some of these have been exhibited in prints in a way to alarm the feelings of parents, and to infuse dread and apprehensions into the minds of the uninformed. Publications with such representations have been widely circulated; and though they originate either in gross ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation, yet have they lessened the confidence of many, particularly of the lower classes, in vaccination: no permanent effects, however, in retarding the progress of vaccination, need be apprehended from such causes; for as soon as the public shall view them coolly, and without surprize, they will excite contempt, and not fear.

Though the college of physicians are of opinion, that the progress of vaccination has been retarded in a few places by the above causes; yet they conceive that its general adoption has been prevented by causes far more powerful, and of a nature wholly different. The lower orders of society can hardly be induced to adopt precautions against evils which may be at a distance; nor can it be expected from them, if these precautions are attended with expence. Unless, therefore, from the immediate dread of epidemic small-pox, neither vaccination nor inoculation appear at any time to have been general; and when the cause of terror has passed by, the public have relapsed again into a state of indifference and apathy, and the salutary practice has come to a stand. It is not easy to suggest a remedy for an evil so deeply imprinted in human nature. To inform and instruct the public mind may

may do much ; and it will probably be found, that the progress of vaccination in different parts of the United Kingdom will be in proportion to that instruction. Were encouragement given to vaccination, by offering it to the poorer classes without expence, there is little doubt but it would in time supersede the inoculation for the small-pox ; and thereby various sources of variolous infection would be cut off ; but till vaccination becomes general, it will be impossible to prevent the constant recurrence of the natural small-pox by means of those who are inoculated ; except it should appear proper to the legislature to adopt, in its wisdom, some measure by which those who still, from terror or prejudice, prefer the small-pox to the vaccine disease, may, in thus consulting the gratification of their own feelings, be prevented from doing mischief to their neighbours.

From the whole of the above considerations, the college of physicians feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of vaccination. They have been led to this conclusion by no preconceived opinion, but by the most unbiassed judgment formed from an irresistible weight of evidence which has been laid before them. For when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates, is compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers ; and when it is considered that many, who were once adverse to vaccination, have been convinced by further trials, and are now to be ranked among its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question ad-

mits: so that the college of physicians conceive, that the public may reasonably look forward, with some degree of hope, to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put an end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence, of the small-pox.

LUCAS PEPYS, President.

10th April, 1807.

Small-Pox Inoculation.

It is lamentable to observe, that the small-pox is still suffered to be propagated by inoculation, which tends to disseminate the disease by casual infection ; so that at present, in London alone, twenty-five persons a week die of that disease ; and the usual amount of deaths, according to the London bills of mortality, is 2,000 at least.

There are no means of ascertaining exactly the number of deplorable sufferers, who, though not quite destroyed by the small-pox, are nevertheless grievously afflicted for life from that loathsome disease ; but the number rendered blind, lame, scrofulous, deformed, and disfigured, is immense, and is estimated much below the truth at three times the amount of the deaths.

The account then may be fairly stated thus:—

Deaths in London alone in one year from the small-pox	2000
Rendered blind, maimed, or otherwise diseased, from the same complaint	6000
<hr/>	
Total sufferers from the small-pox in one year	8000

Now,

Now, according to the most authentic documents that can be procured, and those documents furnished by men who do not appear to be by any means prejudiced in favour of vaccination, namely, the returns of 164,381 persons vaccinated, made to the royal college of surgeons: it appears,

That 24 persons, or 1 in 6,849 have had inflamed arms.

That 3 persons, or 1 in 54,793 have died of such inflamed arms.

That 66 persons, or 1 in 2,477 have had eruptions after the cow-pock.

And that 56 persons, or 1 in 2,917 have had the small-pox afterwards.

Thus, instead of two thousand persons killed by the small-pox, and six thousand rendered miserable for life, not a single death would have happened, and only six persons could in any respect have been rendered uneasy or dissatisfied; and it is universally acknowledged, that such accidents are less likely to occur now than formerly, on account of the improved method of vaccinating generally adopted.

It appears then, that in a given number of cases the advantages of the cow-pock over the small-pox is as 8000 to 6; consequently, those who submit to the process of vaccination have upwards of thirteen hundred chances to one in their favour.

*Founding of Downing College,
Cambridge.*

Sir George Downing, bart. of Gamlingay Park, in the county of Cambridge, in the year 1717, devised all his valuable estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, to his nearest relations, being first cousins, &c. to each for life, with remainder to their issue in succession; and in case they all died without issue, he devised those estates to trustees, who, with the consent and approbation of the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the masters of St. John's and Clare Hall, should found a college within the university of Cambridge, which should be called Downing College.

Sir George died in 1749; and, upon the death of sir Jacob Garrat Downing, in 1764, without issue, the rest of sir George's relations named in his will being also then dead without issue, the estates devised were claimed by the university for the use of the intended college.

The validity of sir George Downing's will, after many years litigation, was at length established: and the charter for the incorporation of Downing College having been fully examined and considered by the lords of the privy council, and their recommendation of it being confirmed by his majesty's express approbation, the great seal was affixed to it by lord chancellor Loughborough, on the 22d of September, 1800.

Ceremonial

Ceremonial observed on laying the Foundation-Stone of Downing College, on Monday, May 18, 1807.

An excellent sermon upon the occasion was preached at St. Mary's church, by the Rev. Dr. Outram, public orator of the university, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; after which the members of the university assembled at the senate-house, where Mr. William Frere, fellow of Downing College, delivered a suitable speech in latin.

At a quarter before one
THE PROCESSION
 left the Senate-House for the Site of the College,
 (a commodious Piece of Ground near the Botanic Garden) in
 THE FOLLOWING
 ORDER:—

ESQUIRE BEDELLS;
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR IN HIS ROBES;
 HIGH STEWARD OF THE UNIVERSITY;
 COMMISSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY;
 NOBLEMEN, in their Robes, two and two;
 DOCTORS in DIVINITY, in Robes, two and two;
 DOCTORS of LAW and PHYSIC, in Robes, two and two;
 PUBLIC ORATOR;
 Professors of the University;
 Proctors, in their Congregation Habits, followed by their men, with the University Statutes;
 Public Registrar, and Public Librarians;
 Texors, Scrutators, and other Officers of the University;
THE MASTER OF DOWNING COLLEGE;
 Chaplain;
 Professors of Downing College;
 Architect;
 Bachelors of Divinity, and Masters of Arts, two and two;
 Fellow-Commoners, two and two;
 Bachelors of Arts;
 Under Graduates.

When the procession arrived at the site of Downing College, Dr. Annesley, the master of Downing, deposited the foundation-stone, and made an oration in latin. Dr. Outram then pronounced a benediction.

After this ceremony, the procession returned in the same order to the senate-house, and then dispersed to their several colleges.

The stone contained the best collection of coins of the present reign that could be procured; with the first stereotype plate cast in the foundry of the university, on the improved principle of earl Stanhope.

The following is an exact copy of the inscription, which is very handsomely engraved on copper, and sunk in the foundation-stone:—

COLLEGIUM

COLLEGIVM . DOWNINGENSE
IN . ACADEMIA . CANTABRIGIÆ
GEORGIVS . DOWNING . DE . GAMLINGAY . IN
EODEM . COMITATV

BARONETTVS

TESTAMENTO . DESIGNAVIT

OPIBUSQUE . MUNIFICE . INSTRVIT

ANNO . SALVTIS . M.DCC.XVII.

REGIA . TANDEM . CHARTA . STABILIVIT

GEORGIVS . TERTIVS . OPTIMVS . PRINCEPS

ANNO . M.DCCC

HÆC . VERO . ÆDIFICII . PRIMORDIA

XV . CALEND . JVN . ANNO . M.DCCC.VII

MAGISTER . PROFESSORES . ET . SOCII

REGIO . JVSSV . CONSTITVTI

POSVERVNT

QUOD . AD . RELIGIONIS . CULTUM

JURIS . ANGLICAN . ET . MEDICINÆ . SCIENTIAM

ET . AD . RECTAM . JVVENTVTIS . INGENVÆ

DISCIPLINAM . PROMOVENDAM

FELICITER . EVENIAT.

After the ceremony, the new master entertained the principal members of the university with an excellent dinner at the Red Lion inn.

The present collegiate body, appointed by the charter of Downing College, are as follow :

Master. Francis Annesley, LL.D. member of St. John's, and late member of parliament for Reading, in Berkshire. Appointed 1800.

Professor of the Laws of England. Edward Christian, M. A. member of St. John's.

Professor of Medicine. Busick Harwood, M. D. professor of anatomy, and member of Emanuel.

Fellows. John Lens, M. A. member of St. John's; Wm. Meek, M. A. of Emanuel; Wm. Freere, M. A. of Trinity.

Besides the above, a professor of medicine, thirteen fellows, six scholars, at 50l. per annum, for four years, two chaplains, a librarian, and other officers, will be appointed, with adequate salaries.

A member of a Scotch university, with certain qualifications, is eligible to be a professor of medicine at this college.

The annual salary of the master is 600l. of a professor 200l. of a fellow 100l. or in that proportion.

Anecdote of his Majesty.

The late sir Lionel Darell having occasion for a few feet of land to build green-houses to his residence at Richmond, which was so close to the wall of Richmond Park that

there was no possibility of making the proposed improvement without obtaining a grant from the crown, of such proportion of the park as was necessary for the building, applied to the lords of the treasury and the commissioners of crown lands,

lands, for the accommodation, for which he was willing to pay any thing that could be reasonably required. The business, however, proceeded but slowly. The lords of the treasury and the commissioners of the crown lands were at a loss how to act with respect to making the grant at all, there being no precedent except in the spontaneous acts of his majesty in the exercise of his royal bounty. The space required by sir Lionel Darell was, besides, so small, that it was hardly worth setting a value upon it; and it could not be granted gratis without an application to the king, which ministers seldom like to make, unless they have some particular object to answer. Sir Lionel being anxious to complete his improvements, and seeing no way out of the endless labyrinth of solicitation at the treasury, and at the office of the crown lands, resolved at length to apply to his majesty directly in person. Accordingly, the next day of his majesty's passing that way, on his graciously stopping to speak with sir Lionel, as he usually did, sir Lionel took the opportunity of stating to his majesty the difficulty he laboured under, and that the only possibility of relieving it was the grant of a few feet of land from the park. His majesty immediately said, with his usual warmth of beneficence, "Certainly, sir Lionel, certainly, you shall have it by all means." His majesty then got off his horse, and said, "how much do you want, sir Lionel?" Sir Lionel having pointed out the quantity he had occasion for, which was but a very small space, his majesty exclaimed, "Very little indeed, sir Lionel; are you sure it will be enough? do not stint yourself." Sir Lionel assured his ma-

jesty that he had pointed out the full extent of his want, and that his majesty's gracious and liberal compliance could not induce him to abuse his royal bounty by extending his demand any further. "Well, then," said his majesty, "let us make a mark;" and his majesty accordingly took a stick, and drew a line round the extent that sir Lionel had marked out. "There, sir Lionel, that is your ground; it is mine no longer." His majesty then mounted his horse and rode off; leaving sir Lionel no less penetrated with gratitude for his majesty's easy compliance with his request, than with admiration and love for the truly bountiful and cordially beneficent manner in which that compliance had been expressed.

Customs of the Coicular, near Coimbatore.

[From Dr. Buchanan's Journey from Madras, through Mysore, Canara, and Malabar.]

The Natami Carun, or hereditary chief, of the Coicular weavers here, informs me, that in this tribe there are the following divisions; namely, Siritali, Tataynatar, and Conga, to which last he belongs. In other districts other divisions are known; at Sati-mangalam, for instance, they are divided into Chóla, Culcundo, Murdea, and Conga. There the hereditary chief is a Murdea. Those divisions do not intermarry, but can eat in common. As the Coicular never marry persons of the same family in the male line with themselves, their marriages are confined to a few families, whose descents are known to each other. The men may marry several wives, and the women

continue

continue after the age of puberty to be marriageable. Except among the Siritali, a widow cannot marry again. They do not allow of that kind of inferior marriage, called Cutiga above the Ghats, and Wopatí or Jaty-bidda in this country. A woman, who has any criminal connection with a strange man, is excommunicated; but when a married woman is seduced by a Coicular, both seducer and cuckold pay a fine of two Fanams, or almost a shilling, and the matter is settled in an amicable manner by the hereditary chief. The Coicular are allowed to eat animal food, and to drink intoxicating liquors. Many of them read legendary tales, and can keep accompts. Some of them bury, and some of them burn the dead. On both occasions, proper Mantrams must be read by a Bráhma; otherwise the departed soul inevitably becomes a Muni, or a low kind of devil; as is also the case with the souls of all those who are killed by accident, whether they may have been good or bad. If the proper ceremonies have been performed, the souls of good men are received into the heaven called Coilasa; those of bad men are punished by being born again, either as men or animals. The Coicular are of Siva's side, but consider Camachuma, or Parvatí, as the proper deity of their cast. Some of the idols of this goddess are served by priests of the Coicular, others by Pundaram, and in some large temples by Bráhmans; but these never join in the bloody sacrifices that are offered by the low tribes to the idol, and retire whenever the animals are going to be killed. The Coicular offer sacrifices also to the Saktis and Munis. These last are destructive spirits of the male

sex, of whom the worship is very common throughout the province of Coimbatore. The Guru of the Coicular is a Smartal Bráhma, whose office is hereditary. He gives them Upadésa, and consecrated food, water, and ashes, and receives their annual contributions. He either comes round, or his disciples visit for him, once in the year. The Pauchanga, or astrologer, acts for the Coicular as Puróhita, and reads Mantrams at the annual and monthly commemoration of their deceased parents, at the building of a new house, at marriages, and at funerals. The hereditary chief punishes transgressions against the rules of cast by fine and excommunication. He is assisted by a council, and pretends also to have a jurisdiction in disputes; but in these an appeal is commonly made to the officers of government. The Coicular are weavers, writers, or accomptants, schoolmasters, and physicians; and all the dancing women, and musicians attached to them in this country, formerly belonged to this cast; but the decent part of the community have entirely given up all society with these abandoned characters.

These dancing women, and their musicians, thus now form a separate kind of cast; and a certain number of them are attached to every temple of any consequence. The allowances which the musicians receive for their public duty is very small; yet morning and evening they are bound to attend at the temple to perform before the image. They must also receive every person travelling on account of the government, meet him at some distance from the town, and conduct him to his quarters with music and dancing.

All

All the handsome girls are instructed to dance and sing, and are all prostitutes, at least to the Bráhmans. In ordinary sets they are quite common; but, under the company's government, those attached to temples of extraordinary sanctity are reserved entirely for the use of the native officers, who are all Bráhmans, and who would turn out from the set any girl that profaned herself by communication with persons of low cast, or of no cast at all, such as Christians or Mussulmans. Indeed, almost every one of these girls that is tolerably sightly is taken by some officer of revenue for his own special use, and is seldom permitted to go to the temple, except in his presence. Most of these officers have more than one wife, and the women of the Bráhmans are very beautiful; but the insipidity of their conduct, from a total want of education or accomplishment, makes the dancing women be sought after by all natives with great avidity. The Mussulman officers in particular were exceedingly attached to this kind of company, and lavished away on these women a great part of their incomes. The women very much regret their loss; as the Mussulmans paid liberally, and the Bráhmans durst not presume to hinder any girl, who chose, from amusing an Asoph, or any of his friends. The Bráhmans are not near so lavish of their money, especially where it is secured by the company's government, but trust to their authority for obtaining the favours of the dancers. When a Mussulman called for a set, it procured from twenty to two hundred Fanams (from 12s. 6d. to 6l. 4s. 9d.), according to the number and liberality of his friends who were present; for in this country it is customary for

every spectator to give something. They are now seldom called upon to perform in private, except at marriages, where a set does not get more than ten Fanams, or about 6s. 3d. The girls belonging to this cast, who are ugly, or who cannot learn to sing, are married by the musicians. The Nutua, or person who performs on two small cymbals, is the chief of the set, and not only brings up the boys to be musicians, and instructs all the good-looking girls, born in the set, to sing and dance, but will purchase handsome girls of any cast whatever that he can procure. When a dancing girl becomes old, she is turned out from the temple without any provision, and is very destitute, unless she has a handsome daughter to succeed her; but if she has, the daughters are in general extremely attentive and kind to their aged parents. To my taste, nothing can be more silly and unanimated than the dancing of the women, nor more harsh and barbarous than their music. Some Europeans, however, from long habit, I suppose, have taken a liking to it, and have even been captivated by the women. Most of them that I have had an opportunity of seeing have been very ordinary in their looks, very inelegant in their dress, and very dirty in their persons: a large proportion of them have the itch, and a still larger proportion are more severely diseased.

The Panchalar are a set of artists, who (as their name imports) are of five different trades; goldsmiths, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, carpenters, and masons. By the Bráhmans they are reckoned a low kind of Súdras; but this they do not readily acknowledge to be true, and say, that they are of the Vishwa Karma

Karma cast, being descended from the five sons of that person, who lives in heaven, and is the chief artist among the Brahminá Lóka, or angels. All the Panchalar in southern India wear a thread like the Bráhmans. In the dispute about precedency, their hereditary chiefs lead the right hand side. On this account Coimbatore has been long divided into separate quarters. In its own quarter, each party may perform its ceremonies in whatever manner it pleases; but it is not allowed to go into the adversary's quarters with any procession. This keeps the peace; and, although the killing of a jackass, is known by report to the natives in this part of the country, it never has been practised. A Panchala may follow any of the five arts that he pleases; but there are many divisions among them, that prevent intermarriage. No man can marry a woman of a different nation; a Telinga Panchala, for instance, could not marry a woman of this country. Again, a man cannot marry any woman of the same family with himself; and, in order to prevent mistakes, marriages are always made with families who are well known to each other. The men are allowed a plurality of wives, and the women continue to be marriageable after the age of puberty. Widows are not allowed to marry again; nor are they permitted to live with another man in the kind of concubinage called Jaty-bidda, of whom none belong to this tribe. Widows, indeed, ought to burn themselves with the dead bodies of their husbands; but, for at least a century, the practice has gone into disuse. When two persons of the cast commit adultery, they are carried before the Guru. The man is fined, and the

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woman is flogged; but, after she has been purified by some consecrated food, and water, her husband receives her back again. If a woman has criminal connection with a man of any other cast, she is excommunicated. Some of these people eat animal food, others do not. They are allowed to drink intoxicating liquors. They never offer sacrifices to any of the destructive spirits, either male or female. The deity peculiar to the cast is Camachuma, or Kalima, who is, they say, the same with Parvati, the wife of Siva. The priests in her temples are all Bráhmans; but in the southern parts of India no sacrifices are offered to this idol, as is done in Bengal. The images of this goddess in the two countries are very differently shaped. The Panchalas are frequently instructed to read and write, and there is a book called Vishwa Puránam, which any of them may read. It is written in the vulgar languages. The Gurus of the Panchalas are not Bráhmans, but persons of the cast. They have four Matams, the authority of all which is equal. One Matam, situated beyond the Tuuga-bhadra river, is under the government of a Sannyási, who appoints his successor from among his relations in the male line. The persons of this family who are not called upon to fill this sacred office work at the anvil as usual, and are not too proud to intermarry with ordinary families. The heads of the other three families marry, and their office is hereditary in the male line: one of them named Parsamium, lives at Tinevelly; another, named Vepuru Vencata Achárya, lives at Andéuru; the name of the third, and his place of residence, are unknown to the people of Coimbatore. To their followers these

3 P

Gurus

Gurus read Mantrams and Charitra, or prayers and legends, in the Telinga language. They also bestow Upadésa, and receive the gifts called Dána and Dharma; for which purpose they once a year travel round, and receive from each person a Fanam at least.

The Panchánga of the village acts as Puróhita for the Panchalar, and reads to them Mantrams, in an unknown language, at marriages, births, the building of a new house, and at the monthly and annual celebrations of the ceremonies for their deceased parents. He also receives the charity called Dána.

The Toreas, or Torearu, are a tribe of Karnáta, although many of them have been long settled in this country. They are rather a low cast, and their proper duty is the cultivation of the Betel-leaf. Many of them formerly were armed messengers, employed to collect the revenue; but, having been deprived in a great measure of this resource by the reduction made in that body of troops, or rather rabble, they have become small dealers in grain, and cutters of firewood; both of which are considered as low employments. They have hereditary chiefs called Gotugaras, or Ijyamá-nas, who with the advice of a council reprimand all troublesome persons, and inflict slight punishments on those who transgress the rules of cast. The Toreas may eat animal food, but are not permitted to drink intoxicating liquors. They are not allowed to marry a second wife, without obtaining the consent of the first; and this is never asked for, if she has any children. The girls continue to be marriageable after the age of puberty, and widows may marry again without disgrace,

The bridegroom generally gives his father-in-law forty Fanams (1l. 5s.); but this is only to assist in defraying the expence of the ceremony, which is performed at the father's house, and which costs more money. In cases of adultery, the husband does not always turn his wife away, but contents himself with flogging her. A woman loses cast if she cohabits with a strange man. This cast has two deities peculiar to itself; the one a male, the other a female. The male is called Sidday Dévaru, and is usually represented by a stone placed in the Betel-leaf-garden. The eldest man of every house acts as priest for his own family, and offers up bloody sacrifices to this stone, in order to appease the wrath of the god which it represents. Once in three or four years a feast is celebrated in honour of Sidday Dévaru, in order to induce him to bestow prosperity on the cast. This is done by a contribution, and costs fifteen Pagodas (4l. 13s. 7d.) On this occasion Sidday Dévaru is represented by a pot, which is placed in a house, and has worship (Puja) performed in its honour; that is to say, flowers, and water dyed yellow with turmeric, are poured over it, and incense is burned before its throne. The female deity is named Urucate, and is represented by a stone placed in a wood. To this, sacrifices and Puja are offered eight days after the great feast of Sidday Dévaru, and the goddess is solicited to bestow prosperity on her votaries. Although these are the peculiar deities of the Toreas, these poor people pray to any image that comes in their way, and use the mark of Siva. They have no Guru. The Panchánga acts as Puróhita, and reads Mantrams at marriages, and when they build a new house.

His

His fee is a Fanam and a half (11½d.) In cases of sickness, the Toreas frequently vow Dáséri one day in the week; that is to say, to live upon what they can procure by begging.

The Pallí are a very numerous cast in all the countries where the Tamul language, their native tongue, is prevalent. They pretend to be Súdras, but are looked upon as rather a low tribe. They have many subdivisions, none of which intermarry with each other; but all can eat in common. Those from whom I have my information are called Arisha Pallí, and act as cultivators of fields, and of gardens watered by machinery, both as farmers and servants, and also as porters. They have hereditary chiefs, called here Ijyamáua. On all public ceremonies these receive Betel first; and, with the assistance of an assembly of the people, settle disputes, when the members of their tribes are willing to refer the matter to their decision; but a reference to the officers of government is in general preferred. Some of this tribe are able to read and write accompts. They can lawfully eat animal food, and drink spirituous liquors. They are permitted to marry several women, and pay to the father of each from nine to eleven Pagodas. The father pays one-third of the marriage-expences, and the bridegroom the remainder. Girls continue to be marriageable after the age of puberty; but after that period sell lower than while children. A widow may marry again without disgrace. In cases of adultery within the cast, the husband in general flogs the woman, and takes her back, giving a small fine to his relations; but sometimes he turns her away; in which case

the man who seduced her keeps the woman as his wife, and pacifies his relations by a small fine. All this produces no disgrace, either to the woman or to her children. A woman loses cast by criminal communication with any man except a Pallí; a man may without disgrace indulge himself with any woman, except those belonging to the Panchama, or impure casts.

The gods peculiar to the Pallís are a male named Manar Swámi, and Pachumma his mother. In the temples of these deities the priests are Pallís. They are represented by stone images, and, as usual in the province of Coimbatore, have placed in the yard belonging to their temple a great many figures in potter's work, which represent horses, elephants, and Munis, or devils, who are supposed to be the attendants of these gods. When a person is sick, he frequently vows to place some of these images of potter's work at the temple of the spirit who is supposed to be the cause of his disease. None of these are ever presented to the great gods of the Bráhmans, but only to the deities peculiar to the casts of the lower tribes. No sacrifices are offered to Mannar, or Pachumma; but they are frequently presented to the attendant Munis, of whom a great many have appropriate names and characters; such as Val, Shem, Car, Vayda, Muttu, &c. They are all males. The Pallís frequently offer sacrifices to Mari-ma, Putalima, and the other Saktis, and pray to Siva, Vishnu, or any thing which they meet, that is called a god.

The Pancháuga, or astrologer of the village, acts as Puróhita for the Pallís, and reads Mantrams at their births and marriages, at the annual commemorations of their deceased

parents, and at the building of a new house.

Some of the Pallis are of Siva's side, and others of Vishnu's. The former have a Guru peculiar to themselves, who is called Palli Swámi, and lives at Andëuru. His office is hereditary, and he wears the Linga. He receives the charity of his followers, and gives them consecrated food, and holy water. On such as choose to wear the Linga, he bestows an Upadésa; but very few apply for this, as ever afterwards they must abstain from animal food. The Pallis who wear the mark of Vishnu have for Gurus the Sri Vaishnavam Bráhmans.

Account of the Goalas, or Cow-keepers, of Madhu-giri.

[From the same.]

10th August.—In the morning I went three cosses to Madhu-giri. The road led through pretty vallies, surrounded by detached rocky hills. These vallies showed marks of having once been in a great measure cultivated, and contained the ruinous villages of their former inhabitants. Ever since the devastation committed by Purseram Bhow, and the subsequent famine, they have been nearly waste; and many of the fields are overgrown with young trees. A few wretched inhabitants remain, and a few fields are cultivated; and it is said, that this year greater progress would have been made toward the recovery of the country, had not the season been remarkably dry and unfavourable.

On my arrival at Madhu-giri, and questioning Trimula Náyaka on the subject, I found, that every town and village in this hilly country had herds of breeding cattle. One of

the herds I had met on the road; but they were so fierce, that, without protection from the keepers, it would have been unsafe to approach them. I determined, therefore, to remain a day at Madhu-giri and examine the particulars.

11th August.—I went with Trimula Náyaka, and examined three herds of breeding cows, one of them chiefly his own property. From him, and from some of the most sensible Goalas, I afterwards took the following account.

In this country the Cadu Goalas, or Goalaru, are those who breed cattle. Their families live in small villages near the skirts of the woods, where they cultivate a little ground, and keep some of their cattle, selling in the towns the produce of the dairy. Their families are very numerous, seven or eight young men in each being common. Two or three of these attend the flocks in the woods, while the remainder cultivate their fields, and supply the towns with fire-wood, and with straw for thatch. Some of them also hire themselves to the farmers as servants. They are a very dirty people, much worse than even the generality of the people of Karnáta; for they wear no cloathing but a blanket, and generally sleep among the cattle; which, joined to a warm climate, and rare ablutions, with vermin, itch, ring-worms, and other cutaneous disorders, render them very offensive.

In criminal matters relating to cast, the Goalas are under the jurisdiction of a renter, who in the language of Karnáta is called Bery Chavadi, or in the mussulman dialect Musca Chavadi, which signifies the head of the butter-office. He resides at the capital, and pays to government an annual revenue. He

goes

goes to every village where any regular families of Goalas are established, and from each levies the tax which they pay to government for liberty to pasture their flocks on its property. In this neighbourhood, every family, whether it consists of many persons or of few, or whether it be rich or poor, pays the same tax; which is indeed a mere trifle, being only six Fanams, or about 4s. a year. For this small sum they are exempted from any tax or rent for grass, and may feed their cattle in whatever woods they please. In some villages there is often only one family of privileged Goalas, in others there are two. If a family change its place of abode, it must always pay its tax, and also certain dues owing to the temples, at its original village. The same happens to the individuals of a family, which sometimes may occupy ten houses; the whole of them, wherever settled, must send their share of the tax to the head of the family. The head man of the family is generally the eldest son of the last man who held the office; but in case of his being incapable, from stupidity, of transacting business, the Beny Chavadi appoints an acting chief, or Ijyamána. There are some Goalas, who are not privileged, nor under the authority of the Beny Chavadi, who in proportion to the extent of their flocks pay a rent for the grass to the Gydaa Cavila, or keeper of the forest. This also is very moderate; 100 cows paying annually five Fanams, or 3s. 4d.

The Ijyamánas, or hereditary chiefs of Goala families, settle all disputes; but the Beny Chavadi punishes all transgressions against the rules of cast. When the flocks of any family have perished, either by war or per-

tilence, the sufferers go and solicit a new stock from the other persons of the cast, each of whom will give a beast or two for that purpose. Should they be so unreasonable as to refuse this bounty, the Beny Chavadi will compel them to assist their distressed neighbours.

There are a great many different races of Goalas, with whom the Cadu Goalas neither eat nor intermarry. These last are a tribe of Karnáta; and persons, who consider themselves as of any rank, marry into such families only, with the purity of whose origin they are well acquainted; for in this tribe there is a very numerous race of Cutigás, or bastards. Widows who prefer disgrace to celibacy, and women who commit adultery, connect themselves with the bastard race, who also keep Hadrás, or concubines; a practice that is not permitted to Goalas of a pure descent. These, however, may keep as many wives as they please. A woman who is incontinent with a man of any other cast, is inevitably excommunicated. If the adultery has been committed with a Goala, she will be received as a Cutiga; and both the man who seduced her, and her husband, are fined in twelve Fanams, or about 8s. The Goalas are not permitted to drink spirituous liquors, nor to eat fish, or hogs; but they may eat sheep, goats, deer, and fowls. They bury the dead, and have no knowledge of a future life, except believing that those who die unmarried will become Virigas, whom they worship in the usual manner. The gods peculiar to their cast are, Jinjuppa and Ramuppa. The Bráhmans say, that the former is the same with Lechmana, the younger brother of Ráma; but of this the

Goalas are ignorant. These poor people have a small temple, containing two shapeless stones; one of which they call Jinjuppa, and the other Ramuppa. The Pujari, or priest, is a Goala, whose office is hereditary; but who intermarries with the laity. Sacrifices are not offered to these idols; they are worshipped by offerings of fruit, flowers, and the like. There is a forest called Gyddada Mutráya, to which the Goalas repair, and sacrifice animals to Mutráya, who is represented by the first stone which the votaries find in a convenient place. On this occasion there is a great feast; and any Dáséri (religious mendicant) that attends obtains the head of the sacrifice, and some bread. They sacrifice also to the goddess Marima. Some of the Cadu Goalas take the vow of Dáséri; but none of them can either read or write. Their Guru is a Sri Vaishnavam Bráhmaṇ; but they neither know his name nor where he lives. He comes once in two or three years, admonishes them to wear the mark of Vishnu, and gives them holy water. Each person presents him with a Fanam; and, if he happens to be present at a marriage, he gets a measure of rice. Although these people call their Guru a Bráhmaṇ, it is more probable that he is a Vaishnavam or Satánana; for the Panchánga, or astrologer of the village, does not act as Puróhita at any of their ceremonies, and they are not a tribe that can claim to be of Súdra origin.

The race of oxen in this country may be readily distinguished from the European species, by the same marks that distinguish all the cattle of India; namely, by a hump on the back between the shoulders, by a

deep undulated dewlap, and by the remarkable declivity of the os sacrum. But the cattle of the south are easily distinguished from those of Bengal by the position of the horns. In those of Bengal the horns project forward, and form a considerable angle with the forehead; whereas in those of the south the horns are placed nearly in the same line with the os frontis. In this breed also, the prepuce is remarkably large; and vestiges of this organ are often visible in females; but this is not a constant mark.

Of this southern species there are several breeds of very different qualities. Above the Ghats, however, two breeds are most prevalent. The one is a small, gentle, brown, or black animal: the females are kept in the villages for giving milk, and the oxen are those chiefly employed in the plough; their short thick make enabling them to labour easily in the small rice-plots, which are often but a few yards in length. This breed seems to owe its degeneracy to a want of proper bulls. As each person in the village keeps only two or three cows for supplying his own family with milk, it is not an object with any one to keep a proper bull; and as the males are not emasculated until three years old, and are not kept separate from the cows, these are impregnated without any attention to improvement, or even to prevent degeneracy. Wealthy farmers, however, who are anxious to improve their stock, send some cows to be kept in the folds of the large kind, and to breed from good bulls. The cows sprung from these always remain at the fold, and in the third generation lose all marks of their parents degeneracy. The males are brought

brought home for labour, especially in drawing water by the Capily; and about every village may be perceived all kinds of intermediate mongrels between the two breeds.

In the morning the village cows are milked, and are then collected in a body, on the outside of the wall, with all the buffaloes and oxen that are not employed in labour. About eight or nine in the morning the village herdsman, attended by some boys or girls, drives them to the pasture. If the flock exceeds 120, two herdsmen must be kept, and their herds go in different directions. The pastures are such waste lands as are not more than two miles distant from the village, and are in general poor; the tufts of grass are but thinly scattered, and the bare soil occupies the greater space. This grass, however, seems to be of a very nourishing quality, and the most common species is the *Andropogon Martini*, of Dr. Roxburgh's manuscripts. At noon, and at four o'clock, they are driven to water, to raise which the Capily is often employed. At sun-set they are brought home; and in the rainy season the cow-house is smoked, to keep away the flies. In the back yard of every house stands a large earthen pot, in which the water used for boiling the grain consumed by the family is collected; and to this are added the remains of curdled milk, of puddings, and a little flour, oil-cake, or cotton seed. This water becomes very sour, and is given as a drink to the cows in the evening, when they are again milked. At night, in the rainy season, the cattle get cut grass, which is collected in the woods, and about road sides: this last is the most nutritious, the very

succulent roots being cut up with the leaves, and the situation preventing the harsh stems from growing. In dry weather, the cattle at night have straw. Those who can afford it, chiefly Bráhmans, give their milch-cows cotton-seed and Avaray. The working cattle ought to have Horse-gram. After the milk for the family has been taken, the calves are allowed to suck; and unless they be present, as is usual with all the Indian race of cattle, the cows will give no milk. The cows here go nine months with calf, begin to breed at three years of age, and continue until 15 years old. They breed once a year, but give milk for six months only. A good cow of the village kind gives twice á day from four to six Cucha Seers, or from about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints, ale measure.

The cattle of the other breed are very fierce to strangers, and nobody can approach the herd with safety, unless he be surrounded by Goalas; to whom they are very tractable; and the whole herd follows, like dogs, the man who conducts it to pasture. The bulls and cows of this breed never enter a house; but at night are shut up in folds, which are strongly fortified with thorny bushes, to defend the cattle from tygers. At 5 years old the oxen are sold, and continue to labour for twelve years. Being very long in the body, and capable of travelling far on little nourishment, the merchants purchase all the best for carriage. To break in one of them requires three months labour, and many of them continue always very unruly. The bulls and cows were so restless, that, even with the assistance of the Goalas, I could not get them measured; but the dimen-

sions of a middle sized ox were as follows: From the nose to the root of the horn, 21 inches. From the root of the horn to the highest part of the hump, 30 inches. From the height of the hump to the projecting part of the ossa ischia, 45 inches. From the hump to the ground, 46 inches. From the top of the hip-bones to the ground, 51 inches.

The cows of this breed are pure white; but the bulls have generally an admixture of black on the neck and hind-quarters. These cattle are more subject to the disease than the cattle living in villages; and once in three years an epidemic generally prevails among them. It is reckoned severe when one-third of a man's stock perishes, although sometimes the whole is lost; but in general, as all the cows are reserved for breeding, the loss occasioned by one epidemic is made up before another comes.

These cattle are entirely managed by Goalas; and some of these people have a considerable property of this kind: but the greater part of these breeding flocks belong to the rich inhabitants of towns and villages, who hire the Goalas to take care of them; and, for the advantage of better bulls, send to the fold all their spare cows of the village breed. In procuring bulls of a good kind, some expence is incurred: for the price given for them is from 10 to 20 pagodas (3l. 7s. 1d. to 6l. 14s. 2d.), while from 8 to 15 pagodas is the price of an ox of this kind. Care is taken to emasculate all the young males that are not intended for breeding, before they can injure the flock.

The Goalas live in huts near the small villages, in parts of the country that contain much uncultivated

land, and are surrounded by the folds, in which they always keep as many cattle as will cultivate a little land, and as the pasture near the place will maintain. But as local failures of rain frequently occasion a want of forage near their huts, some of the men drive their flocks to other places where the season has been more favourable, and either take up their abode near the huts of some other Goalas, giving them the dung of their fold for the trouble which they occasion, or live in the midst of woods, in places where the small reservoirs, called cuttays, have been formed to supply their cattle with water. All the breeding and young cattle, with all the sheep and goats, are carried on these expeditions; but a few labouring cattle and the buffaloes are left at home in charge of the women, and of the men who can be spared from accompanying the flocks. During the whole time that they are absent the Goalas never sleep in a hut; but, wrapped up in their blankets, and accompanied by their dogs, they lie down among the cattle within the folds, where all night they burn fires to keep away the tigers. This, however, is not always sufficient; and these ferocious animals sometimes break through the fence, and kill or wound the cattle. The men have no fire-arms, the report of which would terrify the cattle; and for driving away the tiger, they trust to the noise which they and their dogs make. They are also much distressed by robbers, who kill or carry away the sheep and goats; but unless it be a numerous rabble that call themselves the army of a Polygar, no thieves can annoy their black cattle; for these are too unruly to be driven by any persons

persons but their keepers; and the most hardened villain would not dare to slaughter an animal of this sacred species.

Exclusive of the buffaloes, which are managed as I have described at Seringapatam, the cattle of the Goalas have nothing to eat, except what they pick up in the wastes. The cows and sheep eat grass, and the goats the leaves of every kind of tree, bush, or climber, those of the *Periploca emetica* W: excepted. Each kind of cattle must have a separate fold. From this, when at a distance from home, they are driven out at sun-rise, as then the calves get all the milk, except a little used by the herdsman; but near the village the cows are milked every morning; and this operation, which is performed by the men, takes up two hours. From each about 2 Seers, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ pint, only are taken. They are indeed miserably lean, and at twenty yards distance their ribs may be distinctly counted. The cattle are once a day conducted to the water; and the calves, after they are a month old, follow their mothers to pasture: before that they remain in the fold, under the charge of the man who cooks.

When a rich man sends a flock of a hundred cows under the care of the Goalas, he allows wages for two men, each of whom has annually 60 Fanams, with a blanket and pair of shoes; in all, worth about 2l. 5s. 1d.; and when they come on business to their master's house they get their victuals. For grass he pays also five Fanams a year to the keeper of the forest. These (3s. 4d.) with the two men's wages, making in all 4l. 13s. 2d. are the whole of his annual expence. The profits, when no disaster happens, will be:

for Ghee, or boiled butter, 8 Pagodas; for sour curds, butter-milk, &c. 4 Pagodas; for 20 three-year-old bullocks 60 Pagodas; in all 72 Pagodas, or 720 Fanams, or 24l. 3s. 6d.: from this deduct the expence, and there will remain 19l. 10s. as the gain upon the original stock, which may be estimated at 150 Pagodas for the 100 cows, and 30 Pagodas for the two bulls; in all, 1300 Fanams, or 43l. 13s. which is almost 45 per cent. annually on the original value of the stock.

The Goalas keep many Curis, and Maykays, or sheep and goats. These always accompany them in their expeditions; and even those who are servants to the rich men generally carry with them flocks of sheep and goats, or are accompanied by some men possessed of that stock; so that less than four men never go together. The sheep are more subject to the disease than the cows, and the goats still more so than the sheep. A flock of a hundred small cattle requires the attendance of two men, and two dogs; and these have more profit from their own small herd, than the men who serve the rich to take care of cows. This they acknowledge themselves; yet they will only allow the profits of the 100 goats to amount to 100 Fanams a year; that is to say, 80 Fanams for 30 three-year-old males, and 20 Fanams for boiled butter. They eat the old females, and give the keeper of the forest two males for every hundred, in order to obtain his permission to cut the trees, that the goats may procure leaves.

A Goala, that is reckoned rich, will have 200 cows, 30 female buffaloes, 50 ewes, and 100 she-goats;

goats; and will keep as many labouring oxen as will work three ploughs. Such a man, Trimula Náyaka says, besides paying rent, and finding his family in provisions, will annually make 100 Pagodas, or 33l. 10s. 10d. His clothing, being a blanket, costs a mere trifle; and part of the money he expends in the marriages of the younger branches of the family, and in religious ceremonies; the remainder is in general buried, and a great deal of money is in this way lost; as when the men get old and stupid, they forget where their treasures are hidden, and sometimes die without divulging the secret.

The farmers also keep small flocks of goats and sheep, which are sent, under the charge of a boy, to the pastures near the village. In the evening they are brought home; when the goats are taken into the house, and the sheep are folded on the field of their proprietor.

The cattle in this country, as I have already mentioned, are milked by the men, who carry the produce home to the women; for they prepare the butter. The milk, on its arrival, is immediately boiled for at least one hour; but two or three hours are reckoned better. The earthen pots, in which this is done, are in general so nasty, that after this operation no part of the produce of the dairy is tolerable to an European; and whatever they use, their own servants must prepare. The natives never use raw milk, alleging that it has no flavour. The boiled milk, that the family has not used, is allowed to cool in the same vessel; and a little of the former days tyre, or curdled milk, is added to promote its coagulation, and the acid fermentation. Next morn-

ing it has become tyre, or coagulated acid milk. From the top of each potful, five or six inches of the Tyre are taken, and put into an earthen jar, where it is churned by turning round in it a split bamboo. This is done very expertly by a rope, which, like that of a turner's lathe, is passed two or three times round the bamboo, and a quick motion in contrary directions is given by pulling first one end of the rope, and then the other. After half an hour's churning, some hot water is added, and the operation is repeated for about half an hour more; when the butter forms. The natives never use butter; but prefer what is called Ghee, not only as that keeps better, but also as it has more taste and smell. In order to collect a quantity sufficient for making Ghee, the butter is often kept two or three days; and in that time a warm climate renders it highly rancid. When a sufficient quantity has been collected, it is melted in an earthen pot, and boiled until all the water mixed with the butter has evaporated. It is then taken from the fire; and, for what reason I could not learn, a little tyre and salt, or betel-leaf and reddle, are added. It is kept in pots, has a very strong smell, and is best preserved from spoiling by a little tamarind and salt, which at any rate enter into the dishes of all the natives that can afford to use Ghee. It is eaten when even a year old. Three Pucka Seers, or 252 Rupees weight of buffaloes milk, give 100 Rupees weight of Ghee; the same quantity of cow and buffalo milk mixed, as usual, give 80 Rupees weight; cow milk alone gives 60 Rupees weight, and goat milk only 40 Rupees weight.

POETRY.

POETRY.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, 1807.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, *Esq. Poet-Laureat.*

I.

WHEN loud and drear the tempests roar,
When high the billowy mountains rise,
And headlong 'gainst the rocky shore,
Driven by the blast, the giddy vessel flies;
Unguided, by the wild waves borne,
Her rudder broke, her tackling torne,
Say, does the seaman's daring mind
Shrink from the angry frown of fate?
Does he, to abject fear resign'd,
Th' impending stroke in silence wait?
No—while he pours the fervent prayer
To Him whose will can punish or can spare,
Cool and intrepid 'mid the sound
Of winds and waves that rage around,
The powers that skill and strength impart,
The nervous arm, th' undaunted heart,
Collecting,—firm he fronts the threat'ning storm,
And braves, with fearless breast, fell Death's terrific form:

II.

So, though around our sea-encircled reign,
The dreadful tempest seem to lower,
Dismay'd do Britain's hardy train
Await in doubt the threat'ning hour?
Lo! to his sons, with cheering voice,
Albion's bold Genius calls aloud:
Around him valiant myriads crowd,
Or death or victory their choice;
From ev'ry port astonish'd Europe sees
Britannia's white sails swelling with the breeze;
Not her imperial barks alone

Awe

Awe the proud foe on ev'ry side,
 Commerce her vessels launches on the tide,
 And her indignant sons awhile
 Seceding from their wonted toil,
 Turn from the arts of Peace their care,
 Hurl from each deck the bolts of war,
 To sweep th' injurious boasters from the main,
 Who dare to circumscribe Britannia's naval reign.

III.

And see with emulative zeal
 Our hosts congenial ardour feel;
 The ardent spirit, that of yore
 Flam'd high on Gallia's vanquish'd shore;
 Or burn'd by Danube's distant flood,
 When flow'd his current ting'd with Gallic blood;
 Or shone on Lincelles' later fight;
 Or fir'd by Acre's tow'rs the Christian Knight;
 Or taught on Maida's fields the Gaul to feel,
 Urg'd by the Briton's arm, the British steel;
 Now in each breast with heat redoubled glows,
 And gleams dismay and death on Europe's ruthless foes.

IV.

Not to Ambition's specious charm,
 Not to th' ensanguin'd Despot's hand,
 Is conquest bound—a mightier Arm
 Than Earth's proud tyrants can withstand,
 The balance holds of human fate,
 Raises the low and sinks the great;
 Exerting then in Europe's cause
 Each energy of arm and mind,
 All that from force or skill the warrior draws,
 Yet to th' Almighty power resign'd,
 Whose high behest all Nature's movements guides,
 Controls the battle's and the ocean's tides;
 Britain still hopes that Heav'n her vows will hear,
 While Mercy rears her shield, and Justice points her spear.

ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1807.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq. *Poet-Laureat.*

I.

STILL does the trumpet's brazen throat
 Pour forth a martial sound,
 Still do the notes of battle float
 In warlike clangour round;

Nor

Nor rural pipe, nor past'ral lay,
 In peaceful descant hail the day
 To grateful Britain ever dear ;
 The thunder of embattled plains,
 And shouting Conquest's choral strains ;
 Burst on the listening ear.

II.

Yet, while Bellona's iron car
 Whirls o'er th' ensanguin'd plains,
 'Mid Hyperborean climes afar
 Stern War terrific reigns ;
 While, with colossal power endow'd,
 The ruthless minister of blood
 Calls to his scatter'd naval host,
 Go forth, and bid the bolts of fate
 On Britain's trembling harbours wait,
 Shut Commerce from her coast ;

III.

Behold, the sovereign Queen of Isles,
 The Empress of the Waves,
 Meeting the vaunt with scornful smiles,
 The empty menace braves ;
 And see, on Plata's sea-broad stream
 Her banners wave, her bright arms gleam ;
 While ploughing seas of classic fame,
 Nile yields once more to Albion's powers,
 And Alexandria veils her towers
 To George's mightier name.

IV.

Firm are the sons that Britain leads
 To combat on the main,
 And firm the hardy race that treads
 In steady march the plain :
 And proudly may her Bards record
 The victor arm, the victor sword,
 That drives the foe from Ocean's tide ;
 And loudly too, with fond acclaim,
 Chaunt trophied Maida's deathless fame,
 With military pride.

V.

Be hush'd awhile each ruder sound,
 While Britain's grateful voice
 Bids all her echoing vales resound
 The Monarch of her choice.

Though

Though round the tyrant's hated throne
 Arm'd legions form an iron zone,
 They cannot blunt guilt's scorpion sting;
 While Virtue's sacred shield is spread
 O'er George's heav'n-protected head,
 The Parent and the King.

ON THE DEATH OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES JAMES FOX.

[From Mr. R. P. Knight's Monody.]

“ **A** LIKE all ages, nations, states, and climes,
 Abound in talents fit for common times;
 Pageants of office, who with starch grimace
 Display the garb of sense in pomp of face;
 Who, wise in forms, to forms alone attend;
 And, busy in the means, neglect the end;
 Who, in their little circle's narrow bound,
 Think they move forward, while they're moving round
 And, dreading innovation, still pursue
 The beaten track, when all around is new.
 Idols of court, and puppets of debate,
 Awhile they deck the pantomime of state;
 Like bubbles float upon the tide of power,
 And shine the glittering meteors of an hour.

“ But genius, choicest gift of favouring Heaven,
 Once in a thousand years is scarcely given:
 Pure mental essence, of celestial birth,
 It rarely mixes with the dross of earth,
 To show creation on a nobler plan,
 And give the world Heaven's model of a man.
 Before it Science, Art, and Learning bend;
 Through all at once its radiant lights extend;
 Scorning the aids which humbler minds require,
 It mounts spontaneous in electric fire;
 Intuitively pierces each disguise,
 And drags to light each truth that hidden lies;
 In native energy serenely strong,
 Pours the full tide of eloquence along;
 Prepared alike in every mode to shine,
 To guide a senate, or to point a line;
 Empires to rule, and armies to direct,
 Or metaphysic fallacies detect;

Aloft to soar on fancy's eagle wing,
Or dive self-taught in learning's deepest spring,
Gilding its tract with wisdom's purest ray,
Th' ethereal light of intellectual day.

"Such light was thine, O FOX! in thee alone
With undiminish'd splendor still it shone
From earliest youth, till life's expiring flame
Reluctantly forsook thy wasted frame,
Superior still to all—and e'en in death
Its brightness glimmer'd in thy parting breath:
In life's last ebb the Statesman's wisdom flow'd;
In thought's last gleam the Patriot's vigour glow'd;
Nor pain nor terror mov'd his steady mind;
The pain HE felt was pity for mankind."

* * * * *

"No pomp of speech, in learning's garb array'd,
Dazzled the ignorant, the weak dismay'd
No pointed sentence of sarcastic wit
The unoffending or defenceless hit;
No proud display of what His mind contain'd
Abash'd the timid, or the meek restrain'd;
No gaudy rhetorick, with selfish aim,
In private converse, courted public fame;
No quaint allusion, with ambiguous sense,
To blushing modesty e'er gave offence;
No prim conceit, in foppish neatness drest,
No hoarded repartee, or studied jest,
Slyly conceal'd, in watchful ambush lay
Till apt occasion prompted its display.

"Above each trick of art His genius tower'd,
And intellect's full tide spontaneous pour'd;
To embellish truth with unforc'd effort sought;
With observation just and vigorous thought;
With sense profound, in richest fancy drest;
With learning's stores, in purest taste exprest;
Deep and yet clear its copious currents roll'd
Their amber waves o'er beds of native gold."

* * * * *

"While o'er His tomb desponding millions moan,
Who in His fate anticipate their own;
For HIM, though borne on an untimely bier,
Philosophy shall dry Affection's tear:
For what, alas! can length of days bestow,
But lengthen'd misery and lengthen'd woe?

'Tis but in pain to draw precarious breath,
 Shivering beneath th' impending dart of Death ;
 Benumb'd in dull forgetfulness to sleep,
 Or for expiring friends to wake and weep ;
 Like some old oak, upon a naked strand,
 The relict of a fallen grove to stand ;
 Upon whose wither'd, bald, and blighted head,
 The damps of every passing cloud are shed ;
 From whose bare trunk, now mouldering in decay,
 Each passing tempest tears some limb away :
 Whose roots, exposed beneath th' inclement sky,
 No more its vital nourishment supply :
 Th' incumbrance of the soil it falls at last,
 Th' unheeded victim of some wintry blast."

AN ADDRESS

For the Anniversary of the Literary Fund, April 18, 1807.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq. Poet Laureat.

Recited by Aaron Graham, Esq.

AS when the stream, by casual fountains fed,
 First gushes from the cavern's mossy bed,
 Dashing from rock to rock the scanty rill,
 With no luxuriant herbage clothes the hill ;
 Yet when increas'd the ampler current flows,
 Each bordering mead with deeper verdure glows ;
 Its lingering waves thro' painted valleys glide,
 And Health and Plenty deck its flowery side ;
 So when at first a kind and generous few
 Celestial Charity's ambrosial dew
 O'er the neglected sons of learning shed,
 Sooth'd the swol'n breast, and rear'd the drooping head,
 Small were the boons, and casual the relief,
 Their scanty source could yield to letter'd grief,
 Till Britain saw their godlike aim,
 And fanu'd with fav'ring breath the rising flame ;
 Joining the efforts of the patriot band,
 With sympathetic heart, and gen'rous hand.
 Till far and wide the genial zeal extends,
 And Science triumphs in her num'rous friends.

See first, and greatest, in our records shine
 The princely heir of Brunswick's royal line ;
 And grateful Science hails with proud acclaim,
 The patron of her sons in GEORGE's name.

Nobles

Nobles of yore, that Britain's annals grace,
 Statesmen, and warlike chiefs, a patriot race :
 And those whom Commerce crowns, with liberal hand,
 Their wealth the glory of a prosperous land,
 In Learning's cause with liberal zeal unite,
 And aid of rising truth the radiant light.

And lo! one glorious friend, tho' low he lie,
 Tho' the dark shades of Death have veil'd his eye;
 Allied to him whose active spirit saw,
 'Mid Heaven's stupendous orbs, th' Eternal's law;
 Thro' boundless ether trac'd their wond'rous way,
 Or careful analyz'd the solar ray;
 With bounteous hand a splendid gift bestows,
 At Newton's * name again fair Science glows:
 Nor ever shall the virtuous and the brave
 Regret the boons to letter'd worth they gave.
 On that for endless fame the brave rely,
 "The muse forbids the virtuous man to die!"

Illum'd by Science from the face of Heav'n,
 I see the murky shades of Ignorance driv'n,
 Dark Prejudice forsake th' enlighten'd shore,
 And Persecution wave her rod no more;
 Slav'ry, who never trod Britannia's plains,
 Shall fly from ev'ry soil where Britain reigns;
 Mourn with dejected eye her iron yoke
 Dash'd on the dust, her scourge vindictive broke.
 "While the freed Libyan in his native groves,
 Reaps his own fruits, and woos his sable loves."
 Wild Superstition too, with Gorgon face,
 No more shall Truth's celestial form debase;
 Wak'd from the gloom of Folly's frantic dream
 By pure Religion's bright unsullied beam;
 And the mild precepts of a faith divine,
 By human weakness unobscur'd, shall shine.

Such Britain's hopes; but see a giant Pow'r
 On Britain's hopes with brow malignant low'r;
 Proud in colossal bulk, elate it stands,
 And shakes a mace o'er Europe's trembling lands.
 Sated with human gore, its fiend-like smiles
 Vindictive glare on these devoted isles.
 Britons, arouse — No safety can ye know,
 But from the fall of this injurious foe.

* Mr. Newton, a collateral descendant of sir Isaac, has lately bequeathed a legacy, of nearly 5000l. to the use of the Literary Fund.

Is there a father, husband, lover, here,
 Holds female charms, and female honour dear?
 Is there a patriot, fir'd with sacred flame
 For Albion's weal, and Freedom's holy name?
 Firm in the front of battle let him stand,
 The awful sword of Justice in his hand;
 Hurl bolts of vengeance on Oppression's head,
 While living honour'd, and rever'd when dead.

AN ADDRESS*

*For the Anniversary of the Literary Fund, at Freemasons' Hall,
 April 18, 1807.*

Written and recited by WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, ESQ.

TO ease the pangs of penury and pain,
 The cause of slighted merit to maintain;
 To save the letter'd victim from despair,
 Was first your motive, and is still your care.
 Time, which destroys, matures your virtuous plan,
 That while it succours ne'er degrades the man;
 Exposes not the object of relief,
 But spares his feelings, while it ends his grief!
 'Tis yours that soothing comfort to impart,
 That winnows sorrow from the bursting heart;
 Bids pining talents hope for better days—
 Cheer'd by your bounty, foster'd by your praise!
 As mould'ring ashes dull the brightest fire,
 So cold neglect leaves genius to expire—
 But let the breath of praise begin to blow,
 The sparks re-kindle, and the embers glow;
 The renovated flame attracts the sight,
 And all is splendour, which before was night!

Look through the world, and, to the thinking mind,
 How few deserve the envy of mankind!
 Some toil for wealth, which, gain'd, they can't enjoy,
 For fears of poverty their peace destroy;
 No gen'rous warmth their sordid breasts can fire,
 Their idol gold—their passion to acquire!
 While some of riches vain, of fashion proud,
 Can only live when flatter'd by the crowd:
 To shine a meteor in the vulgar's eyes,
 The gaze of fools, and pity of the wise!
 In glitt'ring pomp to dazzle and betray,
 The painted insects of a summer's day!

Then

* Being the eleventh anniversary poem written by Mr. Fitz-Gerald for the Literary Fund.

Their lives not fated to a second morn,
 But doom'd to perish almost soon as born!
 And can such gaudy butterflies be priz'd,
 While modest genius famishes and dies?
 While many an Otway meets an Otway's fate,
 Admir'd in vain—assisted when too late!
 While Barry's pencil scarcely yielded bread,
 Though science mourns the British Raphael dead!
 The sorrowing arts their favourite's hearse attend—
 Yet Barry, living, found the world no friend!

Let not the sons of vanity, and pride,
 The starving author's poverty deride;
 In life, perhaps, neglected he may roam,
 Without a friend, a comfort, or a home!
 Though dull obscurity his days o'ercast,
 Yet time does justice to his fame at last;
 And many a bard, a moralist, a sage,
 Survive the memory of their thankless age!
 For when corroding time in dust shall mould
 The Muse's votary, and the slave of gold;
 The wretched miser to the grave descends,
 And with his wealth his worthless story ends:
 Not so the man, who rich alone in mind,
 Bequeaths his all—his talents, to mankind!
 When genius dies, oblivion does not tread
 With heavy footsteps on the poet's head;
 Some spark will rise immortal from his urn,
 To light the lamp which shall for ever burn!
 Some portion of that pure æthereal flame,
 Aspiring mounts to heav'n from whence it came!
 While grosser matter seeks its native earth,
 Alike unnotic'd in its death, or birth.

What made Columbus unknown seas explore,
 Where never vent'rous man had sail'd before?
 Where death appear'd in ev'ry form most dire,
 In famine, whirlwinds, elemental fire!
 'Twas fame!—that star, by which all heroes steer,
 Embodied hope, and banish'd ev'ry fear!
 What makes the British flag triumphant ride,
 From Plata's * river to Byzantium's tide?
 Where the proud Hellespont oppos'd in vain †
 That Power, which awes the land, and rules the main!
 What made great Nelson ev'ry danger brave,
 To fix Britannia's empire on the wave?

3 Q 2

What

* The storming Monte Video in the river Plata.

† The forcing the Dardanelles, and over-awing Constantinople.

What made him,—rich in honours, still pursue,
 And keep bright Glory ever in his view?
 What cheer'd the dying Hero's latest breath?
 But shouts of vict'ry in the hour of death!
 But love of Fame!—that gen'rous, patriot fire,
 That noble minds to noblest deeds inspire;
 The ruling passions of the truly great,
 Which makes amends for all the ills of fate!
 And where's the false philosopher would try
 To chase this splendid vision from the eye?
 To sink in apathy the ardent mind,
 And banish patriot feelings from mankind!

When love of Country ceases to inspire,
 And unregarded burns the hallow'd fire;
 That nation soon will hasten to decay,
 The traitor's plunder, or th' invader's prey!
 When selfish principles its place supply,
 Nip'd in the bud the gen'rous virtues die;
 No glory lures the hero to the wave,
 No laurel blooms upon the soldier's grave!
 And the firm champion of the public cause
 Neglected lives, and dies without applause.
 May Britons still that fatal error shun,
 By which deluded nations were undone!
 Let all who hold the pen, or wield the spear,
 At England's call, in England's cause appear!
 The sacred summons none will dare refuse,
 And foremost should be found each British muse!
 When, crush'd beneath the Tyrant's galling chain,
 Afflicted millions dar'd not to complain,
 And, while reduc'd to that degraded state,
 Were forc'd to praise the object of their hate;
 This Country, in his vain and prosperous hour,
 Defied his malice, and curtail'd his power;
 Taught Europe first to make the sword her shield,
 And brave the hated upstart in the field.
 Though kingdoms sunk beneath the despot's stroke,
 His sword was shiver'd by the British Oak!
 With undiminish'd strength, and matchless form,
 Its head shall rise superior to the storm;
 'Gainst which in vain the tyrant's rage is hurl'd—
 The mighty bulwark of a suff'ring world!
 Th' Imperial Alexander, great as wise!
 From realms remote to Europe's succour flies;
 Before his face, where sun-bright honour shines,
 The pallid star of guilty France declines!
 His gallant troops, by Russian Nelson led,
 Pour dreadful vengeance on the Spoiler's head,

Who.

Who, lower'd in pride, and baffled by defeat,
 From plunder'd Poland makes a base retreat!—
 Then let the pen enforce this sacred truth,
 And write it early on the heart of youth;
 A theme all worldly lessons far above,
 That their first duty is their Country's love!
 Teach them that freeborn empires sink or rise,
 As men this duty honour, or despise—
 Teach them with loyal zeal to guard the Throne,
 Convinc'd their Monarch's interests are their own.
 Parties, by turns, may triumph, or may fall,
 But England's welfare is above them all!
 Whoever rules, no change the patriot knows—
 He loves his Country, and detests her foes!

THE HOROLOGE OF THE FIELDS.

*Addressed to a Young Lady, on seeing at the House of an Acquaintance
 a magnificent French Time-piece.*

[From Charlotte Smith's Poems.]

FOR her who owns this splendid toy,
 Where use with elegance unites,
 Still may its index point to joy,
 And moments wing'd with new delights.

Sweet may resound each silver bell,—
 And never quick returning chime,
 Seem in reproving notes to tell,
 Of hours mispent, and murder'd time.

Tho' Fortune, Emily, deny
 To us these splendid works of art,
 The woods, the lawns, the heaths supply
 Lessons from nature to the heart.

In every copse, and shelter'd dell,
 Unveil'd to the observant eye,
 Are faithful monitors, who tell
 How pass the hours and seasons by.

The green-robed children of the spring
 Will mark the periods as they pass,
 Mingle with leaves time's feather'd wing,
 And bind with flowers his silent glass.

Mark where transparent waters glide,
 Soft flowing o'er their tranquil bed;
 There, cradled on the dimpling tide,
 Nymphæa rests her lovely head.

But conscious of the earliest beam,
She rises from her humid rest,
And sees reflected in the stream
The virgin whiteness of her breast.

Till the bright day-star to the west
Declines in ocean's surge to lave,
Then folded in her modest vest,
She slumbers on the rocking wave.

See Hieracium's various tribe,
Of plummy seed and radiate flowers,
The course of Time their blooms describe,
And wake or sleep appointed hours.

Broad o'er its imbricated cup
The Goatsbeard spreads its golden rays,
But shuts its cautious petals up,
Retreating from the noon-tide blaze:

Pale as a pensive cloister'd nun
The Bethlem-star her face unveils,
When o'er the mountain peers the sun,
But shades it from the vesper gales.

Among the loose and arid sands
The humble Arenaria creeps;
Slowly the purple star expands,
But soon within its calyx sleeps.

And those small bells so lightly ray'd
With young Aurora's rosy hue;
Arc to the noon-tide sun display'd,
But shut their platts against the dew.

On upland slopes the shepherds mark
The hour, when, as the dial true,
Cichorium to the lowering lark,
Lifts her soft eyes, serenely blue.

And thou, "Wee crimson tipped flower,"
Gatherest thy fringed mantle round
Thy bosom, at the closing hour,
When night-drops bathe the turfy ground.

Unlike Silene, who declines
 The garish noontide's blazing light;
 But when the evening crescent shines
 Gives all her sweetness to the night.

Thus in each flower and simple bell,
 That in our path untrodden lie,
 Are sweet remembrancers who tell
 How fast the winged moments fly.

Time will steal on with ceaseless pace,
 Yet lose we not the fleeting hours,
 Who still their fairy footsteps trace,
 As light they dance among the flowers.

DIVINE LOVE.

From the Rev. Henry Moore's Poems.

MY God, thy boundless love I praise,
 How bright on high its glories blaze!
 How sweetly bloom below!
 It streams from thine eternal throne;
 Thro' heaven its joys for ever run,
 And o'er the earth they flow.

'Tis love that paints the purple morn,
 And bids the clouds in air upborn,
 Their genial drops distil;
 In ev'ry vernal beam it glows,
 And breathes in ev'ry gale that blows,
 And glides in ev'ry rill.

It robes in cheerful green the ground,
 And pours its flow'ry beauties round,
 Whose sweets perfume the gale;
 Its bounties richly spread the plain,
 The blushing fruit, the golden grain,
 And smile on ev'ry vale.

But in thy gospel see it shine,
 With grace and glories more divine,
 Proclaiming sins forgiven;
 There Faith, bright cherub, points the way
 To realms of everlasting day,
 And opens all her heaven.

Then let the love that makes me blest,
 With cheerful praise inspire my breast,
 And ardent gratitude ;
 And all my thoughts and passions tend
 To thee, my father and my friend,
 My soul's eternal good.

Dart from thine own celestial flame
 One vivid beam to warm my frame
 With kindred energy ;
 Mark thine own image on my mind ;
 And teach me to be good and kind,
 And love, and bless like thee.

FAITH.

From the same.

LIFE'S ceaseless labours, and illusive joys,
 Its storms and waves, what brazen breast could bear,
 Did not the cherub Faith's reviving voice
 Sound its sweet music in affliction's ear ?

See the waves high upon her heavenly shore
 Her flaming brand, that guides me to be blest !
 Ye foaming billows roll !—ye tempests roar !
 Your rage but drives me sooner to my rest.

The seaman thus, long tost by stormy seas,
 Worn out with toil, and sinking with disease,
 With looks of rapture eyes the black'ning land,
 Forgets the past, and smiles at present pain,
 Feels a new vigour thrill through ev'ry vein,
 And leaps exulting on the welcome strand.

DEATH, JUDGMENT, HEAVEN, AND HELL.

From Short Pieces in Verse, by Clericus.

THY terrors, Death ! and wide-extended reign,
 Thy gloomy mansions, and thy awful train,
 The day of judgment, God's avenging might,
 Heaven's wond'rous brightness dimming mortal sight,
 And hell's dark dungeons, hid in ten-fold night.
 My Muse in humble numbers fain would sing,
 Guided by thy blest spirit, glorious King !

Who?

Whose succour I implore,—O! hear my prayer,
And shield thy suppliant with almighty care.

Mourn, Adam's sons, the fatal sentence mourn!
"Sprung from the dust, to dust ye shall return;"
Your days are few, your race is swiftly run,
The shades of night soon shroud your setting sun.
Naked ye left your mother's fruitful womb,
And Death shall hide you naked in the tomb.
Wise men and fools, the coward and the brave,
The prince, the peasant, hero, captive slave,
Moulder together in one common grave.
The servant hears no more his master's call,
The prisoner freed escapes the dungeon wall;
The wicked cease from troubling, peaceful rest
With dovelike calm broods o'er the weary breast.
The lofty palace, and the frowning gate,
The pride of office, and the pomp of state,
With all the pageantry of human show,
Are by the conquering hand of Death laid low.

Our days are quickly gone, in haste they flee
Swift as a vessel ploughs the yielding sea;
Swift as the whizzing arrow cuts its way,
Swift as the eagle pounces on its prey.

As the rude ploughshare crops the blooming flower,
So falls our house of clay, to rise on earth no more!
The fairest face, the eye divinely bright,
Are food for worms hid in sepulchral night.
Wealth, honour, glory, beauty soon decay,
And nought abides when man is call'd away.
Of all the caskets which thy house contains,
Save one poor coffin nothing now remains;
Though of rich dresses thou wast lately proud,
They all are dwindled to one woollen shroud.

Where are our sires? gone to their silent home.
And where the prophets? hid within the tomb.
Our saviour Christ himself resign'd his breath,
And paid man's forfeit by a painful death:
Rose the third day triumphant o'er the grave,
And wav'd the banner'd cross omnipotent to save:
Ascended glorious to his native skies,
To teach his followers from this earth to rise,
And gain a heavenly crown, their faith's immortal prize.

At the great dawning of the judgment day,
 When heaven and earth, and seas shall melt away;
 The King of Glory shall let loose his ire,
 And the world perish in a flood of fire.
 All nature stands aghast, the mountains nod,
 Each trembling heart prepares to meet its God.
 The pomp and majesty of kingly power
 Are all extinguish'd in that fatal hour;
 The rich men weep, the great their fall deplore,
 And proudest conquerors now are proud no more.
 Rumours of wars throughout the world shall rise,
 The sea shall roar, and stars forsake the skies.
 The Son of Man riding on clouds shall come,
 And send a summons for the general doom,
 The great Archangel shall his trumpet sound,
 Louder and louder shall its voice rebound,
 Till heaven and earth shall echo all around:
 The dead shall hear, on that tremendous day,
 This awful call, "To judgment come away!"
 Men of all ages and of every clime,
 Since the sun measur'd first the course of time,
 All in one moment from their graves arise,
 And fix upon the Judge their fearful eyes.

Christ sits upon his throne, majestic sight!
 And calls the volume of our doom to light;
 Rang'd on each side a different troop is seen,
 A void impassable extends between:
 On the right hand his saints elect are plac'd,
 Cloth'd in white robes, their brows with chaplets grac'd.
 "Come, cries their Lord, ye blessed children come,
 "And live for ever in your blissful home:
 "Ye cloth'd the naked, and the hungry fed,
 "Home to your board the weary pilgrim led;
 "Lur'd by soft Charity's benignant call,
 "Ye pour'd the healing balm within the dungeon wall:
 "Well have ye fought of faith a glorious fight,
 "Rul'd by my spirit, cover'd by my might:
 "Your great Redeemer's sure protection prove,
 "And reap your high reward your Saviour's love."

The left hand rank a different picture show,
 Despair and terror, wretchedness and woe;
 Sad signs of anguish in each face appear,
 While dismal yells and howlings rent the air.
 Hell groans beneath, above a thundering cloud
 Of livid vengeance murmurs hoarse and loud,

Flashing

Flashing confusion from his angry look,
Their Sovereign Judge in dreadful accents spoke :

“ Depart, ye cursed, into hell’s domains,
“ For endless ages groan in galling chains,
“ While flaming brimstone gnaws your never-dying pains.
“ Still as they waste your burning limbs shall grow,
“ And feel no intermission of their woe :
“ The partners of your guilt your anguish share,
“ And howl upbraidings in your frightened ear.
“ Strange sights are seen, and hideous shrieks resound,
“ And hell’s black fiends deal torture all around.
“ Hence to your dungeons, wretches ! hence depart,
“ Wail, gnash your teeth, and bare your mangled heart ;
“ Feel now that pain your cruelty devis’d,
“ And dread that vengeful God your furious pride despis’d.”

Sentence pronounc’d, the demons seize their prey,
And drive the yelling ghastly crowd away ;
Involv’d in sulphurous smoke they foam along,
Sharp whips of scorpions urge the flying throng ;
Hell opes her gaping jaws with ten-fold ire,
And pours a fetid flood of dark red fire :
Back they recoil ! but driven by vengeful might,
Leap the wide-yawning gulf, and sink to endless night !
There in deep dungeons feel outrageous woe,
Which spirits damn’d, and they alone, can know.

There impious atheists, atheists now no more,
The fury^d of Omnipotence deplore :
Their harden’d necks, and knees so stubborn bent,
And own’d God’s justice in their punishment.
See midnight murderers, and the cunning thief,
The sturdy villain, and the cruel chief,
Who rul’d o’er empires with an iron rod,
While deathless beings trembled at his nod :
Here fornicators throng, a countless crowd,
Scalded with molten gold lank misers shriek aloud ;
Lustful adulterers press a fiery bed,
And groaning drunkards hold the aching head ;
Hard-hearted overseers bewail their fate,
Who starv’d the poor to save the parish rate ;
The gamester, and the duellist so fell,
Here side by side in lowest darkness dwell,
Shake their strong chains, and utter dismal cries,
And load the tainted air with horrid blasphemies :

West

West Indian planters feel the pangs they gave,
And dread in every fiend a tortur'd slave :
From France rebellious crowds the furies bring,
For murder foul upon their harmless king ;
France, that now groans beneath an alien son,
Who proves how nations soonest are undone :
Here ruthless heroes, who in blood delight,
Quaff cups of gore, and join the incessant fight ;
Their gaping wounds dire agony display,
And hell's dark confines echo to the fray :
Here patriots false, who, lur'd by cursed gold,
Their country to the highest bidder sold ;
With suicides in utter darkness dwell,
Companions of the vilest fiends in hell.

All these, and millions more, a countless crew,
Countless as drops in wide-expanded dew ;
Or dancing moles in sun-beam's shifting ray,
Or tints of morning breaking into day ;
Or waves in roaring ocean's hollow bed,
When furious tempests shake its hoary head ;
Or grains of sand upon its shores that lie,
Or twinkling stars that grace the spangled sky ;
Innumerable, deathless multitudes were hurl'd
To torture and despair in that infernal world.

But haste, my Muse, fly, fly this cursed coast,
And join the triumph of the ransom'd host ;—
Apostles, prophets, martyrs, splendid train !
Now reap in glory what was sown in pain ;
Unmov'd, the cross and tort'ring stake they view'd,
The rack with mangled limbs and gore bedew'd ;
The ponderous axe, the club, the pointed spear,
The tyger fierce and fell, the shaggy bear,
The pitchy vest in which they burning stand,
While drops of blood besmear the thirsty sand ;
The boiling cauldron, and devouring fire,
These horrid sights no dread of death inspire
Within their stedfast souls. In anthems loud
They spend their dying breath, nor heed the shouting crowd ;
Victorious o'er the grave, and death's fell sting,
With angel wings they fly to meet their Heavenly King.

The humble christian too, on earth unknown,
Takes his bright station near his Saviour's throne ;
Breaks from the world away, and soars above
The grov'ling crowd, led by redeeming love.

The

The pure in heart, the contrite pious soul
Dwell in unsullied light beyond the starry pole :
To faith, hope, charity their lives were given,
And now they reign with Christ for evermore in heaven.

With wond'rous beauty cloth'd, in order bright,
With crowns of gold, and vests of dazzling white,
The saints of God appear,—raptur'd they rise,
And mount in splendour to their kindred skies,
With joy their Saviour and their God to see,
And live in light and love to all eternity :
No more shall death or pain, or grief annoy,
But each revolving hour awake increasing joy ;—
Seated on royal seats the feast they join,
A banquet spread by grace and love divine ;
With seraphs and with seraphim unite,
Around the throne of God's eternal light.

To silver harps symphonious hymns they sing,
Warbling the praises of the Almighty King,
Who gave his only Son for man to die,
And open by his death the portals of the sky :
To lead his followers to their blest abode,
The mercy-seat of heaven, the bosom of their God.

All praise to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
From man redeem'd, and from the heavenly host.

LACHIN Y GAIR.

From Lord Byron's Hours of Idleness.

LACHIN Y GAIR, or as it is pronounced in the Erse, **LOCH NA GARR**, towers proudly pre-eminent in the northern Highlands, near Invercauld. One of our modern tourists mentions it as the highest mountain perhaps in Great Britain: be this as it may, it is certainly one of the most sublime and picturesque amongst our "Caledonian Alps." Its appearance is of a dusky hue, but the summit is the seat of eternal snows: near Lachin y Gair I spent some of the early part of my life, the recollection of which has given birth to the following stanzas:—

I.

AWAY, ye gay landscapes! ye gardens of roses!
In you let the minions of luxury rove;
Restore me the rocks, where the snow-flake reposes,
Though still they are sacred to freedom and love;

Yet,

Yet, Caledonia! belov'd are thy mountains,
 Round their white summits though elements war,
 Though cataracts foam, 'stead of smooth flowing fountains,
 I sigh for the valley of dark Lochin y Garr.

II.

Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wander'd,
 My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid*.
 On chieftains long perish'd my memory pottler'd,
 As daily I strode through the pine-cover'd glade;
 I sought not my home, till the day's dying glory
 Gave place to the rays of the bright polar star;
 For fancy was cheer'd by traditional story,
 Disclos'd by the natives of dark Loch na Garr.

III.

"Shades of the dead! have I not heard your voices
 "Rise on the night-rolling breath of the gale?"
 Surely the soul of the hero rejoices,
 And rides on the wind o'er his own Highland vale.
 Round Loch na Garr while the stormy mist gathers,
 Winter presides in his cold icy ear,
 Clouds there encircle the forms of my fathers,
 They dwell in the tempests of dark Loch na Garr.

IV.

"Ill star'd †, though brave, did no visions foreboding,
 "Tell you that fate had forsaken your cause?"
 Ah! were you destin'd to die at Culloden ‡,
 Victory crown'd not your fall with applause;
 Still were you happy in death's earthly slumber,
 You rest with your clan in the caves of Braemar ||,
 The pibroch § resounds, to the piper's loud number,
 Your deeds, on the echoes of dark Loch na Garr.

Years

* This word is erroneously pronounced *plad*: the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is shewn by the orthography.

† I allude here to my maternal ancestors, the "Gordons," many of whom fought for the unfortunate prince Charles, better known by the name of the Pretender. This branch was nearly allied by blood, as well as attachment to the Stuarts. George the 2d earl of Huntley, married the princess Annabella Stuart, daughter of James I. of Scotland. By her he left four sons; the third sir William Gordon, I have the honour to claim as one of my progenitors.

‡ Whether any perished in the battle of Culloden, I am not certain; but as many fell in the insurrection, I have used the name of the principal action, "*pars pro toto*."

|| A tract of the Highlands so called: there is also a castle at Braemar.

§ A bagpipe.

V.

Years have roll'd on, Loch na Garr! since I left you;
 Years must elapse, ere I tread you again:
 Nature of verdure and flowers has bereft you,
 Yet still are you dearer than Albion's plain:
 England! thy beauties are tame and domestic,
 To one who has rov'd on the mountains afar,
 Oh! for the cags that are wild and majestic,
 The steep, frowning glories of dark Loch na Garr.

DONALD MACDONALD:

A LOYAL SONG.

From James Hogg's Mountain Bard.

Tune—"Woo'd and Married an' a."

MY name it is Donald Macdonald,
 I live in the highlands sae grand;
 I've followed our banner, an' will do,
 Wharever my maker has land.
 When rankit amang the blue bonnets,
 Nae danger can fear me awa',
 I ken that my brethren around me
 Are either to conquer or fa!—
 Brogs an' brochen an' a',
 Brochen an' brogs an' a';
 An isna the laddie weel aff
 Wha has brogs an' brochen an' a'.

Short syne we war wonderfu' canty,
 Our friends an' our country to see,
 But since the proud Consul's grown vauntty,
 We'll meet him by land or by sea.
 Wherever a clan is disloyal,
 Wherever our king has a foe,
 He'll quickly see Donald Macdonald
 Wi' his Highlanders all in a row.—
 Guns an' pistols an' a',
 Pistols an' guns an' a';
 He'll quickly see Donald Macdonald
 Wi' guns and pistols an' a'.

What

What though we befriendit young Charlie?

To tell it I dinna think shame;

Poor lad! he came to us but barely,

An' reckoned our mountains his hame:

'Tis true that our reason forbade us,

But tenderness carried the day;

Had Geordie come friendless amang us,

Wi' him we had a' gane away.—

Sword an' buckler an' a',

Buckler an' sword an' a';

For George will encounter the devil,

Wi' sword an' buckler an' a'.

An' O I wad eagerly press him

The keys of the East to retain;

For should he gi'e up the possession,

We'll soon hae to force them again;

Than yield up an inch wi' dishonour,

Though it war my finishin' blow,

He ay may depend on Macdonald,

Wi's Highlandmen all in a row.—

Knees an' elbows an' a',

Elbows an' knees an' a';

Depend upon Donald Macdonald,

His knees an' elbows an' a'.

If Bonapart land at Fort William,

Auld Europe nae langer shall grane;

I laugh, whan I think how we'll gall him

Wi' bullet, wi' steel, an' wi' stane;

Wi' rocks o' the Nevis an' Gairy,

We'll rattle him aff frae our shore;

Or lull him asleep in a cairney,

An' sing him—*Lochaber no more!*

Stanes an' bullets an' a',

Bullets an' stanes an' a';

We'll finish the Corsican callan',

Wi' stanes an' bullets an' a'.

The Gordon is gude in a hurry;

An' Campbell is steel to the bane;

An' Grant, an' Mackenzie, an' Murray,

An' Cameron will hurkle to nane.

The Stuarts are sturdy an' wannle,

An' sae is Macleod an' Mackay;

An' I, their gude-brither Macdonald

Sal ne'er be the last i' the fray. —

Brogs an' brochen an' a',
 Brochen an' brogs an' a';
 An' up wi' the bonny blue bonnet,
 The kilt, an' the feather, an' a'.

THE GALLIC BANTAM, AND BRITISH MASTIFF.

A NEW SONG.—1807.

Tune—"St. George he was for England."

From the Literary Panorama,

I SING a famous fighting cock,
 Who, tho' of dunghill breed, sir,
 And bantam size, full many a prize
 In fighting for, succeeds, sir.

He puts to shame each mighty name
 Of ancient Rome and Greece, sir,
 Who countries sav'd, and then enslav'd;
 And turn'd his swans to geese, sir.

This blustering blade directly made
 His dunghill all his own, sir;
 And neighb'ring fowl began to scowl,
 Lest their's should be o'erthrown, sir.

He sooth'd their ears, and lull'd their fears;
 But soon they saw their error,
 And found he'd wrest what they possess'd,
 By treaty, or by terror.

Our cock the loftiest titles took,
 King Vulture's, * Emp'ror Eagle's;
 While dogs of war, both near and far,
 Crouch'd down, like arrant beagles.

The eagles old began to scold,
 And boldly leagu'd together;
 But, strange to tell! this cock so fell,
 Has pluck'd them bare of feather.

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A Prussian

* *Imperator* was originally used for *Conqueror*.

A Prussian goose play'd fast and loose,
 In hope to share the plunder;
 At length the cock gave him a shock,
 That brought him fairly under.

With *Pope and Turk he made such work
 As threw them on their knees, sir;
 And now the cross and crescent vie
 Which most this cock shall please, sir.

A bull-dog staunch once seiz'd his haunch,
 And tore his pinions shorter;
 "Hold, hold," he cried, "*I'll keep the land,*"
 "And *you* shall keep the *water*."

"I'm chanticleer, your friend, whene'er
 "You stand in need of favour:"
 Then stalk'd away, as who should say,
 "Now mind your good behaviour!"

He thought John Bull so gross a fool,
 That he'd approve the notion;
 And then, whene'er his wings had grown,
 He'd plunge him in the ocean.

The bull-dog bold let go his hold,
 He was not bloody-minded,
 Then bask'd at length his hairy strength,
 And in the sun reclin'd it.

This to his slaves, less fools than knaves,
 The bantam did disclose, sir;
 O ho, quoth he, dog though he be,
 We'll strut before his nose, sir;

And then he crow'd so very loud,
 He broke the bull-dog's slumbers;
 Who struts he mark'd, and fiercely bark'd,
 At him and all his numbers.

Yet still this cock affects to mock
 At teeth and claws, ('tis true, sir)
 Although they tore his wing before,
 And made him cry *parbleu!* sir.

"Be

* By *Pope*, seems to be meant, an animal that has two horns like a lamb, and a voice like a dragon. By *Turk*, the author probably intended a turkey cock.

"Be ours," he screams, "the sea, the Thames,"
 'Then chuckles at the phantom:—
 For bull-dog isle shall ne'er be spoil
 To dunghill breed, or bantam.

Now heav'n vouchsafe the nations peace,
 Give each its proper level;
 And guard meanwhile our native isle
 From Pope, and Turk,—and Devil!

DEMOCRITUS.

BUONAPARTE.

From All the Talents.

BEHOLD, my friend, o'er Europe's hapless land,
 Almighty vengeance stretch its iron hand;
 Its impious agent ev'ry realm enthrall,
 And with wide wasting carnage cover all.
 The human fiend, each day, each hour he lives;
 Still to the world some baleful evil gives.
 Oh, when he dies, what shouts shall shake the sphere!
 New suns shall shine and double moons appear;
 Death thro' the world one holiday shall make,
 And hell get drunk with sulphur for his sake!
 His throne a pile of human skulls sustains,
 And bones that fell on those unhappy plains,
 Where pale Toulon lay prest beneath her dead,
 Where Lodi fought and fell Marengo bled.
 Professing ev'ry faith, he mocks his God,
 And virtue trembles underneath his nod.
 The nations, crouching round, his pomp adorn;
 Britannia sits apart, and smiles in scorn;
 Calm and unharmed amidst his impious ire,
 While trembling millions from the strife retire.
 So round some cliff when now the tempest roars,
 And the weak Linnet downward turns her oars,
 The royal Eagle, from his craggy throne,
 Mounts the loud storm majestic and alone,
 And steers his plumes athwart the dark profound,
 While roaring thunders replicate around!
 But now, rous'd slowly from her opiate bed,
 Lethargic Europe lifts the heavy head;
 Feels round her heart the creeping torpor close,
 And starts with horror from her dire repose.

* Favour'd by heaven, let Britons bend the knee,
And thank that awful Pow'r who keeps us free;
Own Him our strength, on Him repose our all,
Sedate in triumph, and resign'd to fall.

THE HORRORS OF WAR:

A POETICAL TRANSLATION OF A LETTER OF A CERTAIN GREAT
PERSONAGE† TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

From Dr. Thornton's Temple of Flora.

To Frederick the Great, king of Prussia,

WHILE conquest seats you on the throne of fame,
And martial deeds immortalize your name,
On burnish'd arms while glory brightly beams,
And fields victorious fill the monarch's dreams;
Trembling I view whence all that glory springs
Which crowns the awful brows of hero-kings;
Shock'd I behold the source whence dart those rays
Which shine on victors, and round conqu'rors blaze;
And, fondly anxious praises to bestow,
Reluctant swell the stream of general woe;
For e'en those laurels which your brows entwine,
Your triumphs crown, and bid your conquests shine,
Meant as immortal trophies to adorn,
Were from my country's bleeding bowels torn.
While in what's truly brave, and greatly bold,
You outstrip heroes dignify'd of old;
My native Mecklenburgh, a prey to arms,
In desolation finds her ruin'd charms:
No more her plains their plenteous verdure yield,
No longer Ceres decks the golden field;

Through

* *Favour'd by heaven, let Britons bend the knee.*—I think I may say (but meekly let me say it, and with awful reverence), that Providence watches over this empire with an eye of peculiar regard. England seems to be solemnly selected and delegated to interpose a barrier between partial subversion and universal anarchy: to punish the punishers of nations; to heal the wounds of agonizing Europe, and to sit like a wakeful nurse, watching at her side, and administering to her lips the medicine of salvation. We stand on a noble, but a dreadful elevation; responsible in ourselves for the future happiness of the human race. We have a spirit, a constitution, and a religion: unrivalled, unparalleled, unprecedented. From these sources I draw my politics, and these tell me, we shall triumph. The red right hand of Providence is every where visible. Even at this moment it is performing the promised work of Papal Extirpation. Persevere then, Britons, in the mighty task before you. To recede from it were ruin. Be firm, and you triumph—fear, and you fall.

† Then princess of Mecklenburgh, now Queen of England, imploring relief from the oppressions of the military then quartered on the Mecklenburgh territory.

Through all her bounds dark scenes of horror rise,
Despair's loud yell, and sorrow's frantic cries.

Conscious I am, great sire, the patriot's theme
In my weak sex may unbecoming seem;
For, in an age so viciously refin'd,
By folly blinded, to caprice resign'd,
Perhaps you deem the very name of arms,
The thought of rapine, and of war's alarms,
Of slaughter by contending armies made,
Of burnish'd swords in deathful feats display'd,
Of mourning widows, and of bleeding swains,
Of burning towns, and desolated plains,—
Perhaps you deem such themes were ne'er design'd
To occupy the tender female mind;
Ordain'd to study only how to please,
And court the prospect of domestic ease:
Yet oh! forgive, while patriot virtue fires,
And soft humanity the strain inspires:
Forgive, great sire, if sorrowing I unfold
Each dismal scene which my sad eyes behold;
And, while the natives of my country bleed,
The cause of suff'ring worth I dare to plead.

The radiant sun rolls on its swift career,
But not remote beam'd forth that joyful year,
When o'er proud Mecklenburgh's belov'd domain
Fair plenty smil'd on every fertile plain:
The placid months serenely fled away,
The fields were fruitful and the groves were gay.
But now, alas! my streaming sorrows flow,
Now, my dear country is one scene of woe;
Depopulation makes a frightful void,
The peasant flies, or lingering is destroy'd:
Where'er, in anguish, roll my aching eyes,
All the dire horrors of the war arise;
The devastations of the martial train,
With streaming gore empurple ev'ry plain:
With native blood the swollen rivers glide,
And to the ocean roll a crimson tide;
While into camps the fertile fields are made,
And thickest woods can scarce from danger shade;
Woods where afflicted families retire,
To shun the slaught'ring sword or raging fire.
In vain they seek their weary eyes to close;
Or if exhausted strength induce repose,
Oppressive terrors agitate the soul,
And fancy hears the battle's thunder roll.

A famish'd child lifts up its streaming eyes,
 "Food, food! I perish!" the pale infant cries;
 The fainting mother ready to expire,
 Replies with tears, and supplicates the sire:
 The sire, unable to afford relief,
 Stands a distracted monument of grief;
 With blended sighs they mourn their hapless doom,
 And envy their lov'd babe the shelt'ring tomb.
 Now, wing'd by fear, no husbandman remains,
 By culture to restore the ravag'd plains;
 No gentle shepherd tends his fleecy care,
 Both rush to war, the rage of battle dare;
 And soldiers grown, oh! dire reverse of fate,
 Destroy those fields their labours till'd so late!
 With anguish'd hearts the women sit and wail,
 As fears for husbands, or for sons prevail:
 Perchance a warrior here and there is found,
 Debarr'd the field by many a rankling wound;
 Round him the curious children fondly swarm,
 Hang on his tongue, and at his tale grow warm;
 The hist'ry of each aching wound desire,
 Devour each word, and catch congenial fire;
 And while the hero, in impressive strain,
 Recites the wonders of the bloody plain,
 The steed's loud neighing, and the clank of arms,
 The thund'ring drum that beats to war's alarms,
 The clanging trumpet and the cannon's roar,
 The dying groans, and fields of streaming gore,
 The little audience high erect their crests,
 While martial ardours warm their glowing breasts.
 To us our friends, as fatal as our foes,
 These also swell the torrent of our woes;
 Advancing or retreating squadrons spread
 Unbounded ravage, where their footsteps tread.
 To you, great sire, we make our fond appeal,
 Whose justice only can our suff'rings heal;
 To you e'en helpless females may complain,
 Nor shed their tears, nor plead their cause in vain;
 And trembling babes, 'midst many a heartfelt sigh,
 With confidence lift up th' imploring eye.
 To you whose kind humanity stoops down,
 From all the dazzling grandeur of a crown,
 To shield the peasant in his lowly shed,
 To raise misfortune from her painful bed,
 To guard the meanest who for justice press,
 And grant the humblest suppliant redress,
 To you a nation's pray'rs united rise;
 Act like the great vice-gerent of the skies;

Relieve our suff'rings, WAR's dire rage restrain,
And o'er our grateful hearts for ever reign.

THE LAKE OF THE DISMAL SWAMP*.

A BALLAD.

By Mr. Moore, the Translator of Anacreon.

[From the Stranger in America.]

"**T**HEY made her a grave too cold and damp
 " For a soul so warm and true :
 " And she's gone to the Lake of the DISMAL SWAMP,
 " Where all night long, by a fire-fly lamp †,
 " She paddles her white canoe.
 " And her fire-fly lamp I soon shall see,
 " And her paddle I soon shall hear ;
 " Long and loving our life shall be
 " —And I'll hide the maid in a cypress-tree,
 " When the footstep of Death is near ‡."

Away to the Dismal Swamp he speeds—
 His path was rugged and sore,
 Thro' tangled juniper beds of reeds,
 Thro' many a fen where the serpent feeds,
 And man ne'er trod before.

And when on the earth he sunk to sleep,
 If sleep his eyelids knew,
 He lay where the deadly vines do weep
 Their venomous tears—and nightly steep
 The flesh with blistering dew.

And near him the she-wolf stirr'd the brake,
 And the rattle-snake breath'd in his ear,
 Till he starting cried—from his dream awake,
 " Oh ! when shall I see the dusky lake,
 " And the white canoe of my dear ?"

3 R 4

He

* In Norfolk, Virginia, which is said to extend 250 square miles.

† "The fire-fly is an insect common in this part of the country. In its flight, at short intervals, it sheds a beam of apparent fire, or lightning—brighter than the glow-worm. It is so perfectly harmless, that children amuse themselves in following and catching it."

‡ This is the supposed exclamation of a maniac upon the death of a lady to whom he paid his addresses, and whose loss deprived him of his reason.

He saw the lake; and a meteor bright
Quick o'er the surface play'd.

"Welcome," he said, "my dear one's light!"
And the dim shore echoed for many a night
The name of the death-cold maid!

Till he form'd a boat of the birchen bark,
Which carried him off from the shore;
Far he follow'd the meteor spark:
The winds were high, and the clouds were dark,
And the boat return'd no more!

But oft from the Indian hunter's camp
This lover and maid so true,
Are seen by the hour of midnight damp
To cross the lake by a fire-fly lamp,
And paddle their white canoe."

TO A LADY,

On her asking the Author "What is Love?"

[From David Carey's Poems.]

SEEK not to know what winning form
The god of love triumphant bears;
Whose smiles, like thy own blushes, warm,
Whose every grace like thine appears.

For he will make thy heart his prey,
That never glowed with guilty fire;
Will steal thy bosom's peace away,
And pangs unfelt before inspire.

The conscious throb that shuns the light,
The jealous fear and downcast eye,
The anxious day and sleepless night,
The frequent tear, and stifled sigh;

These shall the tyrant love impart,
And prove the triumph of his power,
That reigns in secret o'er thy heart,
And mines thy blooming virgin flower;

Shall bid thee trust to happier days,
 And lean on hope's endearing wile,
 And mourn that rapture's dream decays,
 And weep the falsehood of their smile.

Then seek not, lady, thus to know
 What charms the conquering god adorn ;
 His bosom feels, indeed, the woe,
 Who bleeds the victim of thy scorn.

TO MISS * * *

[From the same.]

I WILL not say thy lip so sweet
 Like morning's crimson blossom glows,
 When zephyr, borne on pinion fleet,
 Wakes from her dewy sleep the rose.

I will not say thy blue eyes seem
 The glances of the timid dove,
 When, wakened by the vernal beam,
 Her paramour invites to love.

I will not say thy breast so fair,
 Where rapture might delight to rest,
 Is like yon white-wing'd cloud of air,
 Yet by no mortal form imprest.

No! while I gaze on all thy charms,
 And catch sweet madness from thine eye,
 My breast shall beat with wild alarms,
 And all my language be a sigh.

And oft shall fancy think the while,
 In love's despairing wild excess,
 How happy he who shares thy smile,
 Who shall thy virgin charms possess!

TO MARY.

[From the Same.]

O LOVE! and is thy breast so cold,
 Thou canst no look of gladness wear,
 Nor feel one transport to behold
 The youth who once was fondly dear?

And

And has my Mary's heart forgot
The joys that we together knew,
When infant bliss endear'd the spot
Where all our little friendships grew?

Ah Mary! those were blissful days,
And youth a scene of fairy land:
I led thy steps through childhood's maze,
And saw thy virgin bloom expand,

The wild rose from the mountain's side,
The lily from the blossom'd lea,
I cull'd with all a lover's pride,
To form a flowery wreath for thee.

And I have prais'd thy cheek so red,
In words that truth and nature lent,
And kiss'd thee for the things I said,
Ere yet I knew what kissing meant.

And is thy heart become so cold,
So lost to feeling and to truth,
As thus to leave, for love of gold,
The fond companion of thy youth?

Yet though those hours to memory dear,
Renew no tender thought of me,
And thou art proof to pity's tear—
That tear, alas! shall flow for thee.

For trust me, love, the changeful heart
That proves unfaithful to its vow,
That cannot share love's melting smart,—
No thrilling transport e'er shall know.

The lovers' fond and raptur'd hour,
When in extatic trance they meet,
Shall never bless their joyless bower
With union how divinely sweet,

Yet may'st thou ne'er his anguish share,
Whose breast is destin'd to bemoan
A pang more poignant than despair,
To weep thy woe and feel his own!

LINES

DESCRIPTIVE OF DOMESTIC HAPPINESS, AND THE DECLINE OF LIFE.

From Cooke's "Conversation: a Didactic Poem."

WHEN evening shades 'scarf up the eye of day'
 —With all that bustle daily cares display,—
 And man from this reliev'd, seeks in his home
 Those purer joys which never ask to roam;
 Here kindred talk enjoys its happiest hour,
 'Twixt love and duty—gratitude and pow'r;
 Here ev'ry finer chord is touch'd that rings,
 When rapture swells the note, and pours along the strings.
 He now recounts, in fond domestic ease,
 All that he thinks will cultivate and please;
 The public good which loyal hearts proclaim
 As equal sharer in the public fame;
 What cast of fortune speeds himself or friends;
 What match commences—or what law-suit ends;
 What whims amuse—what useful books come out;
 What neighbour meditates a friendly rout.
 —Perhaps some party for his household made,
 Which needs the toilet's supplemental aid;
 Then shows such presents for his children bought,
 As prove the pledges of a father's thought.

Oh! sweet exchange of every pure delight
 Which cheers the day, and gladdens every night;
 Where mutual looks explain, without a voice,
 The bliss which consecrates a mutual choice;
 Where children run to hail their happy sire,
 And form a list'ning group around his fire;
 Where all combine to show, from nature's laws,
 The Conversation Piece which nature draws.

In latter age, when passions milder flow,
 And our chief pride is rais'd on what we know;
 Tho' love no longer takes an active part,
 No longer flames or agitates the heart,
 Still Conversation keeps its settled throne,
 Its power of pleasing still is all our own.
 By this once more we prove the virgin kind,
 And gain fresh conquests o'er her charms of mind;
 Disperse the gloomy—aid the cheerful hour,
 Obtain respect, and confidence, and pow'r;

And

And when approaching to its awful close,
 Life chiefly finds enjoyment in repose;
 When ebbing nature wants some soothing friend
 To cheer its spirit and support its end;
 This social charm shall gild our setting day,
 Inspire fresh hopes, and brighter views display;
 Hopes, which foretaste, confirm'd by pious trust,
 The sacred Conversation of the Just;
 Where man "made perfect" feels celestial fires,
 Glows in discourse—or hymns in heavenly choirs.
 When, blest communion! ev'ry joy is thine,
 Eternal truth, and harmony divine.

TO THE PRIMROSE.

By Mr. John Mayne.

BY murm'ring Nith, my native stream,
 I've hail'd thee with the morning's beam;
 Woo'd thee among the Falls of Clyde,
 On Levin's banks, on Kelvin-side;
 And now, on Hanwell's flow'ry plain,
 I welcome thy return again—
 At Hanwell! where romantic views
 And sylvan scenes invite the Muse;
 And where, lest erring man should stray,
 Truth's blameless teacher leads the way!

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
 Emblem of virtue in the shade,
 Rearing thy head to brave the storm
 That would thine innocence deform!
 Of all the flow'rs that greet the spring,
 Of all the flow'rs the seasons bring,
 To me, while doom'd to linger here,
 The lowly primrose shall be dear!

Sprung like a primrose in the wild,
 Short, like the primrose, Marion smil'd;
 The spring that gave her blossoms birth,
 Tore them for ever from the earth;
 Nor left, ah me! one bud behind,
 To tranquillize a parent's mind,
 Save that sweet bud which strews the way,
 Blest hope! to an eternal May!

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
 Emblem of virtue in the shade,
 Rearing thy head to brave the storm
 That would thine innocence deform!
 Of all the flow'rs that greet the spring,
 Of all the flow'rs the seasons bring,
 To me, while doom'd to linger here,
 The lowly primrose shall be dear!

MASTER MOWBRAY.

By the same.

OH! little did his mother dream,
 Proceeding to the fair,
 Her darling, by a cruel team,
 Would meet disaster there!

And little did his father dread,
 Whom cares at home detain,
 No more, till number'd with the dead,
 To see his son again!

Up Portsdown *, in his mother's hand,
 Th' exulting boy ascends;
 Fairings invite on every stand—
 He meets with troops of friends.

Adown the hill, as pleasure leads,
 He bounds with nimble heel;
 But swifter run yon frightened steeds—
 Ah! faster rolls the wheel!

All mangled is that lovely form,
 Which shone with grace before;
 And, like the ruins of a storm,
 That face is fair no more!

And falt'ring is that tuneful tongue,
 And dim that closing eye;
 And ev'ry nerve is now unstrung,
 And death is in that sigh!

“ Oh!

* Portsdown is a hill in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, where there is an annual fair. The calamity which gave occasion to these verses happened July 29, 1806.

“ Oh! were I in my father’s bed!”
 The fainting suff’rer cried:
 His weeping mother hung her head—
 He kiss’d her cheek, and died:

They bore him to his father’s bed,
 The bed to him so dear:
 They bore him to his father’s bed—
 That bed is now his bier!

Oh! long, long will his playmates look
 For Mowbray, as they roam;
 And never will his parents brook
 Their childless, cheerless home!

With him, when age should comfort crave,
 They hop’d to end their care!
 Now nought, but hope beyond the grave,
 Can smooth their passage there!

A TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION

To the Memory of Christian, Wife of the Rev. C. H. White,

Rector of Shalden, Hants, and Daughter of the late A. St. Barbe, Esq. who died July 3, 1806, in the Twenty-second Year of her Age.

BY THE REV. S. WHITE,

Fellow of Oriel Coll. Oxford, and Rector of Maidford, Northamptonshire.

WHILE thy fond partner, wrapt in mental gloom,
 Lifts his dim eye to scenes beyond the tomb!
 Or hangs in silent anguish o’er thy dust,
 While reason tells him all his grief is just!—
 Accept, blest spirit! from a brother’s tongue
 Those praises angels have already sung.—
 —Tho’ weak his voice—permit him to enshrine,
 In short-liv’d verse, undying worth like thine.
 —That strangers hence may learn, thy form and mind
 Contain’d whatever sense to beauty join’d.
 A husband’s idol!—and a parent’s pride!—
 Fond friendship’s boast!—which charm’d the world—and died!
 —To warn that thoughtless world no art could save
 Perfection’s favourite from an early grave!

And

And if no miracle prolong'd thy breath,
 For whom shall mercy check the dart of death?—
 To teach its sufferers, who, like us, deplore
 Life's sweetest flower cut down to bloom no more,—
 A transient date to excellence is given,
 To wean from earth—and raise our hopes to heaven.

TRANSLATION OF AN ITALIAN SONNET.

BY LEUCIPPO EGINEO,

On the Death of General Paoli.*

ASCEND, Paoli! 'mid the sacred band
 Of patriot heroes thou shalt find a seat;
 Faith, justice, virtue, shall around thee stand,
 And truth conduct thee to thy Maker's feet.

Thy loss we mourn with many a bitter tear;
 No more must we behold thy face benign;
 No more the lessons of that wisdom hear,
 Which long and sad experience render'd thine.

In vain we mourn: no more on earth is seen
 Thy father, Corsica, and England's friend,
 Who 'mid prosperity was still serene,
 Whom stern misfortune never knew to bend.

Mortal attend! if that among the blest
 Thou hop'st to join him, ever keep in sight
 His manly virtues—stamp them on thy breast,
 And trace his passage to the realms of light.

MARY ANNA.

MISCONCEPTION!

A TALE.

From Anthologia.

ERE night her sable curtain spread,
 Ere Phœbus had retir'd to bed
 In Thetis' lap;
 Ere drowsy watchmen yet had ta'en
 Their early nap;

A wight,

* See page 552.

A wight, by hungry fiend made bold,
To farmer Fitz Maurice's fold
Did sily creep,
Where num'rous flocks were quiet laid
In th' arms of sleep.

No doubt the sheep he meant to steal;
But, hapless, close behind his heel
Was ploughman Joe,
Who just arriv'd in time to stop
The murd'rous blow.

May ill luck on ill actions wait!
The felon must to justice straight
Be dragg'd perforce,
Where prosecutors urge his guilt
Without remorse.

With fear o'erwhelm'd the victim stands,
Anticipates the dread commands
From th' elbow chair,
Where justice sits in solemn state,
With brow austere.

'Rogue! what excuse hast thou for this!
For to old Gilbert Fitz Maurice
Thou knew'st full well
The sheep within that fold belong'd:
Come, quickly tell:

'Confess thy crime, 'twill nought avail
To say, the mark above the tail
Thou didst not heed;
For G. F. M. in letters large,
Thou plain might'st read.'

'Tis true, I did,' the thief replies,
'But man is not at all times wise;
As I'm a glutton,
I clearly thought that G. F. M.
Meant *Good Fat Mutton*.'

LINES

Sent by the unfortunate Joseph Gerrald, with a Bouquet, to a Lady.*

[From the same.]

THOUGH from thy bank of velvet borne,
Hang not, fair flow'r! thy drooping crest;
Maria's bosom thou shalt find
The softest, sweetest bed of rest.

Though from mild zephyr's kiss no more
Ambrosial balms thou shalt inhale—
Her gentle breath, whene'er she sighs,
Shall fan thee with a purer gale.

But be thou thankful for that bliss
For which in vain a thousand burn;
And, as thou stealest sweets from her,
Give back thy choicest in return.

BRITAIN'S GENIUS TRIUMPHANT.

A LYRIC ESSAY.

(The Scene is supposed to lie in the North of Germany.)

" 'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When church-yards yawn, and hell itself breathes out
Contagion to the world!" *Shak. Hamlet.*

TRAVELLER.

DAY is fled;—these heaths and moors
Yield no shelter, dreary, vast;
Howls the wind, the fierce rain pours,
Torrents stream along the waste!

* Sentenced by the court of justiciary of Scotland to transportation for fourteen years, for sedition.

Danger gathers ;—haste, my steed ;
Gain some dwelling ;—hah ! that light !
Angels help me !—what foul deed
Brings thee, Spectre, to my sight ?

Crimson'd is thy robe with blood !
Round thy head fell serpents play !
Stains thy dagger the pure flood,
Welt'ring from the heart away ?

Where the battle's thunder peals,
Steeled hoofs impetuous dash,
Blaze the cannon, bound the wheels,
Swords with swords opposing clash !

Is thy drink the widow's tear ?
Music thine the orphan's moan ?—
Thou dost chill my breast with fear,—
Dark, bewilder'd, and alone !

Swift thou'rt fled !—o'er Alpine clouds
To eclipse the orb of night,
That unearthing, wrapt in shrouds,
Phantoms sad the world affright.

High above yon vap'ry wall,
Flame-edg'd, I thy visage see ;
View thy huge hand, hear thy call
For Demoniac revelry !—

SPECTRE.

Subjects of the realm of fire,
Leave your day-conceal'd abode !
Sway'd by evil, fell desire,
Each pursue th' appointed road.

Some to strangle the new birth ;
Some to prompt the murd'rer's hand ;
Robbers some ;—or plague, or dearth,
Baleful spread throughout the land.

Take my most unholy charm,
Bind it round yon western isle ;
Long, too long, devoid of harm,
Haughty do those Britons smile.

Dive beneath the ocean's bed,
 Raise up rocks, and vex the wave;
 Sink their floating bulwarks, dread
 Of my Gallic warriors brave!

By those ever-during fires
 Of th' avenging gulf below;
 By a spirit's fierce desires,
 Working human nature woe,

That proud freedom-fost'ring place,
 Albion, coop'd up by the sea,
 Would I whelm in foul disgrace,
 Would I bend to slavery.

Then should my Napoleon's fame
 Soar on eagle-wings sublime!
 While pale Britain mourn'd in flame,
 Fatal as the wreck of Time!

[A sudden blaze of light is seen to arise from that part of the horizon immediately over England, in which the tutelary Genius of Britain appears, with the mirror of Truth in his hand; he approaches, and speaks.]

GENIUS.

Thou! of demons most accurst,
 Vain thy wishes, vain thy spell;
 In the lap of honour nurst,
 Freedom shall with Britain dwell.

She Ambition's art defies,
 Round her thro' the tempest roars;
 Calm, as when in summer skies
 Dies the gale along her shores!

[The light of the mirror is thrown on the spectre: he vanishes.]

TRAVELLER.

Genius! lend thy pow'rful art;
 Draw a magic circle round,
 That the fiend no ill impart
 Where Germania's sons are found.

GENIUS.

Mortal! vain you ask my aid;
 Lo! the work of mischief done;
 Limbs thro' strife supinely laid,
 Bring the body's ruin on.

Can I quell your feudal jar,
 Or restore your ancient name,
 Sinewy vigour, toils of war,
 Patriot love, and love of fame?

[The vision closes.]
 MARCIUS.

AN APPEAL TO THE SPIRIT OF THE LAND.

BY WILLIAM THOMAS FITZGERALD, ESQ.

THOUGH Russia yield the well contested day,
 And Prussia sinks beneath the tyrant's sway,
 England shall stand, amidst each ruin'd state—
 If true herself—impregnable and great!
 Oh! let the spirit of the isle appear,
 Nerve ev'ry arm, and sharpen ev'ry spear!
 Let civil feuds—disgraceful discord—end,
 And ev'ry Briton prove Britannia's friend!
 Hibernia's sons are eager to advance,
 To hurl just vengeance on perfidious France;
 The sister isles one common cause unites,
 The same their interests, and the same their rights!
 With kindred hearts, and glory in their view,
 They'll prove the union of the kingdoms true:
 Whate'er is wrong, when peace shall bless our shore,
 Wisdom may mend, or patriot zeal restore;
 For jarring parties have this truth confess'd,
 That England is above all nations bless'd!
 Where can man call—but near the British throne—
 His house his castle, and his mind his own?
 Let us survey the prostrate countries round,
 Where else can Freedom's sacred tree be found?
 France, drench'd in blood, its shadow sought in vain,
 Holland's enslav'd, and trebly-shackled Spain;
 The gallant Swiss for ever must deplore
 Those smiling scenes that bless'd their vales before;
 While poor Germania, France, in fatal hour,
 Betray'd by friendship, or oppress'd by pow'r!
 United Britons 'gainst the world may stand—
 'Tis only faction can subdue this land:
 There, in the thoughts of all the good and wise,
 Our foe's sole hope, and all our danger, lies.
 Let party spirit then no more controul
 The noblest energies that warm the soul;
 To public love let private interests yield,
 And rich and poor be ready for the field!

In strong fraternal bands, when marshall'd there,
 Can any man of England's cause despair?
 If such there be, let fear his tongue withhold,
 Nor damp the patriot ardour of the bold;
 Let him remember, to his lasting shame,
 The hour of danger is the hour of fame!
 Our ancient freeborn spirit is not broke—
 Britons will never bear the Gallic yoke!
 Like abject slaves endure the tyrant's rod,
 Betray their country, and offend their God!
 Perish the thought!—for Britons will be free,
 Strong in themselves, and masters of the sea!
 They love the freedom of their native soil,
 Which dignifies command, and sweetens toil*;
 With loyal zeal they'll fight their monarch's cause;
 Protect their liberties, maintain their laws:
 Dear are these objects in each patriot's eye,
 For these they'll conquer, or for these they'll die!
 And if the tyrant dares to pass the wave,
 England shall prove his everlasting grave!
 For at their favourite hero's laurell'd shrine,
 They swear by all things human, and divine!
 By all that bad men fear, and good adore,
 No foreign tyrant shall pollute their shore—
 England alone will England's cause maintain,
 And prove that Nelson has not died in vain!

* This and the six concluding lines, the author takes from two of his addresses to the Literary-Fund Society.

Account of Books for 1807.

Caledonia: or, an Account, Historical and Topographical, of North Britain; from the most Antient, to the Present Times; with a Dictionary of Places, Chronographical and Philological. In 4 Vols. 4to. Vol. I. pp. 908. By George Chalmers, F. R. S. and S. A; with a Map, and other Engravings. Price Three Guineas.*

OF inquiries into the aborigines, and early history of North Britain, there seems to be no end. The very imagination sickens at the mention of the immense volumes relating chiefly to what the Scottish antiquaries call the *Pictish Question*. A subject of controversy less inviting cannot well be imagined: except, perhaps, the eternal question, concerning the authenticity or spuriousness of Ossian. Nor has Mr. Chalmers brought to light much that is new, and at the same time interesting; nor enlivened his subject by any sallies of imagination, charms

of style, or sublimity of genius. Nevertheless, we could not pass by unnoticed, in the literature of 1807, a work of such magnitude, so long and so loudly announced; and to which, we understand, the indefatigable industry and extensive correspondence of the author had called a very general attention and expectation.—But of the subject and design, and merit too of his work, let Mr. Chalmers speak for himself.

“The northern parts of our island, as well as the southern, were settled by the same British tribes who imposed their significant names on the promontories, harbours, and hills, and on the rivers, rivulets, and waters, whose appropriate appellations are all significant in the British language. The Picts of the third century were merely the descendants of the Britons during the first. The names of the Pictish kings are not significant either in the Teutonic or Irish, but only in the British speech. The most antient repertory of the Pictish language is the topography of

* Author of Political Annals of the Revolted Colonies; An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain, during the present, and four preceding Reigns: Opinions on Public Law and Commercial Policy, arising from American Independence. A Letter to Dr. Jones Currie, of Liverpool, the reputed author of a Letter by Jasper Wilson; The Life of Mr. Thomas Ruddiman; containing a chronological list of newspapers, from the epoch of the civil wars, to the end of 1794; during which the precise number of single newspapers printed is exactly ascertained.

of North Britain; in which may even now be traced the copious and discriminating speech of that antient people. In process of time the Scots mixed with the Picts throughout Pictinia, and as they overspread the country, gave new names to almost every place which they acquired by their address in arms. It was from this epoch, when the Scots became the predominating people, that the Gaelic language became also the common speech, in proper Scotland, that is, Scotland northward of the two Firths. Their polity was practised as the universal law; their manners prevailed as the general usage: and their representations, with regard to those successive settlements, are attested by the united voice of history, tradition, and topography.

“Towards the close of the eleventh century, English, Anglo-Normans, and Flemings were gradually introduced into proper Scotland by the marriages of Scottish kings with English princesses, the civil wars in England, which drove numbers of people to Scotland, the encouragement given by the court of Scotland to strangers from more civilized countries, and other causes. A new dynasty of kings was introduced, that may be called the Scoto-Saxon. The Teutonic inhabitants of North Britain are descended, not ‘from remote antiquity,’ but from late colonization. Many children of the Celtic people have been, no doubt, converted from their maternal Celticism, to the artificial Gothicism of the Saxon settlers: they may have been induced by interest to imitate the Saxon manners: they may have been obliged by discipline to speak the Teutonic language. Yet, at the end of seven centuries of different

changes, the Saxon colonists and their descendents have not been able, with the aid of religious prejudice, and the influence of predominating policy, to annihilate the Celtic people, to silence the Gaelic tongue within proper Scotland, nor to obliterate the Celtic topography, which all remain the constant reproach of the Gothic system, as well as the indubitable vouchers of the genuine history of North Britain. As to the Scandinavian race, their settlements in North Britain were confined to the counties of Caithness and Sutherland, and the Hebrides. Here too history and tradition are supported and verified by topography. Many names of places in those parts are Scandinavian. In the exterior range of the Hebrides, or such of those isles as lie farthest out in the western ocean, though a large proportion of the names of places be Gaelic, the greatest number are Scandinavian. But in the interior range the names of places are nearly all Gaelic.

“The earliest disputes touching the Scottish history began with the petulant attack of George Buchanan on Humphrey Llyud, for presuming to suppose the Britons to be more antient than the Scots. But a thousand facts which are now stated, collaterally attest, that Buchanan was wrong, while the Welch antiquary was right. The effluxion of a century brought very different polemicks on the stage. Sir George Mackenzie, a scholar of various erudition, was so heroic as to come before the public in defence of the length of the royal line of the Scottish kings against bishop Llyud. This heroism of the lord advocate, called out that able controvertist, bishop Stillingfleet. There are documents

now introduced for a very different purpose, which prove, with full conviction, that sir George attempted impossibilities, while Stillingfleet only shewed how much he over-rated his own knowledge. The king's advocate was thus drawn into a dispute with the Irish antiquaries, touching the original country of the Scots. The genuine history of this Gaelic people, which, from satisfactory information, is at length submitted to the reader, demonstrates that the antiquaries were historically right, while the lord advocate was completely fabulous. This success led the Irish writers to claim the family of the Stewarts, as by descent their own. They were encountered by Richard Hay, a professed antiquary, who pointed out their errors, without being able to ascertain the truth. The genuine origin of the Stewart family will be found to be fully discovered, after the researches of learned men had altogether failed. The true descent of the Douglas family had been equally sought for by intelligent zeal, but without success, whatever diligence and learning were employed in the search. Their origin will be seen in the following work, as it was discovered in charters. Thus will it appear, from the perusal of the following account of North Britain, that there has scarcely been a controversy in her annals, which is not therein settled, a difficulty that is not obviated, a knot which is not untied, or an obscurity that is not illustrated, from documents as new as they are decisive, though they are introduced for different purposes.

"The society of Edinburgh for

the encouragement of arts, sciences, and manufactures, offered, in 1735, a *gold medal*, 'for the best history of the Roman, and afterwards of the Saxon conquests and settlements, to the north of Severus's wall.' But the scholars of Scotland remained sluggish and silent. And I now submit to the reader's judgment a history of both those interesting events. The same society offered a *gold medal*, 'for the best account of the rise and progress of commerce, arts, and manufactures, in North Britain.' But the scholars of Scotland remained inert, and uncommunicative of what they did not know. And I presume to submit such an account of the origin of commerce, arts, and manufactures, to the curious eye of inquisitive men. I come, however, too late to claim the *gold medals*; and I fear the last of that society expired with the recent deaths of sir William Pulteney and the earl of Roselin. But I may shelter myself under the authority of the most learned, the most intelligent, and the most accomplished men in Scotland, who offered those prizes, from the sneer of self-sufficiency, for scribbling of events, *which merit 'no particular enquiry'.*

"I was ambitious, I will avow, to offer my countrymen the *ancient history* of Scotland, elaborated into detail, and illustrated into lights, without regarding previous opinions, or fearing contentious opposition; without dreading difficulties, or apprehending disappointment. I have divided my work, without regarding fantastical conceits of fabulous epochs, into such periods as were analagous to the genuine history of each successive

* In the judgment of the late celebrated Dr. Robinson,

cessive people. The *Roman period*, extending from Agricola's arrival in North Britain, A. D. 80, to the abdication of the Roman authority, in A. D. 446, forms the first book, from its priority in time, as well as precedence in importance. In discussing this interesting subject I was not content with previous authorities. I engaged intelligent persons to survey Roman roads, to inspect Roman stations, and to ascertain doubtful points of Roman transactions. I have thus been enabled to correct the mistakes of former writers on those curious topics. Much perhaps cannot be added to what has been now ascertained, with respect to the engaging subject of the first book. Yes: since *Caledonia* was sent to the press, a discovery of some importance has been made. A very slight doubt remained, whether the Burghead of Moray had been a Roman station, as no Roman remains had been found there. But this doubt has been completely solved by the recent excavation, within its limits, of a Roman bath. The first chapter of the following work will be found to be as much the first chapter of the annals of England and of Ireland, as it is of Scotland. The Pictish period naturally succeeds the former book, as it extends from the abdication of the Romans, in A. D. 446, to the overthrow of the Picts, in A. D. 843. It will be found to comprehend interesting events: the affairs of the Picts; the fate of the Romanized Britons; the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons on the Tweed; the adventures of the Scandinavians, in the Orkney, and Western Isles; the colonization of Argyle by the Scots, from Ireland. It is the business of the *Pictish period*, to trace the singular history of all those people;

various as they were in their lineages, throughout the different events of their obscure warfare, and the successive turns of their frequent changes: add to those topics of peculiar interest the *introduction of Christianity*, which in every age and in every country has produced such memorable effects. The *Scotish period*, forming the third book, and extending from A. D. 843 to 1097, will be found to comprehend historic topics of equal importance. The union of the Picts and Scots into one kingdom; the amalgamation of the ancient Britons of Strathclyde with both; the colonization of Galloway by the Irish; the annexation of Lothian to the Scotch kingdom; the history, both civil and ecclesiastical, of all those people of various races, with notices of their antiquities, their languages, their learning, their laws; all these form historical matters of singular interest to rational curiosity, if they be investigated from facts in contempt of fabulosity. The *fourth book* contains the *Scoto-Saxon period*, which extends from A. D. 1097 to 1306, and which details many notices of varied importance. At the first and at the second of those epochs momentous revolutions took place, though they have passed unnoticed by the Scotch historians; and were unknown to the historiographer royal. With this period began a new dynasty of kings, who introduced new people, new manners, new usages, and new establishments. In this period, the Saxon colonization of proper Scotland was begun. In this period was the *Scotican church reformed*. In it was introduced the municipal law of North Britain, in the place of Celtic customs. In this period originated her agriculture, her commerce and shipping.

shipping, and fishery, her manufactures, and her coins. The beginning of this period formed the pivot on which turned the Celtic government of antient ages, and the Anglo-Norman polity of subsequent times. Yet, it is of a period so crowded with changes, and so varied with novelties, that the late historiographer royal says, 'the events which then happened may be slightly touched, but merit no particular enquiry.' But I have dwelt on those revolutions, and marked every change. By a vast detail from the *Chartularies*, in respect to the civil history from 1097 to 1306, to the ecclesiastical annals, to law, to manners, to domestic economy, I have tried to ascertain every interesting circumstance, and to render the national annals of that interesting period quite familiar to every reader: and to give completeness to the whole, are added supplemental views of subsequent times, which have their details to instruct, and their curiosity to amuse. Such is the plan which I have formed, and essayed to execute for reforming, and ascertaining the antient history of North Britain, which has been so long distorted by controversy, obscured by fable, and disregarded by fastidiousness.

"It is the common complaint of intelligent readers, that there is nothing new in history, as the same facts are again served up in different forms, with some interspersions of sentiments. It is very seldom, indeed, that any history contains so many new facts, new discoveries, and new documents, as the following account of North Britain discloses. What can be more novel than ascertaining the aborigines of the country, by proofs, which are as curious in themselves as they are decisive in

their inferences? Roman camps, in North Britain, had been already brought before the curious eye: but it is quite new to shew their location amidst the prior forts of the Britons, for some hostile purpose. Roman roads, and Roman stations, had been before mentioned by tourists, and traced by antiquaries. But it is altogether new, to investigate their policy; and to form the whole of the Roman transactions in Caledonia, into a connected body of genuine history, during four interesting centuries. The Picts had been sometimes casually mentioned; but it is quite a novelty to give the history of the Pictish people, their lineage, their language, their antiquities: it was known from Bede that the Picts had defeated and slain the Northumbrian Egfrid, in the battle of Ne-clanmere; but it is altogether new, to ascertain the true site of that consequential conflict. The genuine chronology of the Scottish kings, their civil wars, their hostilities with the Picts; the Scottish laws, and literature, are all novelties. The colonization of Scotland, by the Anglo-Saxons, Anglo-Normans, and Flemings, comprehending the origin of the Stewarts, and the descent of the Douglas's, is quite new. The history of law, during the 12th and 13th centuries, including the origin and epoch of *Regiam Majestatem*: the history of manners in this period; the account of agriculture, of manufactures, of trade, and of the various topics which are connected with them, are entirely new. The whole volume may be regarded as a novelty, considering its arrangement, its matter, and its documents. Few histories can be found wherein there are so many charters called for, so many records avouched, so many facts

facts ascertained, and so many documents quoted."

This weighty volume is divided into four books. The first relates to the Roman period in the history of Caledonia; the second to the Pictish; the third to the Scottish; and the fourth to the Scoto-Saxon period. Mr. Chalmers, from mere reasoning, or what he conceives to be natural and probable, ascribes all the Roman marches, highways, castella, and camps in Strathmore, that is, the region extending from the river Erne to the slope of a ridge of the Grampians, in Kincardineshire, near the mouth of the Dee, which have been generally considered as remains of Agricola's operations, to Lollius Urbicus, or other military commanders. That the Picts of the third century were merely the descendants of the Britons during the first, appears from the observations of Mr. Chalmers to be highly probable. Yet his reasoning is not conclusive against the opinion entertained by Buchanan*, that the Picts came to Britain from the shores of the Baltic, where colonies from Gaul were established, and who spoke the same language as the Gauls and ancient Britons. All the Scotch, English, and German writers, were, Buchanan tells us, to a man of the same opinion. This celebrated writer, who perfectly understood the Gaelic or Erse, thinks that it was not a different language from that of the Britons, properly speaking, but only a different dialect. He is clearly of opinion, that before the coming-in of the Saxons the language spoken in

every part of Britain was very nearly the same; and this he considers as no small evidence of their consanguinity and common descent. Thus, Mr. Chalmers's method of tracing the lineage of the Caledonians in their language, may be traced to Buchanan; who has also proved and illustrated the extension of the *Gaulick* language, not only over every part of Britain, but many other, nay most parts of Europe.

Of the four books into which Caledonia is naturally divided, that in which Mr. Chalmers's researches appear to have been directed to best purpose is the fourth; in which he traces the introduction of so many English, Normans, and Flemings into Scotland. The influence and superiority of civilization over rudeness and barbarism, according to the observation of Mr. Hume on the same subject as that of this fourth book of Caledonia, is prodigious.

It is not any part of our plan to enter minutely, or much into criticism. The whimsies of Mr. Chalmers, therefore, in many of his etymologies and inferences from topography; his mimicry of what is most glaringly faulty in the style of the historian Gibbon, which he has carried, throughout, to the full length of caricature†, and fairly *out-Gibboned* even Dr. Gillies; and various miserable affectations of singularity, we leave to the professed critics. But the conceited, positive, and arrogant manner of Mr. Chalmers constrains us to make some observations on that part of his work which will probably draw most general

* Lib. 11.

† In this he has probably done good service to the cause of literature. For no one who reads Caledonia but must perceive the ridiculousness of a style so excessively affected, and the decided preference due to one that is natural.

general attention, and which is indeed interesting, namely, the account he gives of the expedition of Agricola to North Britain. But we must first state what Tacitus says on that subject.

Tacitus, from the memorandums no doubt of his father-in-law, does not relate or describe the campaigns of Agricola, in that remote and unexplored region, Caledonia, but only mentions, and that in a summary manner, their results.

In the 3d year of the expeditions in Britain, A. D. 80, Agricola overran, and ravaged the country as far as the Tay: *id nomen æstuario est*. The Britons, struck with terror at the appearance of the Roman fleet, durst not to attack it, though struggling with severe storms. Troops landed from his fleet in different places. It might be fairly presumed, if we were not expressly told, that foot soldiers, horsemen, and marines, were often mingled together in the same camp. Forts were erected, for bridling the country. The fourth summer was employed in taking firm and secure possession of it, no doubt, by the construction of roads, as well as of additional fortresses, and the usual modes of the Romans for conciliating and gaining the confidence of the natives.

There is nothing in all this hard to be understood. Agricola marched troops in his progress northward by land. His fleet co-operated with him by sea, in carrying troops, as occasion required, from one place to another, and disembarking the marines usually on board, to join the land forces. He had proceeded as far as the *æstuary* or *frith* of the Tay,—that is, he had penetrated into

that part of Fife that lies between the Friths of the Tay and the Forth.

And now, says Tacitus, “ could any limits have been set to the valour of the Romans, or the glory of the Roman name, they would have found a boundary in Britain. For the opposite æstuaries of the Forth and Clyde flow so far into the country as to leave only a narrow isthmus between them. This isthmus was begun to be fortified*, and all the *hither* (or eastern bay, nearest to the Frith of Tay, of which he had just been speaking, and on the coast nearest to the Roman empire on the Continent) was in possession of the conquerors, the enemy being removed, as it were, into another island.” The southern and eastern coast of Fife might be included in the possession of the Frith of Forth. The possession of a river, or arm of the sea, implies the possession of its coasts, or the districts situated on its coasts. Thus we speak at this day of the confederation of the Rhine.

From Fife, Agricola passed over in the fifth year of his expeditions, *nave prima*, the ship that led the van of his fleet, to nations hitherto unknown, defeated them in a series of many successful battles, and occupied with his troops that part of Great Britain which looks toward Ireland; that is, into that peninsula or wing of Scotland lying between the Solway and the Clyde, and separated by a range of high and rugged territory from the Merse and the Lothians on the east, which he had already overrun and secured. In the summer of the sixth year he invaded the ample states situated to the north of the Forth, exploring his route beforehand

* *Firmabatur.*

hand by the aid of his fleet. The Caledonians attacked the chain of posts by which he had fortified the isthmus, and in the night surprised the ninth legion, which would have been cut off if timely succours had not been sent to its relief by the vigilant Roman commander. This legion formed one of the three divisions into which Agricola had been induced to dispose his army; being apprehensive lest, if they should remain together in one closely compacted body, his enemies might take advantage of the superiority of their numbers, and their local knowledge, to surround him. The routes that were followed by these three divisions of the Roman army are not described. We only know that they had advanced beyond the fortified Isthmus, and entered the great plain that intersects the whole of Scotland, in a line parallel to the Grampian mountains, from Dumbarton and Loch Lomond, to the eastern extremity of that ridge of them which dies away in the German Ocean between Stonehaven and Aberdeen.

At what place he crossed the Forth, and how he employed the three divisions of his army, if they were ever parted into different divisions after the attack on one of them, viz. the ninth legion, is not stated by Tacitus, and can only be a matter of conjecture. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that the military eye of the Roman general would direct him to the same route which in subsequent times was followed by all the English invaders from the Northumbrian Egfrid down to the duke of Cumberland in 1746. There was a co-operation between the Roman, as well as between the English fleets and armies. The Roman, as well as the English general, would take care

not to entangle himself among mountains, or morasses, but to have the country through which he passed, clear on both his right and left. It was only in such plains also that he could receive constant supplies of forage and provisions, or that roads could be well constructed for waggon and machines of war. There can be no doubt, therefore, that Agricola, like Edward I. Edward III. general Monk, and the duke of Cumberland, crossed the Forth near, or a little above Stirling. An easy march of one day brought him to the Moor of Ardoch, where the great valley or plain of Strathmore is narrowed to about two miles, by the approximation of the Ochills, to a spur, or elbow of the Grampians, rising by degrees into the lofty summit of Benvoirloch. This is beyond all doubt, the *Mons Grampus* of Tacitus. Here the Grampian mountains advance more boldly and prominently than any where else into the plain country, and this was the fittest place in the whole of the great plain, for the Caledonians to oppose the progress of the invading Romans. That the battle was fought here is attested by the striking remains of the great Roman camp and fort at Ardoch, and other military remains in its near neighbourhood, particularly those near Comrie, the Victoria of Richard of Cirencester. At the distance of eight miles from the Moor of Ardoch, where the battle was fought between Agricola and Galgacus, a vast ditch or entrenchment may still be traced, for the space of two miles, and immense cairns of stones, in height, breadth, and length, almost surpassing belief,—the monuments of the Caledonians, who fell in the action. The station at Comrie, now called Dealginross, received

received the name of *Victoria*, from the Romans, in consequence of their decisive victory over the Caledonians. The remains of a vicinal road between Ardoch and the plain of Conrie, on the Erne, are still to be traced in Glenartney, in old books and MSS. written *Glen Britney*.

There is nothing in this account of matters that is not natural, agreeable to the brief statement of Tacitus, and altogether credible. The popular and commonly received opinion is, that the battle was fought on the moor of Dealginross, at the north end of the pass of Glenartney. But this narrow field could not have been the scene of a contest between so many combatants. All judicious enquirers therefore are agreed that it was fought near the southern entrance into the pass, on the Moor of Ardoch.

But Mr. Chalmers, though he admits that the battle was fought on the moor of Ardoch, rising by a gentle elevation into the south eastern slope of Benvoirloch, gives a very different account of the operations of Agricola in North Britain prior to that engagement. His system is briefly this, "There is no evidence that Agricola ever reached the Tay. The *Tau* of Tacitus was the Solway Frith. To this *Tau*, or Frith, Agricola pushed his ravages in his third campaign.

"In his fourth campaign, A. D. 81, Agricola explored and overran the mountainous region extending from the Solway to the Friths of Clyde and Forth. In the fifth, Agricola set out from the fortified Isthmus on his expedition beyond the Forth. He directed his course to the narrowest strait of the Forth at Inchgarvey, where he was no doubt met by a *part of his fleet*, which

would speedily waft him over this contracted part of the Frith, to the advancing point in Fife, which is now known by the appropriate name of the North Ferry. Agricola was now arrived among the Horestii, in whose country, Fife, it was, that the Caledonian Britons attacked the ninth legion.

"Agricola marched from Fife, the hostile land of the Horestii, in the summer of 84, (the 7th of the expeditions or campaigns,) with an army equipped for expedition. He in the mean time dispatched his fleet around the coast with design to spread distraction. He was probably directed in his route by the natural positions of the country, as it was shewn to his intelligent eyes by the course of the Devon. He turned from the right to Glen-Devon, through the opening of the Ochill-hills, along the course of the rivulet which forms Glen-Eagles, leaving the braes of Ogilvie on his left. He now passed between Blackford and Auchterarder, towards the Grampian hills, which he saw at a distance before him as he defiled from the Ochills."—*Caledonia*, book I. chap. 3.

This system of Mr. Chalmers is founded partly in a gross mistake of the Latin tongue, and it is inconsistent with itself, as well as with the plainest military maxims. The Solway Frith, he says, answers remarkably to the plain meaning of the British *Tau*, which signifies any thing spread out, any extended water; as indeed Tacitus informs, "*Vastatis usque ad Tuum, (æstuario nomen est) nationibus.*" p. 104.—But Tacitus does not inform us of any such thing. He does not tell us that *Tau* is the British word for an estuary, in general, but only the proper name of that individual river to which Agricola,

cola, in his third campaign, or rather *expedition*, as Tacitus properly calls it, he pushed his ravages. Mr. C. confounds a proper name with an appellative. When the Latin writers speak of a thing as coming under any class of general terms, or terms common to whole classes of things, they use the words *vox*, *voco*, *vocabulum*, *appello*. *Nomen*, and *nomino*, denote an individual belonging to a common class, genus, or species; an individual object of which it is the proper or peculiar name. For example, the appellative by which the character or profession of a bard is distinguished: "*Quem Bærditum vocant*," Tacit. Germ. cap. 3. "*Manet adhuc Boiemi nomen*," do. cap. 28. "*Ejus numinis nomen Alcis*," do. 43. "*Peucini, quos quidam Bastarnas vocant*," do. 46. "*Idque apud imperitos humanitas vocabatur*," Tacit. Agric. cap. 22. When Tacitus means to tell us that such a thing was called by the barbarians so and so, he tells us so in proper Latin. For example, "*Vel ipsorum vocabulo frameas*," Tacit. Germ. cap. 6. In like manner, had he meant to express that he came to an *æstuary*, which, by the Britons was called *Tau*, he would have said, *Ad æstuarium*, (vel ipsorum *vocabulo* *taum*), or he would have used some other word of the same import.

His ignorance of the distinction between a proper name and an appellative, has led the indefatigable Mr. Chalmers, in forming a plan of military operations for Agricola, into a maze of error. And as it is on the explanation of *nomen æstuarii est*, that his system rests, it may be proper, not for convincing any one even moderately conversant with Latin, but Mr. C. himself, to illustrate still farther the difference between the

meaning of the terms between *nomen*, *nomino*, and that of *vox*, *vocabulum*, *voco*, *appello*.—Julius Cæsar, speaking of an annual magistrate among the Ædui, says, "*Quem Vergobretum appellant*," Bell. Gall. lib. v. cap. 20. "*Flumen Sabin, quod supra nominavimus*," Bell. Gall. lib. 11. cap. 13. Speaking of a particular town belonging to the Rhemi, he says, "*Nomine Bibrax*," Bell. Gall. lib. 1. cap. 6. But, speaking of a town, or towns in general, he says, "*Oppidum autem Britanni vocant quoniam sylvas impeditas vallo atque fossa muniêrunt*," Bell. Gall. lib. 5. cap. 20. It is universally allowed, that the celebrated historian, poet, and philosopher, Buchanan, entered most completely into the genius of the Latin tongue. In purity and elegance of style he is not surpassed by any of the Roman writers; nor, indeed, equalled by many of them. On the subject of the antient inhabitants of Britain, he tells us, that they were called by all the Greek and Latin writers "*Britanni*." "*Sine discrimine Britannos vocabant*."—Rer. Scotic. lib. prim." But, speaking in his geographical description of Scotland and the isles adjacent, he says of the island of Jura, "*sunt qui existiment eam antiquioris eram fuisse nominatam*," do. Of the island of *Islay* he says, "*Annem aquæ dulcis habet nomine Laian*," do.

From these observations, any one who has a smattering of Latin, and is capable of looking into the best Latin writers, will be satisfied that the *taum* of Tacitus was not the Solway Frith, but the Tay, according to the common and hitherto received interpretation. Why should Tacitus, or rather Agricola, be supposed to have been ignorant of the proper name of the stuary of the Solway, any

any more than of the proper names of the Friths of the Forth and the Clyde? Or, if he judged it to be unnecessary to say any thing more than that he came to certain æstuaries, or, if Mr. C. pleases, *Taus*, why did he mention the proper name in two instances, and omit it in one?

The great line, or points of support, on which the Roman generals conducted their operations in Britain, was not the western, but the south and east coasts. This was called "*proxima pars Britanniae*;" Tacit. Agric. cap. 147. for the same reason that the Frith of Forth was called, as he had mentioned before, "*propior sinus*."

At a very early period of the Roman government in Britain, the capital of the province, the grand mart of commerce, and centre of their military and naval, as well as political power, was London. In the reign of the emperor Claudius, forts were erected on the Severn, the Avon, and the Nen, and the country on the south of these rivers was reduced to a Roman province. Under Vespasian the Roman dominion was extended to the north from Lincolnshire over Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, inhabited by the Brigantes. Just before the arrival of Agricola in Britain, the *Ordovices*, inhabiting North Wales, had thrown off the Roman yoke. The Roman general, collecting the legions dispersed in different quarters, marched against them, and cut off the greater part of the nation. Without giving the enemy time to recover from this overthrow, he immediately set about the reduction of the Isle of Anglesey, which had been lost by the revolt of *Boadicea*, queen of the *Iceni*. Being *destitute of ships*, he detached a chosen body of auxiliaries, who knew the fords, and were accustomed to manage

their horses and arms in water. Mark well the circumstance, that he was *destitute of ships*. "*Naves deerant*," Tacit. Agric. cap. 18. From not adverting to this circumstance, Mr. C. has all along supposed that Agricola, on the *west* coast, was accompanied by his fleet, and that by means of this fleet he crossed the Solway Frith, which, on the strength of his acquaintance with the *Gaelic*, he boldly assumes to have been the *Taum* of Tacitus. This fundamental error is sufficient, alone, to overturn Mr. C.'s whole system. Agricola's fleet was stationed on the east coast of Britain, and employed in various excursions there, as far as the river Tay. Up to that natural boundary nations were defeated and dispersed, and countries ravaged; and, beyond these, new regions and nations were opened to his view. "*Vastatis usque ad Taum (æstuario nomen est) novas gentes aperuit*," Tacit. Agric. cap. 22.—Against these nations, it was, beyond the river Forth, at the point where it touches on the Ochills, (or more properly the Aichil hills,) that Agricola, in the seventh year of the campaign, carried his arms northward, having first dispatched his fleet to sail northward, and make descents on the countries beyond the Tay, part of Perthshire, with Argus and Kincardineshire; the real country (not Fife) of the *Forestii*. The fleet having turned the most northerly point of Britain, and discovered the Orkneys, returned to port, *Trutulensem portum*, on the Humber, or a river that falls into it; having sailed along the whole eastern coast of Britia: "*Proximo latere Britanniae lecto*," Tacit. Agric. cap. 28. So that we always find the Roman fleet, where indeed it might well be expected to be found, on the *east*, not on the *west* coast of Britain; on the side of the

the Tay, the Taum of Tacitus; not that of the Solway Frith, called *Taw*, for the first time by Mr. Chalmers.

All military commanders, especially in the invasion of unknown countries, are particularly careful to avoid the intricacies of woods, morasses, hills, and mountains, and to keep the open plains. Mr. C. completely inverts this system of conduct. He brings the Romans from Cumberland to the Locher Moss, in Dumfriesshire, twelve miles and three broad. Through this morass, and the hilly district beyond it, he marches them into Galloway, and then turning them back on their steps, for some time, to the east, he gives them a northerly direction through the forest of Eterick, and the whole of the mountainous country between the Annan and the Clyde. From Fife, "the hostile land of the Horestii, (as Mr. C. calls it,) Agricola, in like manner, led his army to the roots of the Grampians, through Glen-Devon and Glen-Eagles. The pass at Glen-Eagles, at the entrance, on the north side, where it looks to the Grampians, is narrowed to two or three hundred yards, at most, by a stupendous rock, the habitation of eagles, on the one hand, and a hill rising suddenly from its base to a considerable height on the other. In front, and fast by the entrance into the glen, on that side, there was then a morass, near two miles in length from east to west, and little less than a mile in breadth; as appears from the nature of the ground at this day, which the industry of the proprietors has not yet been able completely to drain. In addition to all this, the hills, through which Mr. C. conducts

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the Romans, was covered with woods. Though most authors, approximating the old Caledonian words to English idioms, write *Ochills*, and sometimes *Oakhills*, the true etymology and orthography, preserved by oral tradition, and the unvaried speech of all Scotland for ages, is neither *Ochills*, nor *Oakhills*, nor yet *Aichills*: but *the Aichil hills*, that is, the *woody hills*.—*Chulé*, in the Celtic language, signifies a wood. Never would thirty thousand Caledonians, so vigilant, alert, and conversant with various stratagems of war, as Tacitus represents them, have remained quietly on the slope of Benvoirloch, only two or three miles from the pass of Glen-Eagles, and have suffered the invaders to march through both Glen-Devon and Glen-Eagles unmolested!! The Romans were not more completely surrounded and taken by the Samnites, at the *Caudine Forks**, than they would have been in a narrow and intricate pass through the woody *Ochills*.—Mr. C.'s great sheet-anchor is *Taum*, (*id nomen æstuario*). It is a strange fancy in Mr. C. to suppose that he can make up for his ignorance of Latin by a knowledge of Euse!

Though it cannot be said that Mr. Chalmers's topographical observations have added much to the stores of historical knowledge, they have, in many instances, confirmed and illustrated its truth, and must afford not a little entertainment to a native of North Briton; while his descriptions of manners, customs, and the general state of society, will probably, with most readers, atone in some measure for his style and manner, though both extremely disgusting. We are particularly

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* The narrowest and darkest valley of the Appennines.

ticularly pleased with the concluding chapter of the second book: which chapter relates to the introduction of christianity into North Britain. It gives an account of the arrival of monks, and the establishment of monasteries; the sincerity, the zeal, and the perseverance of those christian missionaries; and the benign influence of christianity on rugged chiefs and a savage people. And the recollection of all this is enlivened by references to monuments existing at this day. So also is that of many other historical facts mentioned in this volume.

Dissertations on Man, Philosophical, Physiological, and Political; in Answer to Mr. Malthus's Essay on the Principle of Population.

Writers on government and political economy, differing from one another in many points, have agreed, with one accord, in this; that in every system, or plan of government, regard is to be paid to the advancement of population. Not so Mr. Malthus:—he considers the rapid progress of population as a most formidable evil; and there is nothing he dreads so much as that it should outrun the means of subsistence, so inadequate, he thinks, to the principle of propagation in man, and all animal nature.

“The principal object of the present essay,” says Mr. M. “is to examine the effects of one great cause intimately united with the very nature of man, which, though it has been constantly and powerfully operating since the commencement of society, has been little noticed by the writers who have treated on this subject.—The cause to which I allude, is

the constant tendency in all animated life to increase beyond the nourishment prepared for it.—That population has this constant tendency to increase beyond the means of subsistence, will sufficiently appear from a review of the different states of society in which man has existed. But before we proceed to this review, the subject will perhaps be seen in a clearer light, if we endeavour to ascertain what would be the natural increase of population, if left to exert itself with perfect freedom; and what might be expected to be the rate of increase in the productions of the earth, under the most favourable circumstances of human industry. A comparison of these two rates will enable us to judge of the force of that tendency in population to increase beyond the means of subsistence which has been stated to exist.

“In the northern states of America, where the means of subsistence have been more ample, the manners of the people more pure, and the checks to early marriages fewer, than in any of the modern states of Europe, the population was found to double itself for some successive periods every twenty-five years; yet even during these periods, in some of the towns, the deaths exceeded the births, and they consequently required a continued supply from the country to support their population.—According to a table of Euler, calculated on a mortality of 1 in 36, if the births be to the deaths in the proportion of 3 to 1, the period of doubling will be only $12\frac{1}{2}$ years; and these proportions are not only possible suppositions, but have actually occurred, for short periods, in more countries than one. Sir Wm. Petty supposes a doubling possible

sible in so short a time as ten years. But to be perfectly sure that we are far within the truth, we will take the slowest of these rates of increase; a rate in which all concurring testimonies agree, and which has been repeatedly ascertained to be from procreation only. It may safely be pronounced, therefore, that population, when unchecked, goes on doubling itself every 25 years, or increases in a geometrical ratio; (suppose a population of one million of people, in one period of 25 years they will increase to two millions, in the second period to four millions, in the third to eight, and so on): but the increase of subsistence cannot be at the same rate; if, by good management, the quantity be doubled in 25 years, in the next period of 25 years it cannot be quadrupled. The rate of doubling in the population is geometrical, but in the subsistence it is only arithmetical.

“The necessary effects of these two rates of increase, when brought together, will be striking. Let us call the population of this island 11 millions, and suppose the present produce equal to the easy support of such a number; in the first 25 years the population will be 22 millions, and the food being also doubled, the means of subsistence would be equal to this increase; in the next 25 years the population would be 44 millions, and the means of subsistence only equal to the support of 33 millions; in the next period the population would be 88 millions, and the means of subsistence just equal to the support of half that number; and, at the conclusion of the first century, the population would be 176 millions, and the means of subsistence equal only to the support of 55 millions, leaving

a population of 121 millions totally unprovided for. The human species would increase as the numbers 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256; and subsistence, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. In this supposition no limits whatever are placed to the produce of the earth, yet still the power of population being in every period so much superior, the increase of the human species can only be kept down to the level of the means of subsistence by the constant operation of the strong law of necessity, acting as a check upon the greater power.”

The way in which this acts may be classed under two general heads—the preventive, and the positive: by the preventive, is understood celibacy; by the positive, is comprehended “all unwholesome occupations, severe labour and exposure to the seasons, extreme poverty, bad nursing of children, great towns, excesses of all kinds, the whole train of common diseases and epidemics, wars, pestilence, plague and famine; to these are added, promiscuous intercourse, and unnatural passions, violations of the marriage-bed, and improper acts to conceal the consequences of irregular connexions.”—Such are the checks which keep down the population of the world to the subsistence in it, and which may be resolved into moral restraint, vice, and misery. With three such powerful agents at command, Mr. Malthus lays down the following propositions: “1. Population is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence. 2. Population invariably increases where the means of subsistence increase, unless prevented by some very powerful and obvious checks. 3. These checks, and the checks which repress the superior power of population, and keep its effects

effects on a level with the means of subsistence, are all resolvable into moral restraint, vice, and misery."

Dr. Jarrold, having examined this theory, sums up his observations and reasoning on it in the following conclusion:

"In the foregoing remarks I have endeavoured to prove that the checks to population, which Mr. Malthus thinks have been as constant as any of the laws of nature, are not necessary to the government of the world; that they arise out of circumstances that are perfectly optional, and are most experienced under a bad system of government, and least under a good one, and consequently may in a great measure be driven from the world. Were war, famine, and pestilence, natural evils, provision would be made in the economy of nature to excite them, and their approach might be foreseen and calculated like the return of the seasons; a certain number of victims would fall in a given space of time, and no more; they would be to a nation what superabundant fruit is to a tree: but we are well assured that these evils may desolate a land; we know of no check to their fury but human means, means that would have prevented their approach. Misery has ever been the consequence and the scourge of ignorance and depravity, knowledge its corrective; virtue and knowledge repair the breach made by vice and misery, but vice and misery cannot be applied to improve the effects produced by virtue and knowledge: hence, therefore, if virtue and knowledge are applicable to man, vice and misery can have no natural place in our economy. Very few persons have such an opinion of the Deity as to suppose that he would endow

with life without providing the means of its support, yet this is the idea Mr. Malthus holds out: I need not say such an idea banishes the Deity from the world,—it cannot be, that the works of God are so imperfect, or his government so weak,—he has made laws which cannot be fulfilled, he has given promises he cannot verify. Morality ceases to have a name under such a government as Mr. M. describes: but, happily for mankind, vice and misery exist not as the sovereigns to which we are legitimately subject; they are the consequence of our ignorance, and can never be appealed to as friends. We can never say we want more vice and misery to render our condition better, but, on Mr. Malthus's theory, this is a very common want. Vice and misery are punishments, and punishment implies transgression; there is no authority in them; they sanction laws, but they are not laws themselves.

"In the view I take of the subject, the life of man is secure, his happiness well guarded by obeying the laws Mr. Malthus would teach us to break. A wise and benevolent Creator has his eyes constantly upon us: has he appointed our years to be threescore and ten, they were intended for the business of life, and ought to be filled up in the service of mankind; not to be wasted in ennui, not to be dragged on through their latter half in perpetual fear of death, paralyzing every action, and casting a gloom over scenes that ought to inspire joy. The business of life should go promptly on to its close; it is cowardice to shrink back when we have proceeded only half way, and seem afraid to meet fresh duties; it is our business to be always employed, that when the finger

finger of death shall point towards us, we may have no duty unperformed. A hireling has his stated employment for the day; he may feel weary in the execution, but until he has fulfilled his obligation a respite from labour is a crime. Infancy and youth are spent in acquiring knowledge, which experience matures: as knowledge is never lost, so it ought never to be unemployed; the bulk of mankind want instruction, and it ought to be the pleasure as it is the duty of those whose life is not necessarily occupied in their own affairs, to furnish them with the means. Life is a gift, the value of which is not generally appreciated; the accumulation of property, which ought to be only a secondary consideration, is made the first, and greatly tends to divide life between care and disgust; hence arise many evils which Mr. M. charges on Providence. But it may be said, should the mind be cultivated, it would be equivalent to passing a sentence of extinction on a family, and would prove an evil rather than a good.

“ It will be seen by the preceding chapters, that many circumstances and events of life have an influence on the propagation of the species. If a sober, steady, persevering effort to cultivate the understanding has an influence on the body, that influence is only in excess, it only threatens extinction, when it is connected with much anxiety and care: a cultivated mind is commonly eager to obtain distinction; schemes are laid which, in attempting to execute, the mind is agitated in a thousand ways; and if under these circumstances children are born, they partake in some measure of the constitution of the children of mamelukes,

and in a few generations, pursuing the same measures, extinction may be with certainty anticipated.—But where civilization and knowledge extend to the people at large, the same inordinate application, the same restless desire of fame cannot be felt, nor the same consequences follow. Athens is not an example to the contrary, the number of her freemen were small, and they were to the world at large what the nobles of this country are to us.

“ But it may be asked, if a country was just as much civilized as to give to the principle of increase its full liberty, would not the people in a few years become too numerous? To this I answer, that the experiment has been tried: China has for ages been sufficiently civilized to ensure the people personal security; their numbers have not been wasted in war, or cut off by famine or pestilence, or lessened by celibacy, yet they ceased to increase. War, famine, and pestilence have not been more destructive since the population stopped, but care has been multiplied; the jarring interests of individuals are more felt; more personal exertion is requisite in a stationary than in an increasing population: the struggle, in any full-peopled state, is not so much for the bare necessities of life as for its comforts, its riches, and its honours. Thousands of bushels of corn are yearly consumed in the Chinese distilleries: there is, of course, a surplus of food, which, on Mr. M's. theory, is a bait held out to population: here, however, is a refutation of his theory; China wants not bread, yet the births and deaths are equal: and what has occurred in one country, it is not difficult to prove may occur elsewhere.

"Moral depravity every where exists, but it is not a severe check to the increase of population, except when it excites war. As the human intellect strengthens, and moral depravity become less, fewer children will be born: or should moral depravity remain as it does, an increase in civilization, or the care and anxiety consequent on a stationary population, however thin, is a sufficient guard against a too abundant increase.

"But I cannot give up the idea that the period is hastening when the condition of mankind will be in a far better state than it now is, and that the world will not furnish arguments which may excite in the mind of the most sceptical a doubt of the wisdom of the Author of it. Already I fancy I have seen the first dawning of this wished-for morning; already some slight coruscations have darted across the globe; the human intellect is every where maturing; institutions unfriendly to man are ready to fall by the force of reason. Where is there a country, our own and America excepted, in which the people are not wiser than the government? When this is the case a change is at hand. Was an alteration to take place in the government of Turkey, of Spain, of Morocco, would it be for the worse; and is a change not likely to happen?"

When we reflect on the accounts that have been handed down to us, by so many writers, of the populousness of ancient nations; (not in our judgment wholly discredited by the doubts on this subject advanced by Mr. Hume), that whole species of animals have become extinct; and that not one tenth part of the globe

is yet cultivated, we are inclined to conclude with Dr. Jarrold, 'hat the checks to population, which Mr Malthus thinks have been as constant as any of the laws of nature, are not necessary to the government of the world: nay, farther, when, in addition to these considerations, we give due weight to what Dr. Jarrold has as justly as ingeniously observed, on the influence of the mind on the principle of procreation, illustrated by the history of mankind in the extreme conditions of savageness and refinement, there would seem to be, at least, as great reason for apprehending a decay and decrease of the human race, as of an increase of population, beyond the means of subsistence. — At any rate, there was no occasion for the propagation of such doctrines as those of Mr. Malthus, which have a palpable tendency to damp the ardour of all benevolence and patriotism, until the time should have arrived, when all the waste land had been broken up, and there was no such thing as finding an asylum on any unoccupied shore, or even means of subsisting by fishing. As Mr. Malthus seems to have satisfied Mr. Wilberforce* of the rectitude of his moral principles, and the purity of his intentions, it is to be presumed that he possesses a belief in a Providence. His theory might, perhaps, be reconciled to the Grecian mythology, among the gods and goddesses of which, examples and patrons are to be found, not only of human foibles and frailties, but even of brutal lusts and discordant and angry passions; but not to any pure system of theology. If war and other evils are necessary, according

* See Hist. Enr. p. 17.

according to the plan of Providence, to the sustenance and preservation of the human race—If the worst of human actions can, in this manner, be traced to the Deity, the conclusion is obvious—

“ If war and bloodshed break not Heaven’s design,
“ Then why a Bonjia or a Cataline ?”

Again, if vice, misery, and moral restraint, had been appointed for the mere purpose of regulating population, the effect would not be carried so very far beyond the accomplishment of the object intended. The inhabitants of the earth would not be thinned so exceedingly far beyond the numbers, who, with due industry, might, beyond all doubt, find subsistence. The theory of Mr. Malthus may be adopted and maintained with plausibility, perhaps, by atheists; but not by christians and deists.

Travels in Scotland by an unusual Route: with a Trip to the Orkneys and Hebrides. Embellished with Views of striking Objects. By the Rev. James Hall, A. M.

Travelling, and the reading of travels, is one of the most agreeable amusements in the whole compass of human resource. The ever varying aspect of nature, and views of fellow-creatures in a vast variety of situation, with interesting anecdotes, and curious facts, in both civil and natural history, form a species of entertainment which requires not any effort of the understanding, and which is therefore peculiarly adapted to the general taste of an age that

shuns laborious pursuits and investigations, and is above all things studious of ease, comfort, and pleasure. It is no wonder, therefore, that books of travels are multiplied without end; and particularly that we have so many books of travels in Scotland, a country mountainous and romantic, and differing in so many respects from England, in circumstances both physical and moral. But in most of these, especially those that have been lately published, there is a great degree of monotony and sameness; and no wonder, as the travellers hold the same routes, and are attentive, more than to any thing else, to the convenience of travelling. If this book of Mr. Hall’s were not in reality what it professes to be, *Travels in Scotland by an unusual Route*, we certainly should not have given it a place among the specimens of literature for 1807*.

Descriptions or accounts of countries are written either by strangers, or natives. There are advantages and disadvantages in both these characters. Strangers are the best qualified to make comparisons, and to discern what is most worthy of observation; but then, they are unacquainted, or but very imperfectly acquainted with the countries through which they pass. Natives are best acquainted with the country, but then they are the worst qualified to make comparisons, or indeed to know what is most remarkable in their own country. A traveller who, like Mr. H. is both a native of the country he describes, and is fitted by a residence or by travels in other countries, to make comparisons, is certainly, *cæteris paribus*, the best qualified to give a proper

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* Though it appears to have been printed in 1806, it was not published till March, 1807.

per account of it. This account will not be more descriptive, however, of the country, than of his own mind. It must necessarily be tinged with his habit of thinking, with the objects or ideas that have made the greatest impression, and are uppermost in his memory or recollection. Mr. Hall does not appear to us to be either a very learned person, nor yet a first-rate genius; though he is neither without a considerable share of learning, nor yet of natural parts. He is a social and merry soul. He recollects a thousand pleasant stories, which he introduces, for enlivening his tour, by easy and natural transitions, and he never fails to notice any occurrence, in the course of his travels, calculated to move laughter. He has a natural and happy turn, and great curiosity on the subject of natural history. He is sensible to the beautiful and sublime scenery of nature, and describes it in a feeling and eloquent manner. And he has, very properly, availed himself of some communications from his friends, which he does not fail fairly to state and acknowledge. These good qualities, in the mind of every good-humoured and candid person, will in a great measure atone and make up for a great deal of tittle-tattle or gossiping, and not a few remarks of a trifling and trite nature.

He left Edinburgh, 15th April, 1803, on a tour to the north, resolved to travel the whole of the sea coast of Scotland, and also the banks of her most eminent rivers. He goes up the right bank of the Forth to Stirling. From Stirling down the left bank, and round the promontory of Fife to St. Andrews; which, with the past and present state of its university, he describes. From his description the following are extracts:

" St. Andrews, once the seat of the metropolitan bishop of Scotland, and even since the abolition of episcopacy, still famous for its university, exhibits at a distance, by its large extent, and its remaining steeples, turrets, and spires, an appearance of magnificence and grandeur. But, on a near approach, the general aspect of the shore, the priory, and other antient monasteries, the cathedral church, the castle, the residence of the archbishops, and not unfrequently of the kings, the city in every quarter, in some of which the streets are grown over with grass and solid turf, and one whole and very long street levelled with the ground; and, I am sorry to say, even the aspect of the colleges, suggests nothing but the melancholy idea of former magnificence and grandeur now in ruins. There was nothing in all this at all surprising to me, as I had been more than twenty years ago for many years a student, both at the Philosophy and Divinity College of St. Andrews, except the present state of the university, which has now assumed an air and tone, completely in unison with the general dreary, desolate, and decayed condition, of that antient, large, and once flourishing city. On inquiring into the number of students, and the changes that had taken place in the different chairs, the reflection that first occurred was the marked contrast between the state of the university, under the inspection of the late chancellor, Thomas, earl of Kinnoull, and under the present chancellor, the lord viscount Melville. During the subsistence of episcopacy in Scotland, the archbishop was the over-lord of the university, and held visitations of the university once in every two or three years, and also of the different colleges.

leges. For though all the colleges, forming the university, were, and are still, in many respects, most intimately connected in patronage and jurisdiction, they enjoyed, as they do now, powers or prerogatives peculiar to each. Upon the abolition of episcopacy, the crown came in place of the archbishop, and may exercise the same powers as he did, as often as may be judged proper. I believe there has not been any visitation of the university since the establishment of presbytery in Scotland. Visitors would find it at St. Andrews, just as it was in "the days of Noe—men, eating and drinking, and marrying, and giving in marriage."——

"The colleges here were once of great celebrity, and even about twenty years ago, or somewhat less, not a little flourishing. But since the professorships of the united college have fallen under the powers and almost become hereditary in one family, they are too often bestowed on men destitute of parts and accomplishments suitable to their important charge. There is, indeed, some probability, that the professorships will by and by become, what they nearly are already, mere sinecures. The only ground of consolation and hope, for those who could wish the university of St. Andrews to flourish, is, that a man of genius and learning may yet be admitted into that body; provided that he be careful to make a prudent marriage. But a kind of lethargy prevents the professors from exerting, as formerly, the talents and virtues they possess. It is through a negligence on the part of the present chancellor, or, as some have supposed, a collusion between him

and the leading members, that things have been permitted to come to the present pass. The university has a great sway in the royal burgh or city of St. Andrews, and some influence too in the county. A reverend principal of one of the colleges, on the occasion of choosing a knight of the shire for Fife, did not hesitate, in order to please the chancellor of the university, it was thought, to accept of a fictitious qualification, on the occasion of a certain general election. It is well known that the chancellor, Mr. Henry Dundas, now lord Melville, is, or rather perhaps *was* (for that is the tense in which we must now speak of this statesman) a great advocate for war and conquest, and also for stretching the prerogatives of the crown, and bridling with great rigour, not to say encroaching on, the liberties of the people.

"Even in the pulpit, the principal seems to have paid court to the great man. In a sermon, preached on a public occasion, at the synod of Fife, in the end of 1792, his text was, "Happy art thou, O Israel! Who is like unto thee, O people, saved by the Lord." The preacher, adopting the words of Moses (as if the prophet were speaking, not to the Hebrews, but to Englishmen and Scotchmen) maintains that we are a people saved by the Lord—that we are a happy people*—and that there is none like us. The principal is of opinion, not only that our political constitution is at present the best that is known, but that it is continually receiving improvements, which, without violence or danger, arise insensibly from the diffusion of enlightened and

* Groaning under endless taxes, and alarmed at the progress of an influence that threatens our political freedom.

and liberal views, to augment or secure the happiness of the community. Britain has risen to be one powerful state, united under the same government, and availing itself, by this union, of all the advantages of its situation for internal security, and for conquest*.—

“ Among the professors who flourished before what may be called the present dynasty of St. Andrews, were, principal Tulidolph; Dr. Simpson, brother to the celebrated professor of Glasgow, and as nearly related by genius as by blood; Mr. David Gregory, professor of mathematics; Dr. Robert Watson, professor of logic and rhetoric; Dr. Wilkie, professor of natural philosophy, author of the *Epigoniad*; and some other professors, who were both admirably well qualified to fill their stations, and distinguished by a professional zeal, or what was called by the celebrated principal Robertson, the historian, in allusion to them, an academical ardour.

“ William, duke of Cumberland, chancellor of the university of St. Andrews, died in 1767. Several persons in high political situations were proposed, by different members of the university, for his successor: but a considerable majority of voices declared in favour of “ Thomas, earl of Kinnoull, after he had retired from an important and honourable political life; for no other reason than that he was an eminent patron and pattern of religion, and private as well as public virtue; that he inherited all that love and respect for learning, which distinguished his father, one of the most accomplished noblemen of the court of George II.

and his maternal grandfather, the illustrious Robert, earl of Oxford; and, that he was the worthy representative of one of the noblest races in Europe†.” This excellent nobleman instituted prizes for every class of students in the colleges—paid them an annual visit—distributed the prizes with his own hands—took great notice of the most distinguished scholars, and, where patronage was needed, used all the means in his power for promoting their fortune. The antient celebrity of the university of St. Andrews was, in a great measure, revived. The number of students amounted to one hundred and fifty, and upwards. Not a few families of distinction came to reside in St. Andrews, for the laudable purpose of having their sons educated at the university; thus uniting the advantages of a public and a private education.

“ While the professors discharged their duty with equal ability, skill, and alacrity, there was an excellent public library; for the maintenance and increase of which there was ample provision. The books that had been placed in different libraries were brought together, and properly disposed in one spacious and elegant hall, which was built, or rebuilt, with improvements, for the purpose. The books were not chained, as some books are in the English universities, to benches or stalls; nor was it necessary to consult or peruse them on the spot. The students were permitted to carry them to their own chambers. The professors did not confine themselves to the reading of lectures once or twice a week; they taught every day; and some

* Sermons by George Hill, D. D. &c. p. 398.

† History of Europe, Dodsley's Annual Register, 1801, p. 137

some of them twice: and the students were called on to give an account of the lectures or lessons they had received, on the day preceding the meeting, as in common schools. This is a custom in all the Scotch universities. It is certainly a very good one. The youth are thus incited to study by a principle of emulation, and the shame of appearing dull or stupid. In all the classes, the mathematical and natural philosophy classes excepted, the lectures commenced with prayer.

“ At the same time, the strictest discipline was maintained. To this, the earl of Kinnoull, the chancellor, was particularly attentive. In an excellent speech, which he made in answer to an inaugural oration, by the reverend professor Brown, at that time the rector, when he was first received as chancellor, he declared, among other particulars, that he conceived it to be his duty to enforce the strictest discipline and observance of morality and religion. For gross offences against morality, several young men of distinguished and opulent families were expelled, or, as the phrase was, extruded from the university.

“ The colleges in the university of St. Andrews, the oldest in Scotland, were originally three; namely, St. Salvator's, founded by James Kennedy, archbishop of St. Andrews, in the year 1458; St. Leonard's College, founded by prior Hepburn, in 1512; and St. Mary's, founded by bishop John Hamilton, in the year 1552. In each of these colleges lectures were given in theology, as well as in philosophy and languages; but in the reign of James VI. 1579, under the direction of the celebrated George Buchannan, who was at the time, or certainly had

been, himself, one of the professors, or regents, as they were then called, of St. Leonard's, the university was new modelled. St. Mary's College was appropriated to the study of theology. It is, therefore, distinguished by the name of the Divinity College, and otherwise the New College. In the year 1747, on a petition from the principals or provosts of St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's, the British parliament united these two into one society, under the designation of the United College, but commonly called the Philosophy College.—In all the colleges, the gates were shut at ten o'clock at night; so that none of the students, without special permission from the principal, could go out after that hour, or be admitted till six o'clock the next morning. The porters had it in strict charge to make a report to the principals of such students as, in defiance of the laws, which were read at the commencement of every session, to stay out all night. The greater part, or nearly the whole of the students, were then lodged in chambers, which they had gratis within the walls of the college. For the preservation of discipline and good order, other means were used besides those just mentioned. The masters, in their turns, weekly exercised the office of what was called Hepdomader. His business was to preside and say grace at the college table, and to go round and call at every different chamber at six o'clock in the morning, to see if the students had got up from bed, and between eight and nine at night to see if they were at home and properly employed. These morning and evening visits, or calls, were called *Perlustrations*, and the Hepdomader, in reference to this part of his office, the *Perlustrator*.

Perlustrator. At first, and till the union of the colleges, and some little time after, the morning were performed as regularly as the evening visits; but, in the progress of time and luxury, they were made very irregularly, at longer and longer intervals, and at last wholly given up: but the evening perlustrations, while the earl of Kinnoull lived, were continued regularly.

“Originally, the hour of dining was twelve o’clock, and that of supper six; these hours were changed, for first one, and then two, for dinner, and first seven, and then eight, for supper. In the different colleges there were, as there are still, not fewer than fifty scholarships, or, as they are called, bursaries. By some of these, according to the original establishment, the scholar was entitled not only to his board at the college table, but also to admission to the lectures or instructions of all the different masters without expense, though the masters at last demanded fees. By others, they had, besides these advantages, a sum of money, which was understood to defray other expenses, as books, clothes, washing, &c. There were others of the bursaries that consisted wholly in an annual sum of money, paid to the bearer by instalments at the beginning and end of the sessions, and solely at his own disposal.

“Besides the bursars, others were admitted to the college tables as boarders, at a rate so low, that it may appear in England, and in the present time, incredible. It was, for seven months in the year, only from nine to ten pounds, so lately as 1774. It was afterwards raised to 12 pounds.

“In the United or Philosophy College, there were two tables: the one for the bursars, or, as we would say

in England, scholars on the foundation; the other for the young gentlemen that were boarders, and called, like all the students not bursars in the original institutions of the colleges, *extranei*, or strangers; and for a few of the bursars themselves, who, by the establishment, were entitled to seats there. Among the boarders were frequently young gentlemen of the first families, and sometimes young noblemen. The boarders had, not unfrequently, private tutors, who also were entertained at the college table.

“In St. Mary’s, or the Divinity College, there was only one table. There were not, after the fall of popery, any boarders: all who sat at the college table were bursars. The other students in divinity were lodged in the town; but as many as chose it had apartments in the college free of all expense, except some trifling dues to the porter. All the tables were most plentifully supplied. There was nothing like pinching or parsimony; there was great abundance. In the Philosophy College, both tables were kept in the same hall, that both might be under the eye of the hepdomader. In the Divinity College, the students, in their turns, prayed; that is, did not read any form, but uttered premeditated prayers in the presbyterian fashion, evening and morning, in the common hall of the college. Before the prayer, a portion of the scriptures was read; after it, psalms were sung. After dinner and supper, in both colleges, a portion of the New Testament in Latin was read by one of the bursars, who was also precentor in the singing of psalms, with which the repast was concluded. The hepdomader, presiding at the tables, entered always into
some

some useful and seasonable conversation with the private tutors, or some of the oldest students, the tendency of which always was, to communicate instruction, or to inspire and confirm pure, just, and noble moral sentiments. Among the masters distinguished for happy talents in this way, at the period alluded to, was professor, afterwards principal Watson, and in a style far superior to him, professor Wilkie, author of the *Epigoniad*. But even Wilkie, for a kind of dignified pleasantry, wit, and manly sense and observation on national affairs and the occurrences of the day, was inferior to principal Tulideph; who, though he was exempted by his office from the labour of acting as heptomader, dined always at the college table, when he held, which he did generally once every month, what was called a common school. Common schools were held for the purpose of maintaining order and discipline.

“ These meetings of the whole college were opened by the principal with a prayer in Latin. Delinquents were reprimanded, fined, and banished for a time, or utterly expelled from the college—*Extrusi sine spe redeundi*. The principal harangued the students on those occasions, on the importance of literature, science, and good morals. He made a point of inviting and entertaining at his house, once in every session, all the students of distinguished families; and also those who, though plebeians by birth, distinguished themselves eminently by proficiency in their studies. The professors invited to their houses, once in each year or session, every student in their classes, of all ranks and capacities. On these oc-

casions, they laid aside all magisterial dignity, and conversed in a polite, familiar, and easy manner.

“ The principal and professors of the Divinity College entertained every student at their houses once every session: the principal twice; once during the first month, and once during the last two or three weeks of the session. They also encouraged the students to call on them at their houses when they pleased, to state any difficulty that occurred either on the hearing of their own lectures, or in the course of their private reading—a course of which they took occasion to prescribe. The annual attendance at the colleges was not broken into different terms or sessions: there was one continuous session, which lasted in the Philosophy College for seven months, from the 21st of October to the 21st of May; and in the Divinity College, from the 20th of November to the 20th of April. It was understood, that not only there would be a saving of that expense, which is necessarily incurred in going home and returning two, three, or more times, at different terms, but that greater progress would be made by an uninterrupted course of study for seven months, than by study for an equal length of time at different periods. The only days of relaxation, besides Sundays, were the first Monday of every month. Even Christmas was not a day of relaxation. In the kirk of Scotland there are not any festivals besides Sunday. Farther still, it was considered, that in the course of a vacation or recess of five continuous months, instead of a number of shorter vacations after shorter periods of attendance, the young men of fortune of the highest classes, from
eighteen

eighteen to twenty years of age, could not only make a tour with their tutors in Britain, but even make trips to the continent, and thus learn to intermix with study an acquaintance with the world. And it was, in fact, in such travels that the vacations were most commonly spent by those that could afford it.—At the union of the two colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, the salaries of the professors were fixed at a determinate sum of money, one hundred and fifty pounds a year each, and two hundred pounds to the principal: one hundred and fifty pounds a year, with the fees of the classes, was reckoned a liberal provision for any public teacher, at that time; and so it was. It was neither so great, as to supersede their efforts to draw, by their reputation, students to the university; nor so small as to leave them wholly at the mercy of contingencies. The overplus income arising from the college estates was to be at the disposal of the crown, but understood to be laid out in repairs and improvements.

“About nine years after the union of the colleges, that great pile of buildings on the north side of the United College was begun, and in two or three years more it was finished. The rough appearance and the projecting stones at the east end of this were calculated for a junction with another great pile, to bound the square on the east side, and some old and ruinous buildings were cleared away for that purpose, intended to be carried into execution as soon as the surplus funds of the United College should be adequate to the expense. About the same time, that is, 1760, the college chapel was repaired, and in a few years there after the

public library. The expense of these erections and alterations, which must have been very great, was altogether independent of the annual expenditure of the United College, and defrayed out of the growing or overplus fund; and as no other than very trifling expenses appear to have been incurred since the year 1760, this surplus fund, through the intelligent and faithful management of the professors, must have arisen to a great amount.

“I was informed, by many inhabitants of St. Andrews, where I remained for several days, revisiting old scenes and old acquaintance, that the yearly rents of certain farms belonging to the United College, and in the vicinity of St. Andrews, the Over and Nether Kenlies, Balraymont, Scooney Hill, and Troisde, in the year 1760, did not exceed one hundred and eighty pounds; but that the surplus rents of these farms, together with some acres which have been added to the farm of Scooney Hill, after deducting these one hundred and eighty pounds, now exceed nine hundred pounds sterling per annum. This additional rent of nine hundred pounds per annum could not have made any part of the annual expenditure of the United College in 1760, for at that time it did not exist. It has been made up of the gradual increase upon the expiration of the leases, and the grants of new ones; and this nine hundred pounds a year, with the accumulations of the interest thereon from 1760 up to the present time, must altogether amount to a very great sum, independent of the ordinary expenditure of the United College, and equal to the endowment of several new professorships. But, if so large a sum has accrued

accrued from the growing value of these three or four farms, how much probably has accrued from the progressive rents of the whole university estates!

"The colleges are entitled to draw the stipends of all the churches of which they are the patrons during the vacancies. These casualties, which are altogether independent of the annual and ordinary expenditure of the colleges, being faithfully collected and accumulated with the growing interest, must, since 1760, have arisen to a very considerable amount.

"I am assured, also, that the bursaries, (of the funds for which, it must be observed, the colleges are the agents and administrators) have not always been filled up, and that, of consequence, these vacant bursaries too, as well as the vacancies of churches, help to swell the surplus funds of the university of St. Andrews."

The lease of the farm that supports the Ramsay bursaries being expired, "the rent was raised from forty-five pounds a year to one hundred and sixteen pounds.

"Out of all the numerous foundations of this kind at St. Andrews, we do not hear of any increase or augmentation similar to that which has taken place in the Ramsay bursaries. If all the other bursaries are capable of a like augmentation, the wealth that may be put in requisition for the benefit of the university must be immense.

"It is accumulated not only by the progressive value of the college farms, but the bursary farms, of which also they are administrators. The patronage of the United College is very considerable: they are the patrons of sixteen table bursaries,

and of several churches, as well as professorships and offices within the college. This has divided the professors into two parties, though at present of unequal strength or numbers. Their intriguing policy and scrambling for superiority is much spoken of.

"A great part of the wing forming the west side of the quadrangle in which the fabric of the Philosophy College consists, or was intended to consist, is in a very decayed state, and going fast to ruin.

"The apartments in St. Mary's, or the Divinity College, for the reception of students, are few of them at all inhabitable. In both colleges, every thing in the shape of repair and expense is carefully avoided.

"If the students should be discouraged and driven away, and even the bursaries not claimed, the saving of the necessary repairs, and the funds for the bursaries, would swell the surplus fund, already so great, to an enormous amount. The factor for the United College used formerly to be some man of business. It has, of late years, been thought proper and expedient that the college factor should be one of their own number. The college factor is now professor Henry Hill, brother to George, the principal.

"It is certainly to be expected that the professors, who are all very respectable and honourable gentlemen, will be both able and willing, nay, desirous, to give an account of their stewardship, of the superabundant college funds, which must be fully adequate to the endowment of many new professorships, and other improvements for the advancement of learning. The noted decay of the colleges has long been manifest. Even the bursaries (whose funds, as already

already observed, are at the disposal of the colleges) are not always completely filled up; and that scrambling of the two parties among the professors for the patronage of so many offices, and particularly the disposal of the last vacant professorship, as a sort of marriage portion to the husband of a sister, has had such an effect on the university, and particularly on the natural philosophy class, that it cannot escape the observation of any traveller; it being the common talk of St. Andrews, and of every company in which St. Andrews is mentioned. This intriguing policy has certainly a direct tendency to convert the patronage of the university into the patrimonial interest of one or a few families.

“When the rapid increase in the price of all the necessaries of life, or, in other words, the rapid depreciation of the value of money, is considered, the inattention of the professors of St. Andrews to the interests of the university, and their own, is truly astonishing. Instead of relaxing in that diligence, order, and beautiful and wise economy which formerly drew so considerable a number of students to their schools, and consequently fees, one would think that they should rather use their utmost endeavours to maintain, and, if possible, improve them. That they would encourage the lodging in the college, and boarding at the college table; that they would keep the apartments in excellent repair, add any conveniences that might be wanted, and even that extension, elegance, and grandeur, to the fabric of the college, which were intended, and for which their funds are so abundantly competent; and, above all, that they would invite to their vacant chairs men of learning, ta-

lents, character, and celebrity. As to the idea of bettering their circumstances by thinning the college table, and drawing boarders to their own houses, if such an idea, to any great extent, be after all entertained, as is said, it is wholly unworthy of even the calculating powers of professors; for, if the university lose its reputation, and sink into insignificance and oblivion, where are they to find boarders?

“But, in consideration of the change of circumstances above-mentioned, it would not be reasonable to make their means of living dependent entirely on their own exertions. In addition to the salaries fixed at the union of the colleges, they should be at least doubled; nor would there be any hesitation in this on the part of the crown, if they would only present a petition for that purpose. Their indefinite accumulation of the overplus fund is not to be commended.—So careful have they been of the management of the surplus fund, that when public requisitions were made, which, perhaps, might have justified extraordinary measures, they made, not the surplus, but the library fund, answerable for a contribution of 200*l.* a year to government.—They have, probably, some grand designs in view, with which they intend to astonish the world, when once the overplus fund shall be thought fully adequate to their execution. But there are some things that appear necessary to be done now, and which might be done at no great expense; and, the superabundant fund, without being very greatly diminished, might spare the addition to their salaries just mentioned. Nay, the barons of the Exchequer, though not applied to, should generously interfere, and request the professors,
amidst

amidst their solicitude for the augmentation of the superabundant fund, to have some mercy on themselves, and appropriate out of this, one hundred and fifty pounds annually each to their own use, which, in addition to their present salaries, with the class fees, if the college should return to the spirit and regimen that prevailed from 1760 to 1790, and to which they should be powerfully exhorted, would form a very comfortable and genteel livelihood.

Mr. Hall passes on by the course of the Eden, through the Houw, or *Hollow* of Fife, a plain of great extent, through Cupar, Falkland, and Kinross, and the Ochills, or *Aichil Hills*, to the extensive, rich, and beautiful valley of the Erne. At Cupar he tells us a pleasant little story of a man frightened by rabbits, which is extracted, as being very characteristical of the whole of this volume:—

“Having put up my horse at the best inn in Cupar of Fife, I found there a gentleman scarcely recovered from a fright he had got the night before. A person, it seems, was carrying, from the east coast of Fife, an hundred rabbits, to occupy a warren in the West Highlands. The person, who had the care of the animals, hired a room for them for the night: putting them all into it, and giving them greens, and other food, he shut the door; and, having refreshed himself, went to bed. The gentleman, whom I saw, being just arrived, and a stranger, asked for supper and a room, and went to bed; which happened to be the room contiguous to the rabbits; but he knew nothing of their being there. About the middle of the night, and in the midst of his sleep, the door between his room and the rabbits

not being locked, a gale of wind arising, the door suddenly opened, and the whole of the rabbits, rushing from their own room, ran into the gentleman's; some running over his face, hands, and other parts of his body, both above and below the bed, and many of them seeking for shelter below the blankets. The gentleman, awaking suddenly, was much alarmed, and roared for help, but none appeared. Their keeper was asleep, as well as every one else in the house. Thinking himself surrounded by a thousand devils, which he found before, behind, and round about him, he, at length, found the door, and ran down stairs naked in the dark. The rabbits, as much afraid as the gentleman, following him, were down stairs before him; and it was not many minutes till the whole house was in an uproar. When the candle was lighted, nothing appeared. The rabbits had dispersed, and hid themselves in different parts of the house. Hungry waters, spirits, &c. were brought to recover the gentleman: and it was not till the rabbit man appeared, and found his rabbits gone, that he could comprehend what had happened to him.”

From Newburgh, situated on the south bank of the Frith of Tay, through Abernethy, the capital of the *Picts*, Mr. H. travels up Strathernson, by the Southbank, as far as Crieff: from whence he has a peep of the “*Grampians* around Loch Erne, and where the river issues through a narrow glen, into the Plain of Conrie. Looking westward to this scene, where the face of nature is various, rugged, abrupt, and sublime, one is constrained to philosophize, however unskillfully, on the formation of at least the surface of this globe.” From Crieff our traveller returns, sometimes

times on the left, and sometimes on the right bank of the Erne to Pitkethley Wells and the bridge of Erne. What he has said of Abernethy, and of the inhabitants of the Ochils and of Abernethy, both of which lie out of the route of other travellers, is very curious and interesting.

“The situation of Abernethy, for the capital of a nation from Scandinavia, was naturally and well chosen. The bay of St. Andrews, and the Frith of Tay, within a mile of which Abernethy is situated, is exactly opposite to the sea that opens an easy communication with Denmark, Sweden, and the west part of Norway; countries with which the Pictish conquerors and colonists would naturally be desirous of keeping up an easy intercourse: not, perhaps, for the purpose of commerce, of which there was very little in those times, but of aid, when necessary, and protection: in the same manner we may presume that our colonies in North America clung closely at first to the mother country. The steep and high hill, almost overhanging the capital, was a natural fortress. The whole plain of Strathmore, and particularly the Carse of Gowrie and Stratherne, afforded a plentiful store of provisions; and the glen, as well as another passage where Macduff’s Cross now stands, between Abernethy and Newburgh, opened an easy communication with *Pictlandia*, now called Fife.

“The town of Abernethy, seen at a distance, appears like a grove of trees. It consists of one street, with a few narrow alleys or wynds. It is divided among as many proprietors almost as there are householders; and these, I think, must be about a hundred. Every one has a garden behind his house, narrow, but of

great length, sloping northward to the plain, or rising gently on the lowermost parts of the great hill on the south, which they call the *Muckle Benn*, or *Binn*. They have also most of them some acres of land, from three to five or six, adjoining to the town. The *Muckle Binn* is common to all the burgesses of Abernethy. It affords pasture for sheep and a few young bullocks. It has been the custom for ages, I suppose, and certainly for many years, for the lairds of Abernethy, in imitation, no doubt, of lords and greater lairds, to decorate their residences with rows of trees, one planted on each side for the whole extent of their gardens.”

The simple manners and manner of life of those poor, but happy lairds of Abernethy, being circumstantially described, it is observed of them, on the whole, that having “milk, eggs, potatoes, porridge, and abundance of preaching, they are well contented.” As Abernethy was at first, and for a considerable time, “the capital of the SECEDERS,” a numerous religious sect, and which has from Scotland ramified into England, and all countries speaking the English language, Mr. Hall gives their history, with the leading features in their doctrine and character.—The description of their *Sacrament Week*, otherwise called, by way of eminence, the OCCASION, which was communicated by a friend, is lively, and, though somewhat ludicrous, not, on the whole, unfaithful.

“The Sacrament week of the Seceders at Abernethy, which may be considered as the holy city, the Jerusalem of the Seceders, is one of the greatest curiosities to be seen in Scotland; being a lively representation and remembrancer of the times of the

the covenant and field conventicles. The same spirit that assembled the covenanters on London-hill in the reign of Charles II. draws together the Seceders at this day*, annually to the *Muckle Binn*, at Abernethy, which is held generally in June or July, when the labours of the spring are over, and those of the harvest have not commenced (for there is scarcely any thing of what is called in England hay-harvest, in Scotland), and when the days are long, and the nights short:

“When the anniversary of the *occasion* draws near, the sermons for some weeks are animated with more than usual zeal and fervour. The Sunday immediately preceding that of the Sacrament Sunday, may be considered as the actual commencement of the religious campaign, which is continued, either in reconnoitering, as it were, and various movements, or in hot action. On that Sunday, the minister states the duty of communicating; but, at the same time, the danger of communicating unworthily, and of “eating and drinking damnation to themselves,” in such strong language, that it is a great wonder that any one, believing as they do, should venture on the consecrated elements. In fact, some modest and ingenuous spirits, as well as those of a melancholy cast, do hang back from the communion, while others of a more sanguineous temperament and greater presumption, boldly advance to the communion table, rejoicing in some motion of the animal spirits, or emotion, which they call the faith of assurance. The Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, are employed by the minister in examin-

ing and conversing with intended, particularly young communicants. The elders, in the mean time, make reports concerning their neighbours, and warn the minister to be very cautious how he admits such and such an one to the table, without sifting him to the bottom: in which reports they are supposed frequently to gratify their private resentments, or other malignant passions.

Meanwhile, the news of the approaching *occasion* at Abernethy spreads far and wide. Travellers in every direction, east, west, south, and north, inquire at the inns where they stop, into the cause of so many people, men and women, trudging along the roads for the space of ten or twenty miles. Even the ferry-boat between Strathern and the Carse of Gowrie, the latter but little tinged as yet with religious zeal, is unusually busy. The glen of Abernethy, hearing the tread of unusual feet, is astonished at this invasion of his solitary reign!

“By Wednesday night the street, with the little lanes or closes about Abernethy, is in motion. The farm-houses in the neighbourhood too are full of friends and brethren from distant parts of the country. The barns also are full of men and women, young and old: much in the same manner we may suppose that Jerusalem, with its environs, was crowded at the Passover. The period of nine months from this date sometimes produces sad memorandums of the barns of Abernethy.

“Thursday is the fast-day preceding the sacrament. Three or four different ministers preach from ten o’clock to about six or seven in the evening,

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* This was written in 1776. Perhaps the zeal of the Seceders has, in the lapse of thirty years, been somewhat cooled down. But still this description is, in the main, applicable to the annual conventicle at Abernethy, at this day.

evening, with an interval of only one hour for refreshment. The minister of Abernethy himself is a silent auditor: but, when all the strangers have done, he mounts the pulpit, and recapitulates to the audience the substance of their sermons, adding exhortations of his own. An equal or greater number of ministers continue the work of preaching in a tent on the *Muckle Binn* for an equal length of time.

"On Friday, there is a cessation of preaching. On Saturday it is resumed, but not till about one o'clock; it is continued, however, till about eight. On the dismissal of the congregations, I mean that within and that without doors, such of the intended communicants as had not been furnished with tickets, which they call tokens, for the communion table, receive them now from the ministers and elders. On Saturday evening, the voice of some one who has retired for secret prayer, is heard here and there, behind a billock or a furze-bush, or in the thickest part of the standing corn. A dog here and there stands barking at a noise, which indicates that some stranger is near, though he cannot see him.

"At last the *occasion* Sunday itself arrives. The church is crowded more than it is easy to imagine. Even the little black gallery, on which penitent offenders against chastity sit, called the *chitty stool*, is crammed full: there is no disgrace in sitting in this seat on this occasion. Pregnant women faint. For their recovery, sympathetic females loosen or cut the laces of their stays, and move them for air to the windows. But the windows are beset with dense columns of people, eager to catch some of the words of the minister, who is serving at the communion table; nor is it with-

out much difficulty that they can be persuaded to fall back even for a minute or two.

"In the mean time, the work of preaching, praying, and singing psalms, goes forward at the tent. I have heard, that in the time of old Cullargie, it was sometimes necessary to have two tents, as no human voice could extend to the whole multitude which resorted to the *occasion* at Abernethy in those days; but I never saw more than one.

"The space occupied by the multitude in front, on either wing, and at the back too of the tent, may be, including the booths and beer-stands of publicans, about three quarters of a mile in circumference. When a very popular preacher holds forth, the hearers sit fast, or seize the moment when they think that they have been wrought into a suitable frame of mind, to repair to the church, and press forward, as soon as they are able, to the communion table. When it is the turn of one *less gifted* to fill the tent, as they call it, they beckon to their acquaintance, and retire in crowds to booths or beer-barrels to take a refreshment. From about two o'clock in the afternoon to about six or seven, when there is an interval of an hour, the people passing to and fro, between the preaching tent, the church, and the booths of the suttlers, forms the whole, when viewed at a distance, into one compacted scene.

"This scene is seen to great advantage on the north, and opposite banks of the Erne, near the Rhynd. The white linen caps and red cloaks, or red or striped plaids of the women of the lower and most numerous classes; the silk cloaks and hats of others; and the blue bonnets or the hats of the men, make altogether a very striking as well as motley appearance.

ance. The singing of psalms by so great a multitude, with Stentorian voices, to the number of twelve thousand, reverberated from the hill, is heard at a great distance, like the hum of bees. Had this scene been viewed by the Danes encamped on the eastern slope of the hill of Moncrieff, they would, beyond all doubt, have mistaken it for the camp of the enemy, engaged in some awful incantations.

“ The Monday after the sacrament is a thanksgiving-day. There are two preachers, both in the church and at the tent; but the whole service is over by four o'clock, when all the ministers and elders repair to the minister's house, and enjoy a very plentiful, though perhaps I dare not venture to call it, a very hearty dinner; for even now the intensity of the religious tone is not wholly relaxed. Immediately after dinner, which is preceded by a very long grace, there is again singing of psalms, and a very long prayer.

“ The pilgrims who had come to this holy city, after visiting, that is, taking a near view of Culfargie, the residence of their first and great minister, return to their respective counties and parishes. Travellers who meet them on their return, as travellers in an opposite direction had done before, inquire at the first inn they alight at, “ What the deuce can be the meaning of so many people here and there all along the road for so many miles, as silent and downcast as if they were going to the gallows?”—“ Oh! it has been the sacrament at Abernethy.”

From the bridge of Erue our traveller crossed the country, northward to Perth, which he represents as a very beautiful and flourishing, but remarkably inhospitable place, and

where, as it was long the capital of Scotland, he recollects some striking passages in the Scottish history. He passes on through the Carse of Gowrie, the *Campus frumento nobilis* of the celebrated Buchanman, stretching along the left bank of the Tay, to DUNDEE: from Dundee, by Arbroath, and the promontory of the Redhead, a most stupenduous rock, to Montrose: from Montrose up to the banks of the South Esk, to Brechin; from Brechin, by Stonehaven, to Aberdeen: from Aberdeen, round by Peterhead and Fyvie, to Banff: from Banff, by Portsoy, to Fochabers. And now, having arrived at the banks of the Spey, where he formerly, before his coming to England, passed seven years, in the course of which he made many excursions to different places; he proceeds to describe objects, and relate matters of fact, without troubling his readers, in every instance, with the circumstance of time, or the particular spot from whence he set out to another. His excursions extend to different parts in the interior, and mountainous parts of Banffshire and Aberdeenshire, and over the whole course of the Spey, on both sides, almost up to its source, and into some of the *straths* (vallies) and glens that discharge their waters in that spacious and rapid river. The circumstances, character, and modes of life of the inhabitants are described, and illustrated by particular examples. Natural objects too are described, with some curious phenomena and facts in natural history. On a fine day, our traveller went to climb *Belrinnis*, a high mountain bordering on the valley of the Spey, about twenty miles from the Murray Frith. It rises 3000 feet above the level of the sea; and is the first land that

that is seen by mariners coming from the Northern Ocean. " Though the day was extremely clear before I reached the top, I found myself enveloped in a cloud, whence I could see any object distinctly only at a few yards distance. Perceiving a fine breeze, as I was ascending, I hoped the cloud would disperse, and therefore, though I felt it extremely cold, and myself extremely hungry, having foolishly put nothing in my pocket, I resolved to remain there some time. But, to my astonishment, while I was stepping about to keep myself warm, on the top of the hill, I perceived something of an uncommon appearance through the mist at a distance. I approached it, indeed, not without fear, and at length found it to be a phalanx of wedders, or sheep three years old, on the top of the hill, ready to defend themselves from every attack. They were arranged in a line, forming a *blunt wedge*, with an extremely large one in the middle, having a large black forehead, and a pair of tremendous horns. There were about a hundred in front, and about fifty on each side of him. A number of weaker ones were in the rear, and not one of them eating, but looking sternly at me. I was not afraid, knowing them to be sheep; yet I was not quite easy, as, if any fox had appeared at this time, in attacking him and even chasing him, they might have killed me. These wedders are sent up into the hill in the end of April, or early in May, and the proprietors never look after them till about the end of October. It is well known they never sleep all at a time, but, as is the case with crows, geese, and other gregarious animals, there is always one at a distance on the look out. They never rest in a hol-

low, even in the most stormy night, but upon a rising ground, where they can see all around; and when they are attacked by a fox, or dog, their assailants never fail to be killed. When furiously attacked, they form themselves into a circle, their heads all outward, and the weaker ones in the centre; and if, as it sometimes happens, that a fox takes a spring, and leaps in among them, they instantly turn, and boxing him with their head, and stamping him with their feet, and tossing him with their horns, never fail to kill him; his ribs being generally all broken. When domesticated, animals generally leave their protection to man; but, when left to themselves, both instinct and experience teaches them how to defend themselves. When these sheep on the top of the hill saw me retire, they grew more careless, and did not keep their ranks so straight; but whenever I turned, and was approaching them, they looked more steadily at me, and stood closer together, and formed their ranks more regularly; and I verily believe, had I attempted to attack them, they would have resisted. I had once a mind to try it, but I confess I was afraid, as I observed them seemingly bending their knees, to make a spring at me.—

I began to be so extremely hungry, that I would have given five shillings for a halfpenny roll; and it being about four in the afternoon, I had thoughts of descending; when, all at once, as I was looking towards the east, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the clouds went off from the mountain, and fields, hills, rivers, and other objects, thirty miles distant, all at once appeared to view. The sight was grand in the extreme, and called up immediately to my
mind

mind that omnipotent being who makes the clouds his chariot, and rides on the wings of the wind. Instead of the sensations of hunger and fatigue, which the moment before made me uneasy, I perceived a secret enjoyment, a calm satisfaction, and a glow of love to God and to the creatures of his hand, which no language can express. When I saw Peterhead on the east, at the distance of near sixty miles, and thousands of variegated intervening objects; on the north, the wide extended ocean, as far as the eye could reach; and towards the west, Inverness, the hills of Lovat, Urquhart, and all the beautiful country of Murray, with villages and towns, scattered here and there; appearing no more than small specks, astonishment seized upon my mind, and I stood long motionless admiring the grandeur of the scene."

Not many miles from Castle Grant, Mr. H. found a gentleman who was not displeased that a couple of eagles, whose nest Mr. H. went to see regularly every summer, built one on a rock in a hill, not far from the gentleman's house. There was a stone within a few yards of it, about six feet long, and nearly as broad, and upon this stone, almost constantly, but always when they had young, the gentleman and his servants found a number of muir fowl, partridges, hares, rabbits, ducks, snipes, ptarmicans, rats, mice, &c. and sometimes kids, fawns, and lambs. When the young eagles were able to hop the length of this stone, to which there was a narrow road hanging over a dreadful precipice, as a cat brings live mice to her kittens, and teaches them to kill them, so the eagles, I learned, often brought hares, rabbits,

&c. alive; and, placing them before their young, taught them to kill and tear them to pieces. As the eagles kept what might be called an excellent larder, when any visitors surprised the gentleman, he was absolutely in the habit, as he told me himself, of sending his servants to see what their neighbours had to spare; and that they scarcely ever returned without something very good for the table. It is well enough known, that game of all kinds is not the worse, but the better for being kept for a very considerable time.

Mr. H. pursues his journey by Rothes, Elgin, and Forres, to Inverness. At fort Augustus, he crossed Lochness, and landed on the north side at castle Urquhart, once the seat of the Cummings situated on a promontory of solid rock, jutting into the lake. From thence he proceeded to Cromarty, Dornoch, and by Wick and Thurso, to Cape Wrath, the north-west point of Scotland, through a country, of which, among other observations, he says, that "Were the British legislature to enact that delinquents from the parish of St. Giles, in London, and other parts, to be transported there instead of Botany Bay, it would be an improvement in our code of laws." The hardness of the people in the most northerly counties of Scotland, and the hardness of their fare will scarcely appear credible to any other than a Scotchman. At Cape Wrath they have a foot post, who, weekly, summer and winter, though it be near sixty miles, runs between the cape and Thurso: which he often does, wading to the middle in snow.

"The people of Caithness," says Mr. H. "are stunted creatures with sharp

sharp visages, indicative of both intelligence and want. I was at pains to inquire into the diet of these poor people." Breakfast, *meal* and *bree*, that is water-gruel, not the substantial porridge of the Lowlanders.

"Dinner, *meal* and *bree* kail, or a kind of soup meagre, in which there is boiled, perhaps, some barley or grits, with some kail, and a scanty allowance of barley-cakes. Supper, *meal* and *bree*: or, in place of this, sowens, a kind of frumarty, made from the husks of grits, or oatmeal. On Sundays, or other festivals, they have, after their *meal* and *bree*, some milk, or perhaps two eggs. If any farmer is reported to eat flesh; the laird considers this as a fraud on him. "I must look sharp after this man: he has his farm too cheap. They tell me he eats flesh-meat.

"It is a common thing for labourers, or farmers' servants, to stipulate with their masters, that, besides their *meal* and *bree*, or soup meagre for dinner, they shall have a certain number of stocks of kail to be eaten with bread and salt. This must appear to an Englishman wholly incredible; as being altogether insufficient to keep soul and body together. Nevertheless, there is nothing more

certain, and I dare to appeal for the truth of it to any one acquainted with Caithness."

Mr. H. leaving Cape Wrath, an immense rock, but not quite so stupendous as the Red-head in Angus, went back to Thurso; and from thence crossing the Pentland Frith to the Orkneys, and took up his head quarters at the house of his old acquaintance, the Rev. Mr. Allison, minister of St. Andrews, and Deerness. He did not go to the Shetlands, but an account of the present state of these islands, was communicated to him by a minister of a parish there; which, indeed, forms the most interesting and valuable part of his publication. Leaving the Orkneys, he set sail to the Hebrides; where he found a class of mortals called *Scollags*, a kind of prædial slaves, in a condition still more wretched than that of the labouring class of people in Caithness. From the Hebrides he set sail for Fort William. From thence he went to Inverary, and from Inverary by Lochlomond and Dunbarton to Glasgow. From Glasgow he went up the course or valley of the Clyde, as far as Lanark, and from thence returned to Edinburgh.

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THE END.

ERRATUM.

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Printed by { W. WILSON,
and
HAEDING & WRIGHT, } St. John's Square, London.

